სსტ EN 1125 : 2010

საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

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3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი Ენ 1125 : 2008 “ნაკეთობები ლითონის, მშენებლობაში. საევაკუაციო გასასვლელი მექანიზმები მართვადი ჰორიზონტული ძელაკით, გასასვლელი მარშრუტების გამოსაყენებლად. მოთხოვნები და ტესტირების მეთოდები”

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2010 წლის 16 აპრილი №268-1.3-4243

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English Version

Building hardware - Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

Quincaillerie pour le bâtiment - Fermetures anti-panique pour issues de secours manoeuvrées par une barre horizontale destinées à être utilisées sur des voies d'évacuation - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schlösser und Baubeschläge - Paniktürverschlüsse mit horizontaler Betätigungsstange für Türen in Rettungswegen - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 November 2007.

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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.

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Foreword

This document (EN 1125:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2008.

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 1125:1997.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive 89/106/EEC, see informative Annex ZA which is an integral part of this document.

It has been revised to incorporate clarification of the definitions, safety requirements and test procedures, in particular for panic exit devices intended for use on double leaf doorsets, in order to allow for more reproducible test methods.

It incorporates extension of the classification to avoid misuse of the products, extension of the limits of door mass and dimensions as well as extension of the field of door application to cover products already available on the market which were not covered by the 1997 edition of this European Standard.

A full contribution to the preparation of this European Standard has been made by The European Federation of Associations of Lock and Builders Hardware Manufacturers (ARGE).

This European Standard is part of a group of standards dedicated to building hardware products. It is one of a group of standards for exit devices and exit systems developed by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33.

Wherever reference is made to classes, they are considered to be technical classes and not classes according to Article 3(2) of the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

Verification or tests performed by mechanical test laboratory and fire test laboratory are listed in Table 1 summarizing performance characteristics and compliance criteria.

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, 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 the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Experience relating to escape from buildings, fire and/or smoke hazards and general safety has made it desirable that doors, in public areas, public buildings, places of public entertainment, shops etc, or those that have to be operated in a panic situation, be fitted with panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar to common European Standard specifications.

The main purpose of the performance requirements contained in this European Standard is to give safe and effective escape through a doorway with one single operation by hand and/or body pressure to release the panic exit device, with minimum effort and without prior knowledge of the panic exit device.

In this standard priority is given to the panic operation rather than pressure and resistance to the door opening from seals, weather-stripping, multiple bolt heads etc. Precedence is given to the importance of ease of opening by the young, elderly and infirm.

In a panic situation, a group of people will react differently from an individual. When two or more people are rushing to an exit door located on an escape route, probably in darkness and/or smoke, it is possible that the first one to reach the door will not necessarily operate the panic exit device, but can push the surface of the door (door under pressure) while other people will be trying to operate the horizontal bar by hand or body pressure. See Figure 1.

Whilst reasonable external security will be provided by the panic exit devices covered in this standard to avoid potential misuse of the device (chains, bolts, etc.), the main objective is to enable a door to be opened at all times by hand or body pressure along its inside face on the panic exit device and not requiring the use of a key or any other object.

The performance tests incorporated in this European Standard are considered to be reproducible and, as such, will provide a consistent and objective assessment of the performance of these panic exit devices.

Where emergency exit devices are required for situations in which people are familiar with the use of the door hardware in their surroundings, where exit doors are required to be inwardly-opening, and/or where a panic situation is unlikely to develop, reference can be made to EN 179, covering emergency exit devices. See definition **3.19**.

Where additional security is required for exit doors, reference should be made to prEN 13633 covering electrically controlled panic exit systems, or to prEN 13637 covering electrically controlled exit systems, for use on escape routes. See Bibliography.

Due to the wide range of panic exit devices, the reader is advised to refer to the scope and the detailed contents of this European Standard for coverage but, for information and general guide, this revised European Standard now deals with:

- panic exit devices designed to be used in panic situations;
- panic exit devices for use on hinged or pivoted door leaves only;
- range of panic exit devices including those for use on double doorsets (see **7.10**);
- two specific types of horizontal bar operation: panic exit devices with "push-bar", type A (see **3.17** and Figure 2) and panic exit devices with "touch-bar", type B (see **3.19** and Figure 3);
- two categories of panic exit device projection in order to maximize the width of the escape route, and minimize the projection from the door face where either or both of these criteria are of importance (see **4.1.11**);
- two specific designs of panic exit devices: those designed for use on single leaf doors only, and those specifically designed for use on single leaf doors and/or double doorsets.