Irish Standard
I.S. EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010 (JULY 2010)

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 4: Linear joint seals

I.S. EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010 (JULY 2010)

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:
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I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

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Correction Notice

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

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With reference to the above, please include the following minor editorial correction(s) in the document related to:

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- ☒ English
- ☐ French
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- ☐ PQ/UQ
- ☐ Enquiry
- ☐ 2nd Enquiry
- ☐ Parallel Enquiry (☐ ISO/ ☐ CEN Lead)
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- ☐ UAP
- ☐ TC Approval
- ☐ 2nd TC Approval
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- ☐ Parallel Publication (☐ ISO/ ☐ CEN Lead)

KAA

It has been brought to our attention that this document, issued on 2010-04-14 (CEN Standards Publications Weekly Output Reference 2010/04/III) requires modification.

The reference to the superseded document has been corrected on the title pages and in the foreword.

Please find enclosed the updated *English* version.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

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I.S. EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1366-4:2006+A1

April 2010

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Supersedes EN 1366-4:2006

English Version

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 4: Linear joint seals

Essai de résistance au feu des installations de service - Partie 4: Calfeutrements de joints linéaires

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 4: Abdichtungssysteme für Bauteilfugen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 April 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 4 March 2010.

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 CEN Management Centre 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010) 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 October 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1366-4:2006.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-03-04.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags [A1] ⟨A1⟩.

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 Parts:

— Part 1: Ducts

— Part 2: Fire dampers

— Part 3: Penetration seals

— Part 4: Linear joint seals

— Part 5: Service ducts and shafts

— Part 6: Raised access and hollow core floors

— Part 7: Conveyor systems and their closures

— Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts

— Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts

— Part 10: Smoke control dampers

— Part 11: Fire protection system for essential services (in course of preparation)[1)]

[1)] To be published.

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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

Linear joint seals are positioned in joints, voids, gaps or other discontinuities within one or between two or more construction elements.

Normally such openings are denoted as linear because their length is greater than their width - defined by a typical ratio of at least 10:1 in practice.

Joints are present in buildings due to the following:

a) acceptable dimensional tolerances between two or more building elements, e.g. between non-load bearing walls and floors;

b) by design to accommodate various movements induced by thermal differentials, seismicity and movement induced by wind loads;

c) as a result of inadequate design, inaccurate assembly, repairs or damage to the building.

The purpose of the tests in this European Standard is to assess:

d) the effect of a linear joint seal on the integrity and insulation of the construction;

e) the integrity and insulation performance of the linear joint seal;

f) the effect of movement within the supporting construction on the fire performance of linear joint seals (see Annex B).

The results of these tests are one factor in assessing the fire performance of joint seals.

Annex A describes the principles of standard conditions for linear joint seals where no mechanically induced relative movement occurs between the joint faces.

Annex B provides standard conditions for joints with mechanically induced movement of opposing joint faces during the fire resistance test.

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, during their testing and during the 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.