

related test method	EN 1366-8: 2004 Fire resistance tests – smoke extraction ducts
subject	Clarification of test procedures related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tolerances on steel plate thickness• The type of floor construction used in tests according to EN1366-8 and the fixation of the duct.• Evaluation of reduction in the cross section for rectangular ducts
reference of original query	N460, N505 clause 10 and N518

Problem:

A number of comments to the revision of EN 1366-8 have been submitted to CEN TC 127/WG2/TG3 as a result of the EGOLF workshop on ducts and dampers. This recommendation states the solutions given by EGOLF (or from CEN TC 127/WG2/TG3 when given) to the unclear points in EN 1366-8. This recommendation should be used until the revised version of EN 1366-8 is published.

Recommendation:**What tolerances can be used for the perforated steel plate? Clause 4.3**

Solution:

The thickness of perforated plate remain 2,5 mm with the tolerance in thickness in accordance with EN 10258

What are the requirements to the supporting constructions for vertical ducts? Clause 7.2

Can the supporting construction be reinforced except 200mm around the duct ?

Solution:

A standard supporting construction shall be selected from the specifications detailed in EN 1366-1. In where a vertical duct passes the top floor it is possible to reinforce the ceiling construction except 200 mm around the penetration (200 mm outside the fire stopping).



What are the requirements to the deck/floor construction when testing horizontal ducts? Clause 7.2

Solution:

When testing horizontal ducts the deck/floor shall be constructed in a manner that allows the suspension to be positioned as they would be in practice. There are no requirements to the composition and materials used for the deck/floor.

It is unclear how the reduction in the cross section for rectangular ducts is evaluated? Clause 11.2

Solution:

The decrease of internal dimension width or height is the criterion, not the decrease of cross-sectional area.

The measurements shall be made at positions in accordance with clause 10.3.7.

Failure is calculated as:

$((h1 + h2) / \text{height}) \%$. This must be below 10% (the height)

$((w1 + w2) / \text{width}) \%$. This must be below 10% (the width)

Failure has occurred if one of the above equations is above 10%.

Note: CEN127/WG2/TG3 suggests to use the cross-sectional area in the revised version of EN 1366-8.