



NON-PROFIT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FOR
QUALITY CONTROL AND INNOVATION IN BUILDING



ccost

Integrated
Fire Engineering
and Response

Doorsets with fire resisting characteristics. Requirements, tests, classification. Potential usability of simulation softwares.

Gergely Kakasy, test engineer

Basic rule:

The performance of fire resisting doorsets

- have to be in accordance with the appropriate product standards (standard, non-fire resistant doors)
- shall meet extra requirements for testing in accordance with EN 14600 supporting standard



Generally, a test specimen ...

- shall represent a structure to be used in practice, in the most critical arrangement (the largest size, the least favourable arrangement, etc.), and
- shall incorporate elements of building hardware (hinges, door closers, etc.) which comply with harmonised technical specifications, and
- shall incorporate seals, gaskets, stripes which are part of the doorset for testing, and
- shall incorporate glazed elements (including the largest one) if the doorset is planned to incorporate glazing

Tests to be performed:

Fire resistance test, in accordance with EN 1634-1 standard

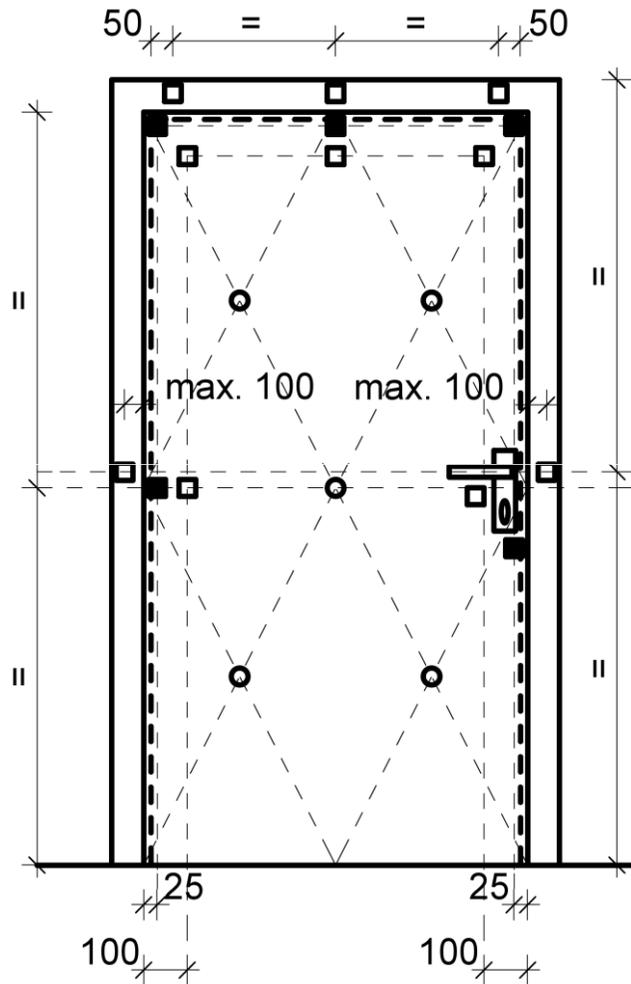
Durability of self closing, in accordance with EN 1191 / EN 12605

The specimen to be tested to EN 1634-1...

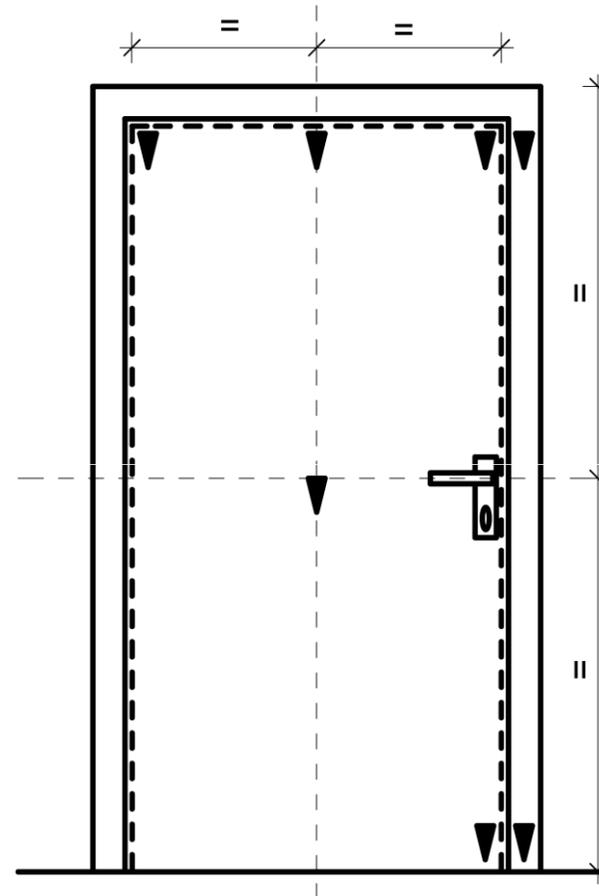
- shall be full size (size of industrial doorset ↔ size of furnace 3×3 m)
- shall be built into a standard rigid or flexible supporting construction, inside a standard testing frame
- shall be checked in the test frame
 - for operability (from fully closed to fully open, 25 cycles)
 - for self closing at the allowed maximum closing speed
 - for correct setting of gaps and retention force

During the fire resistance test ...

- integrity (E) performance is checked through using a cotton pad, gap gauges, and through visual monitoring
- insulation (I) performance is judged through monitoring
 - average temperature rise (max. of 140 K)
 - maximum temperature rise: I_1 (max. of 180 K, supplementary proced.)
 - maximum temperature rise: I_2 (max. of 180 K / 360 K)
- radiation control (W) can be measured, but often judged indirectly



- TC for average temperature rise
- TC for maximum temperature rise (I_2)
- TC for maximum temperature rise (I_1)



- ▼ suggested position for measuring deflection

Durability test of self closing

- on the specimen to be fire tested, prior to the fire test or
- on a separate specimen

Classification of fire resisting doorsets

- integrity (E)
 - integrity and insulation (EI₁, EI₂)
 - integrity and radiation (EW)
- in accordance with EN 13501-2,
- durability of self closing
- in accordance with EN 14600 and EN 13501-2.
- E 60 / EI₁ 60 / EI₂ 60 / EW 60-C5
E 60 / EI₁ 45 / EI₂ 60 / EW 60-C5

The allowable changes - direct application of test results (EN 1634-1).

'Conservative' principles permit

- increase materials' density;
- increase the number of building hardware elements;
- decrease width and height of the doorset, *while only quite limited increase is allowed.*

Extended application standards

- based on experts' opinions
- additional considerations, additional informations

Potential usability of simulation softwares

- provide informations for extended application of fire test results
- provide principles for future harmonised product standards
- help the development of new products

Questions

- Changes in materials' properties
 - availability of numerical values? → cooperation of manufacturers & laboratories
 - usability of changing values? → cooperation of leading experts
- Choosing parameters? → cooperation of leading experts



NON-PROFIT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FOR
QUALITY CONTROL AND INNOVATION IN BUILDING

Thank you for attention!

Gergely Kakasy

test engineer

www.emi.eu

E-mail: GKakasy@emi.hu