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ANNEX

Classes of reaction to fire performance

- 1.1. For the purposes of Tables 1 to 4 the following symbols⁽¹⁾ apply:
- (1) ' ΔT ' temperature rise;
- (2) ' Δ m' mass loss;
- (3) 't_f' duration of flaming;
- (4) 'PCS' gross calorific potential;
- (5) 'LFS' lateral flame spread; (6) 'SMOGRA' — smoke growth rate.
- 1.2. For the purposes of Tables 1, 2 and 3 the following symbols⁽¹⁾ apply:
- (1) 'FIGRA' fire growth rate;
- (2) 'THR' total heat release;
- (3) 'TSP' total smoke production;
- (4) 'Fs' flame spread.
- 1.3. For the purposes of Table 4 the following symbols and test parameters apply:
- (1) 'HRR_{sm30}, kW' heat release rate averaged by a 30-s sliding average;
- (2) 'SPR_{sm60}, m²/s' smoke production rate averaged by a 60-s sliding average;
- (3) 'Peak HRR, maximum of HRR_{sm30} between test start and end of test, excluded kW' contribution from ignition source;
- (4) 'Peak SPR, m^2 / maximum of SPR_{sm60} between test start and end of test;
- (5) 'THR₁₂₀₀, MJ' total heat release (HRR_{sm30}) from test start until end of test, excluded contribution from ignition source;
- (6) 'TSP₁₂₀₀, m²' total smoke production (HRR_{sm60}) from test start until end of test;
- (7) 'FIGRA, W/s' fire growth rate index defined as the highest value of the quotient between HRR_{sm30} excluding the contribution of ignition source and time. Threshold values $HRR_{sm30} = 3$ kW and THR = 0.4 MJ;
- (8) 'FS' flame spread (damaged length);
- (9) 'H' flame spread.
- 2. For the purposes of Tables 1 to 4 the following definitions apply:
- (1) 'material' means a single basic substance or uniformly dispersed mixture of substances;
- (2) 'homogeneous product' means a product consisting of a single material, having uniform density and composition throughout the product;
- (3) 'non-homogeneous product' means a product that does not satisfy the requirements of a homogeneous product and that is composed of one or more components, substantial and/or non-substantial;
- (4) 'substantial component' means a material that constitutes a significant part of a non-homogeneous product; a layer with a mass per unit area $\geq 1,0$ kg/m² or a thickness $\geq 1,0$ mm is considered to be a substantial component;

- (5) 'non-substantial component' means a material that does not constitute a significant part of a non-homogeneous product; a layer with a mass per unit area < 1,0 kg/m² and a thickness < 1,0 mm is considered to be a non-substantial component;
- (6) 'internal non-substantial component' means a non-substantial component that is covered on both sides by at least one substantial component;
- (7) 'external non-substantial component' means a non-substantial component that is not covered on one side by a substantial component.

Two or more non-substantial layers that are adjacent to each other, where there are no substantial components in between the layers, shall be considered as one non-substantial component and shall, therefore, be classified in accordance with the criteria for a layer that is a non-substantial component.

Classes of reaction to fire performance for construction products excluding floorings, linear pipe thermal insulation products, and electric cables

TABLE 1

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
A1	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; and	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta T \leq 30 \ ^{\circ}\text{C}; \ and \\ \Delta m \leq 50 \ ^{\circ}\!\!; \ and \\ t_f = 0 \ (\text{i.e. no} \\ \text{sustained flaming}) \end{array}$	
	EN ISO 1716	$\begin{aligned} & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1a};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1bc};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 1,4 \text{ MJm}^{-2d};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1c} \end{aligned}$	
A2	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; or	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta T \leq 50 \text{ °C; } \textit{and} \\ \Delta m \leq 50 \text{ %; } \textit{and} \\ t_f \leq 20 \text{ s} \end{array}$	
	EN ISO 1716; and	$\begin{aligned} & PCS \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1a};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2b};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2d};\\ & \textit{and} \\ & PCS \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1e} \end{aligned}$	
	EN 13823 (SBI)	FIGRA \leq 120 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS < edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 7,5 MJ	Smoke production ^f ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^g

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В	EN 13823 (SBI); and	FIGRA \leq 120 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS $<$ edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 7,5 MJ	Smoke production ^f ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^g
	EN ISO $11925-2^{i}$: Exposure = 30 s	$Fs \le 150 \text{ mm within}$ 60 s	
С	EN 13823 (SBI); and	FIGRA \leq 250 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS $<$ edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 15 MJ	Smoke production ^f ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^g
	EN ISO $11925-2^{i}$: Exposure = 30 s	$Fs \le 150 \text{ mm within } 60 \text{ s}$	
D	EN 13823 (SBI); and	$FIGRA \le 750 \text{ Ws}^{-1}$	Smoke production ^f ; and
	EN ISO 11925-2 ⁱ : Exposure = 30 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 60 s	Flaming droplets/ particles ^g
E	EN ISO 11925-2 ⁱ : <i>Exposure</i> = 15 s	$Fs \le 150 \text{ mm within}$ 20 s	Flaming droplets/ particles ^h
F	EN ISO 11925-2 ⁱ : <i>Exposure</i> = 15 s	Fs > 150 mm within 20 s	

- a For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- **b** For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- c (2a) Alternatively, any external non-substantial component having a PCS \leq 2,0 MJm⁻², provided that the product satisfies the following criteria of EN 13823(SBI): FIGRA \leq 20 Ws⁻¹; and LFS < edge of specimen; and THR_{600s} \leq 4,0 MJ; and s1; and d0.
- d For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- e For the product as a whole.
- **f** $s1 = SMOGRA \le 30m^2s^{-2}$ and $TSP_{600s} \le 50m^2$; $s2 = SMOGRA \le 180m^2s^{-2}$ and $TSP_{600s} \le 200m^2$; s3 = not s1 or s2.
- g d0 = No flaming droplets/particles in EN 13823 (SBI) within 600s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10s in EN 13823 (SBI) within 600s; d2 = not d0 or d1; Ignition of the paper in EN ISO 11925-2 results in a d2 classification.
- h No ignition of the paper = no additional classification; Ignition of the paper = d2 classification.
- i Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

TABLE 2

Classes of reaction to fire performance for floorings

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
A1 _{FL}	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; and	$\Delta T \le 30$ °C; and $\Delta m \le 50$ %; and $t_f = 0$ (i.e. no sustained flaming)	
	EN ISO 1716	$\begin{aligned} & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1a}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1b}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 1,4 \text{ MJm}^{-2c}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 2,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1d} \end{aligned}$	
A2 _{FL}	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; or	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta T \leq 50~^{\circ}C;~and\\ \Delta m \leq 50~\%;~and\\ t_f \leq 20~s \end{array}$	
	EN ISO 1716; and	$\begin{aligned} & PCS \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1a}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2b}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2c}; \\ & and \\ & PCS \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1d} \end{aligned}$	
	EN ISO 9239-1°	Critical flux ^f ≥ 8.0 kWm ⁻²	Smoke production ^g
$ m B_{FL}$	EN ISO 9239-1 ^e and	Critical flux ^f ≥ 8.0 kWm ⁻²	Smoke production ^g
	EN ISO $11925-2^{h}$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 20 s	
C _{FL}	EN ISO 9239-1 ^e and	Critical flux ^f ≥ 4.5 kWm ⁻²	Smoke production ^g
	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 20 s	

- **a** For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \bf b & For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products. \end{tabular}$
- c For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- **d** For the product as a whole.
- e Test duration = 30 minutes.
- f Critical flux is defined as the radiant flux at which the flame extinguishes or the radiant flux after a test period of 30 minutes, whichever is the lower (i.e. the flux corresponding with the furthest extent of spread of flame).
- \mathbf{g} $\mathbf{s1} = \text{Smoke} \le 750 \text{ \%.min}; \mathbf{s2} = \text{not s1.}$
- $h \qquad \hbox{Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.} \\$

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D _{FL}	EN ISO 9239-1° and	Critical flux ^f ≥ 3.0 kWm ⁻²	Smoke production ^g
	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 20 s	
E _{FL}	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 20 s	
F _{FL}	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs > 150 mm within 20 s	

- a For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- **b** For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- c For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- **d** For the product as a whole.
- e Test duration = 30 minutes.
- f Critical flux is defined as the radiant flux at which the flame extinguishes or the radiant flux after a test period of 30 minutes, whichever is the lower (i.e. the flux corresponding with the furthest extent of spread of flame).
- $g s1 = Smoke \le 750 \%.min; s2 = not s1.$
- h Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

TABLE 3

Classes of reaction to fire performance for linear pipe insulation products

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
A1 _L	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; and	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta T \leq 30 \text{ °C; } and \\ \Delta m \leq 50 \text{ %; } and \\ t_f = 0 \text{ (i.e. no} \\ \text{sustained flaming)} \end{array}$	
	EN ISO 1716	PCS \leq 2,0 MJkg ^{-1a} ; and PCS \leq 2,0 MJkg ^{-1b} ; and PCS \leq 1,4 MJm ^{-2c} ; and	

- **a** For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- **b** For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- c For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- **d** For the product as a whole.
- **e** $\mathbf{s1} = \text{SMOGRA} \le 105 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} \text{and TSP}_{600\text{s}} \le 250 \text{ m}^2; \mathbf{s2} = \text{SMOGRA} \le 580 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} \text{and TSP}_{600\text{s}} \le 1600 \text{ m}^2; \mathbf{s3} = \text{not s1 or s2}.$
- f d0 = No flaming droplets/particles in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10s in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d2 = not d0 or d1; Ignition of the paper in EN ISO 11925-2 results in a d2 classification.
- ${f g}$ No ignition of the paper = no additional classification; Ignition of the paper = ${f d2}$ classification.
- h Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

		$PCS \le 2.0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1d}$	
A2 _L	EN ISO 1182 ^a ; or	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta T \leq 50~^{\circ}C;~and\\ \Delta m \leq 50~\%;~and~t_f\\ \leq 20~s \end{array}$	
	EN ISO 1716; and	$\begin{aligned} & \text{PCS} \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1a}; \\ & \textit{and} \\ & \text{PCS} \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2b}; \\ & \textit{and} \\ & \text{PCS} \leq 4,0 \text{ MJm}^{-2c}; \\ & \textit{and} \\ & \text{PCS} \leq 3,0 \text{ MJkg}^{-1d} \end{aligned}$	
	EN 13823 (SBI)	FIGRA \leq 270 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS < edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 7,5 MJ	Smoke production ^e ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^f
B _L	EN 13823 (SBI); and	FIGRA \leq 270 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS < edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 7,5 MJ	Smoke production ^e ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^f
	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 30 s	$Fs \le 150 \text{ mm within}$ 60 s	
$ m C_L$	EN 13823 (SBI); and	FIGRA \leq 460 Ws ⁻¹ ; and LFS < edge of specimen; and THR _{600s} \leq 15 MJ	Smoke production ^e ; and Flaming droplets/ particles ^f
	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 30 s	Fs \leq 150 mm within 60 s	
$\overline{D_{L}}$	EN 13823 (SBI); and	FIGRA \leq 2 100 Ws ⁻¹ THR _{600s} \leq 100 MJ	Smoke production ^e ; and

- a For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- **b** For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- c For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- **d** For the product as a whole.
- **e** $\mathbf{s1} = \text{SMOGRA} \le 105 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ and $\text{TSP}_{600s} \le 250 \text{ m}^2$; $\mathbf{s2} = \text{SMOGRA} \le 580 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ and $\text{TSP}_{600s} \le 1600 \text{ m}^2$; $\mathbf{s3} = \text{not s1 or s2}$
- f d0 = No flaming droplets/particles in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10s in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d2 = not d0 or d1; Ignition of the paper in EN ISO 11925-2 results in a d2 classification.
- **g** No ignition of the paper = no additional classification; Ignition of the paper = d2 classification.
- h Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

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	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 30 s	$Fs \le 150 \text{ mm within } 60 \text{ s}$	Flaming droplets/ particles ^f
$E_{\rm L}$	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = $15 s$	Fs \leq 150 mm within 20 s	Flaming droplets/ particles ^g
$\overline{\mathbf{F_L}}$	EN ISO $11925-2^h$: Exposure = 15 s	Fs > 150mm within 20 s	

- a For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
- **b** For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- c For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
- **d** For the product as a whole.
- e $s1 = SMOGRA \le 105 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ and $TSP_{600s} \le 250 \text{ m}^2$; $s2 = SMOGRA \le 580 \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ and $TSP_{600s} \le 1 600 \text{ m}^2$; s3 = not s1 or s2.
- f d0 = No flaming droplets/particles in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10s in EN13823 (SBI) within 600s; d2 = not d0 or d1; Ignition of the paper in EN ISO 11925-2 results in a d2 classification.
- g No ignition of the paper = no additional classification; Ignition of the paper = d2 classification.
- h Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

TABLE 4

Classes of reaction to fire performance for electric cables

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
Aca	EN ISO 1716	$PCS \le 2.0 \text{ MJ/kg}^a$	
B1 _{ca}	EN 50399 (30 kW flame source) and	$FS \le 1,75 \text{ m and} \\ THR_{1200s} \le 10 \text{ MJ} \\ and \\ Peak HRR \le 20 \text{ kW} \\ and \\ FIGRA \le 120 \text{ Ws}^{-1}$	Smoke production ^{be} and Flaming droplets/particles ^c and Acidity (pH and conductivity) ^d
	EN 60332-1-2	H ≤ 425 mm	
B2 _{ca}	EN 50399 (20,5 kW flame source) and	$FS \leq 1,5 \text{ m; } and \\ THR_{1200s} \leq 15 \text{ MJ;} \\ and$	Smoke production ^{bf} and Flaming droplets/particles ^c and

- a For the product as a whole, excluding metallic materials, and for any external component (i.e. sheath) of the product.
- **b** $s1 = TSP_{1200} \le 50 \text{ m}^2 \text{ and Peak SPR} \le 0.25 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 - $\mathbf{s1a} = \mathbf{s1}$ and transmittance in accordance with EN 61034-2 \geq 80 %
 - s1b = s1 and transmittance in accordance with EN 61034-2 \geq 60 % < 80 %
 - $\mathbf{s2} = TSP_{1200} \le 400 \text{ m}^2 \text{and Peak SPR} \le 1.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 - $\mathbf{s3} = \text{not s1 or s2}$
- c d0 = No flaming droplets/particles within 1 200 s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10 s within 1 200 s; d2 = not d0 or d1.
- d EN 60754-2: $\mathbf{a1}$ = conductivity < 2,5 μ S/mm and pH > 4,3; $\mathbf{a2}$ = conductivity < 10 μ S/mm and pH > 4,3; $\mathbf{a3}$ = not $\mathbf{a1}$ or $\mathbf{a2}$.
- e The smoke class declared for class B1_{ca} cables must originate from the EN 50399 test (30 kW flame source).
- f The smoke class declared for class $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} , D_{ca} cables must originate from the EN 50399 test (20,5 kW flame source).

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		Peak HRR \leq 30 kW; and FIGRA \leq 150 Ws ⁻¹	Acidity (pH and conductivity) ^d
	EN 60332-1-2	H ≤ 425 mm	
Cca	EN 50399 (20,5 kW flame source) and	$FS \le 2.0 \text{ m; } and \\ THR_{1200s} \le 30 \text{ MJ;} \\ and \\ Peak HRR \le 60 \text{ kW;} \\ and \\ FIGRA \le 300 \text{ Ws}^{-1}$	Smoke production ^{bf} and Flaming droplets/particles ^c and Acidity (pH and conductivity) ^d
	EN 60332-1-2	H ≤ 425 mm	
D _{ca}	EN 50399 (20,5 kW flame source) and	$\begin{aligned} &THR_{1200s} \leq 70 \text{ MJ;}\\ &\textit{and}\\ &\textit{Peak HRR} \leq 400 \text{ kW;}\\ &\textit{and}\\ &\textit{FIGRA} \leq 1 \text{ 300 Ws}^{-1} \end{aligned}$	Smoke production ^{bf} and Flaming droplets/particles ^c and Acidity (pH and conductivity) ^d
	EN 60332-1-2	H ≤ 425 mm	
Eca	EN 60332-1-2	H ≤ 425 mm	
Fca	EN 60332-1-2	H > 425 mm	

a For the product as a whole, excluding metallic materials, and for any external component (i.e. sheath) of the product.

- s1a = s1 and transmittance in accordance with EN 61034-2 \geq 80 %
- $\mathbf{s1b} = \mathbf{s1}$ and transmittance in accordance with EN 61034-2 \geq 60 % < 80 %
- $\mathbf{s2} = TSP_{1200} \le 400 \text{ m}^2$ and Peak $SPR \le 1.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- s3 = not s1 or s2
- c d0 = No flaming droplets/particles within 1 200 s; d1 = No flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10 s within 1 200 s; d2 = not d0 or d1.
- d EN 60754-2: $\mathbf{a1}$ = conductivity < 2,5 μ S/mm and pH > 4,3; $\mathbf{a2}$ = conductivity < 10 μ S/mm and pH > 4,3; $\mathbf{a3}$ = not $\mathbf{a1}$ or $\mathbf{a2}$.
- e The smoke class declared for class B1_{ca} cables must originate from the EN 50399 test (30 kW flame source).
- f The smoke class declared for class $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} , D_{ca} cables must originate from the EN 50399 test (20,5 kW flame source).

b $s1 = TSP_{1200} \le 50 \text{ m}^2 \text{and Peak SPR} \le 0.25 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

(1) The characteristics are defined with respect to the appropriate test method.

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