



BSI Standards Publication

Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements

Part 6: Open-state cavity barriers

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1364-6:2025.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee FSH/22/-/7, Non loadbearing separating elements.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

BSI, as a member of CEN, is obliged to publish EN 1364-6:2025 as a British Standard. However, attention is drawn to the fact that during its development, the UK committee voted against its approval as a European Standard. The main reasons for this negative vote are as follows.

- The Introduction to the standard states that a European reference scenario has not been established but is ongoing, and so the standard cannot be used to imply performance of an external façade system in which the open-state cavity barrier is included. It does state that the test results can be used to supplement evidence of cavity barrier performance in faced systems already accepted by current local regulations.
- Though Subclause 6.2 of this standard does not make reference to minimum length to width ratios for an open state seal, the UK committee would advise users to note that the Introduction to BS EN 1366-4:2021 details that linear joint seals are normally defined by a typical ratio of at least 10:1, and Subclause 6.2 of BS EN 1366-4:2021 points out that the length to width ratio may be $< 10:1$ in case the heated length of the linear joint seal is $\geq 2\,600$ mm.
- Figure 1 and Figure 2 leave room for interpretation on the permissible/intended distance from the furnace opening to the installation location of the specimen. The UK committee advises that this be considered in association with combustible substrate and/or any insulation material which may be present and the position of the cavity barrier in relation to the cavity edge.
- Figure 2 and Clause 9 do not include unexposed surface thermocouples on the inner face of the twin leaf cavity substrates 25 mm above the cavity barrier. The UK committee believe that thermocouples at these locations are important for monitoring insulation performance.
- Figure 2 does not include a minimum height of the twin leaf cavity wall substrates.
- Clause 7 does not cover variations in associated supporting construction.

The UK committee advise users to be aware of these concerns when applying this standard, particularly in the context of a fire risk assessment of the application.

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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English Version

Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - Part 6: Open-state cavity barriers

Essais de résistance au feu des éléments non porteurs -
Partie 6 : Dispositifs de recouplement de lame d'air
ouverts en situation normale

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für nichttragende
Bauteile - Teil 6: Hohlraum-Brandsperrren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 December 2024.

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European foreword

This document (EN 1364-6:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 “Fire safety in buildings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 August 2025 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2025.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

The test method is needed in support of ETAG 026-5 for cavity barriers.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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