

Content



1	Fire safety	1-2
1.1	What is fire safety?	1-2
1.1.1	Goals of fire safety	1-2
1.1.2	Measures for fire safety	1-5
1.2	Development of a fire	1-7
1.3	Design of fire safe buildings	1-9
1.3.1	Construction concept	1-9
1.3.2	Monitoring concept	1-16
1.3.3	Extinguishing concept	1-17
1.4	Fire safety requirements	1-18
1.4.1	Building regulations	1-18
1.4.2	Structural fire safety	1-20
1.4.3	Equivalent fire safety	1-21
1.5	Fire as an accidental action	1-23
1.6	Behaviour of steel sections during fire	1-26
1.7	Literature	1-29
2	Calculation of the fire resistance	2-2
2.1	Terms and conditions	2-2
2.1.1	Standard fire curve	2-3
2.1.2	Effective yield strength of steel in the fire situation	2-3
2.1.3	Degree of utilization	2-3
2.1.4	Section factor	2-4
2.1.5	Critical steel temperature	2-7
2.1.6	Cross-section classification in the fire situation	2-8
2.2	Calculation of the thermal response	2-10
2.2.1	Net heat flux to the steel member	2-10
2.2.2	Heating of unprotected steel sections	2-10
2.2.3	Heating of unprotected galvanized steel sections	2-12
2.2.4	Heating of protected steel sections	2-13
2.3	Calculation of the mechanical response	2-17



2.6	Columns	2-26
2.7	Beams sensitive to lateral torsional buckling	2-31
2.8	Integrated beams, unprotected	2-33
2.8.1	Thermal behaviour	2-33
2.8.2	Simple calculation method	2-34
2.8.3	Advanced calculation method	2-35
2.9	Integrated beams, protected	2-43
2.10	Literature	2-46
3	Fire safety engineering	3-2
3.1	What is fire safety engineering?	3-3
3.1.1	Developments	3-4
3.2	Natural fires and local fires	3-5
3.2.1	LOCAFI	3-6
3.2.2	Example of a car park	3-8
3.3	Natural fires and compartment fires	3-10
3.3.1	Background	3-10
3.3.2	Method using zone models	3-10
3.3.3	Ozone	3-13
3.4	Natural fires and external steel structures	3-14
3.5	System behaviour of steel structures	3-16
3.5.1	MACS	3-18
3.6	Literature	3-21
4	Design tables	4-1
4.1	Reduction factor $k_{y,\theta}$ derived from equation (4.22) in EN 1993-1-2; see equation (2.2) in <i>Fire 2</i>	4-2
4.2	Reduction factors $k_{y,\theta}$ and $k_{E,\theta}$ according to table 3.1 of EN 1993-1-2	4-6
4.3	Reduction factor for the design load level in the fire situation η_{fi} for different occupancies and load factors	4-7
4.4	Steel temperature θ_a of an unprotected I-section exposed to the standard fire curve for non-galvanized and galvanized steel	4-9





4.5	Section factor A/V for IPE, HEA, HEB and HEM sections	4-14
4.6	Steel temperature θ_a of unprotected IPE and HE sections after 30 minutes exposure to the standard fire curve for both non-galvanized and galvanized steel	4-17
4.7	Steel temperature $\theta_{a,ext}$ of an unprotected I-section exposed to the external fire curve	4-19
4.8	Critical steel temperature $\theta_{a,cr}$ for centrally loaded compression members in grade S235 steel	4-20
4.9	Critical steel temperature $\theta_{a,cr}$ for centrally loaded compression members in grade S275 steel	4-26
4.10	Critical steel temperature $\theta_{a,cr}$ for centrally loaded compression members in grade S355 steel	4-32
4.11	Critical steel temperature $\theta_{a,cr}$ for centrally loaded compression members in grade S420 steel	4-38
4.12	Critical steel temperature $\theta_{a,cr}$ for centrally loaded compression members in grade S460 steel	4-44
4.13	Cross-section class of IPE, HEA, HEB and HEM sections in bending and compression for grades S235, S355, S420 and S460 steel	4-50
4.14	Cross-section class of readily available hollow sections in compression for grades S235, S275 and S355 steel	4-53