

related test method	EN 1634-3:2004
subject	Sa + Sm - Indistinctness
reference of original query	Helpdesk item 2013-09 EGOLF TC2 N703

Problem

To determine the linear leakage rate Ql the 'length of gap' has to be calculated.

There is a contradiction between the test standard EN 1634-3: 2004 and the classification standard EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009.

According to 10.2.2.1 of **EN 1634-3** the 'length of gap' is defined as the gap between the fixed and moving components of the doorset (e.g. between the door leaf and frame as well as, where appropriate, between the moveable elements).

According to 7.5.6.3.1 of **EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009** the 'length of gap' is defined as gap between the fixed and moveable components of the doorset.

For a sectional door, according to EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009 only the length of the outer gaps between a sectional door and the door frame have to be considered. According to EN 1634-3 the length of gaps between all the panels of a sectional door has to be added as well. That results in a major difference in calculated linear leakage rate and possibly in the Sa classification.

Recommendation

On the Egolf meeting in Derio, Spain from October 2013 was agreed that TC 127 committee has to be informed about the need for a revision of the standard EN 1634-3:2004.

As long as EN 1634-3:2004 is valid, the following rules apply.

1) Sm classification

For Sm classification, all type of doors (except double leaf doors) must have a limiting leakage rate of 20 m³/h.

2) Sa classification

A sectional door has to be considered as a single leaf doorset. The "length of gap" is defined correctly in 7.5.6.3.1 of EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009. Only the outer gaps (on the perimeter) of the sectional door have to be considered. The gap between the movable parts of the sectional door have not to be considered.

