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Fire safety — Vocabulary

Sécurité au feu — Vocabulaire



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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
Bibliography	59
Index	61

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 127, *Fire safety in buildings*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 13943:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- a total of 86 terms have been added or have had their definitions revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

0.1 General

Over the last two decades, there has been a significant growth in the field of fire safety. There has been a considerable development of fire safety engineering design, especially as it relates to construction projects, as well as the development of concepts related to performance-based design. With this continuing evolution, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the broad and expanding area of fire safety, beyond what has traditionally been limited to the field of fire testing.

The first edition of this document, ISO 13943:2000, contained definitions of about 180 terms. However, the areas of technology that are related to fire safety have continued to evolve rapidly and this edition contains many new terms and their definitions, as well as revised definitions of some of the terms that were in earlier editions.

This document defines general terms in order to establish a vocabulary applicable to fire safety, including fire safety in buildings and civil engineering works and other elements within the built environment. It will be updated as terms and definitions for further concepts in the field of fire safety are agreed upon and developed.

It is important to note that some fire safety terms can have a somewhat different interpretation than the one used in this document when used for regulations. In that case, the definition given in this document may not apply.

The terms in this document concern:

- fundamental concepts;
- more specific concepts, such as those used specifically in fire testing or in fire safety engineering and potentially in ISO or IEC International Standards relating to fire; and
- related concepts, such as terms used in building and civil engineering.

The layout is designed according to ISO 10241-1:2011. The terms are presented in English alphabetical order and preferred terms are written in **bold type** with admitted and deprecated terms listed below in normal type.

0.2 Use of the term “item”

For the purposes of this document, the term “item” (in French “*objet*”) is used to represent any single object or assembly of objects. It may cover, for example, material, product, assembly, structure or building, as required in the context of any individual definition.

If the “item” under consideration is a test specimen, then the term “test specimen” is used.