

Construction parameter	Variation	Possibility of extension	Additional evidence required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
G.1.2 Supporting construction	Rigid to flexible	Possible providing that the gap between the frame member and the wall is sealed at least on one side Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario G
G.1.3 Gap between door leaf and floor covering	Increase	Possible for S _a Possible in line with direct application Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario F
G.1.4 Gap between door leaf and floor covering	Decrease	Possible for S _a Possible for S ₂₀₀ if tested sealing system can be maintained Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario F
G.2 Modified supporting construction			
G.2.1 Strengthening of flexible standard supporting construction – See Figure A.60	Flexible standard supporting construction (filled with or without wool) to modified flexible construction	Possible providing the door is mounted in the same manner and the modified flexible construction is of the board covered type (on both sides) with studs/tubes/profiles made from metal or timber Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario F
G.2.2 Density of material of rigid supporting construction	Increase	Possible	
G.2.3 Density of material of supporting construction	Decrease	Possible	
G.2.4 Supporting construction	Change from standard supporting construction (see EN 1363-1) to protected structural steel supporting construction	Possible	
G.2.5 Fixings for wall fixed elements in the same supporting construction	Change of manufacturer / type / size	Possible in line with rules G.2.8 to G.2.12	

Construction parameter (1)	Variation (2)	Possibility of extension (3)	Additional evidence required (4)
G.2.6 Flexible supporting construction of board covered type covered on one side	Alternative flexible construction	Possible providing the door is mounted in the same manner and the alternative flexible construction is of the same type (board covered on one or both sides) Possible for S_{200} providing that in the test the studs were mounted on the high temperature side Possible for S_a to change from metal studs to timber studs and vice versa. For S_{200} it is possible only to change from metal to timber studs Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario F
G.2.7 Supporting construction	Standard supporting construction to associated and vice versa	Possible for S_a providing that the gap between the frame member and the wall is sealed at least on one side Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario F
G.2.8 Type of fixings	Alternative type and/or manufacturer	Possible	
G.2.9 Number and/or size of fixings	Increase	Possible	
G.2.10 Number and/or size of fixings	Decrease	Possible in line with size and/or weight decrease of the door Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario G
G.2.11 Distance between fixings	Increase	Not possible without an additional test	Test scenario G
G.2.12 Distance between fixings	Decrease	Possible	
G.2.13 Gap between door frame and wall	Increase	Possible as long as the gap size is within the tolerances of the used sealing system of the gap Otherwise not possible without additional test	Test scenario F
G.2.14 Gap between door frame and wall	Decrease	Possible as long as the gap size is within the tolerances of the used sealing system of the gap Otherwise not possible without additional test	Test scenario F

Construction parameter	Variation	Possibility of extension	Additional evidence required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
G.2.15 Sealing of the gap between door frame and wall	Alternative seal fitting to gap size	Possible	
H Steel Hinged Pass Doors			
H.1 General			
The rules according to Table A1: items A3, items A4 and items F of this standard, which are practicable also for pass doors, are transferable. The following parameters are special for steel hinged pass doors. Pass doors shall be tested together with the sliding door it belongs to. The rules are not applicable to double leaf pass doors.			
H.1.1 Pass door	Add (to single and/or double leaf door)	Not possible without an additional test	Test scenario G
H.1.2 Pass door	Remove	Possible	
H.1.3 Position of pass door	Alternative	Possible, if tested with at least one panel between the edge of the door leaf and the panel with the pass door Otherwise not possible without additional test	Test scenario A
H.2 Size variations / single or multiple panel construction			
H.2.1 Size (area, width, height)	Decrease	Possible	
H.2.2 Size (area, width, height)	Increase	Not Possible	Test scenario A
H.3. Hardware			
For pass doors the rules given in Table A.1 sector C (hardware) are applicable.			

Construction parameter	Variation	Possibility of extension	Additional evidence required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H.4 Support / attachment - door leaf of pass door to door leaf of sliding door			
H.4.1 Dimensions of gaps between frame (threshold) and leaf	Increase / Decrease	Possible in line with direct application (for hinged doors) Possible for S_a for the gap between leaf and bottom frame and/or any thresholds Possible separately for each gap on each edge (top, bottom, hinge side, lock side) according to the following rule: $X = (A+B)/2$ (X = the maximum permitted gap size, A = the maximum measured gap size, B = the mean measured gap size. X can be rounded up to the next 0,5 step (e.g.: 1,7 is rounded up to 2,0 mm)) Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario A
H.4.2 Gap between door leaf and floor covering	Increase	Possible for S_a Possible in line with direct application Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario A
H.4.3 Gap between door leaf and floor covering	Decrease	Possible for S_a Possible for S_{200} if tested sealing system can be maintained Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario A

Construction parameter	Variation	Possibility of extension	Additional evidence required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I Orientation of sliding door			
I.1 Orientation	Vertically sliding door out of a horizontally sliding door	Possible up to the tested size of single leaf horizontally sliding door providing that the following additional conditions A-E are fulfilled: A) the panels shall be constructed like tested and have the same panel arrangement (orientation) within the door leaf. B) All the sealing systems of the wall fixed elements (frame members) for the vertical sliding door have been tested successfully with a horizontal sliding door. The wall fixed elements (e.g. rail, labyrinth) can change from horizontal to vertical orientation and vice versa C) The gaps between wall fixed elements and door leaf remain as tested D) The sealings remain as tested E) Changing the construction of the rail from horizontal to vertical orientation is possible (e.g. adaption for rolling apparatus) Otherwise not possible without an additional test	Test scenario B
I.2 Orientation	Horizontally sliding door out of a vertically sliding door	Not possible without an additional test	Test scenario E

Figures relating to horizontally sliding doorsets

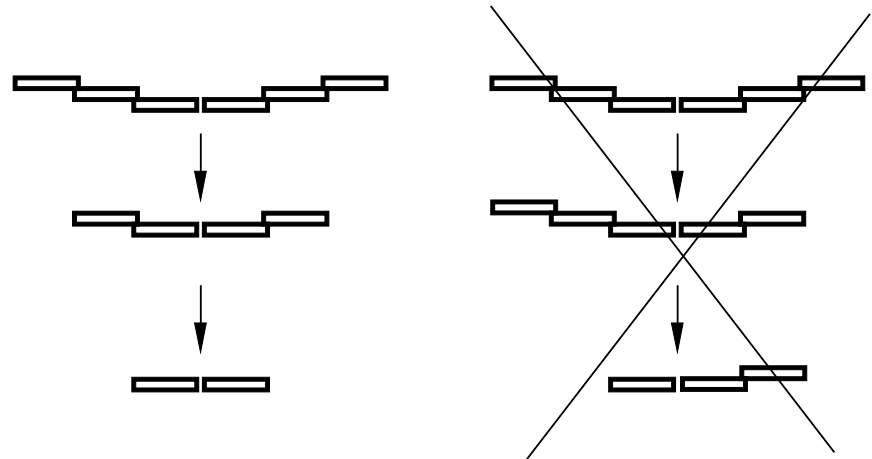


Figure A.34 — Number of elements of telescopic doors

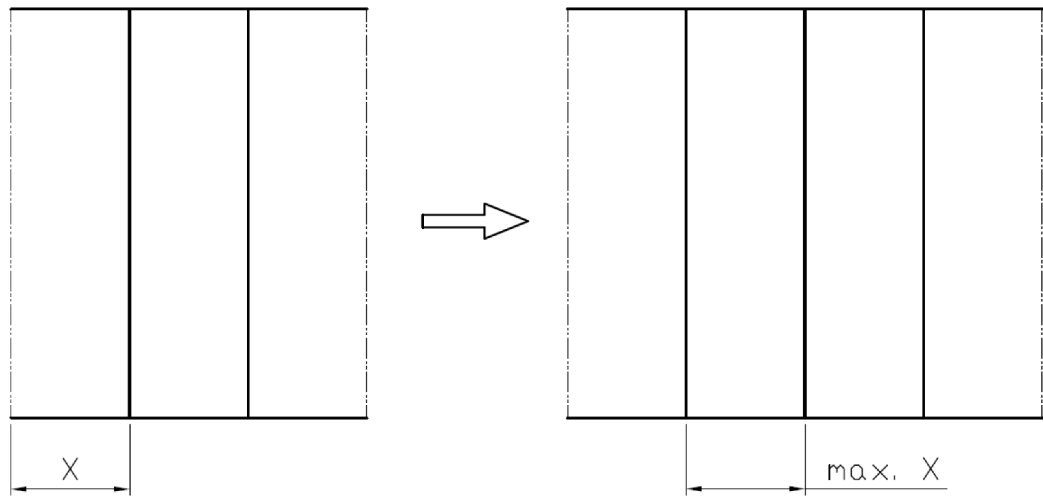


Figure A.35 — Number of panels per leaf / element (increase)

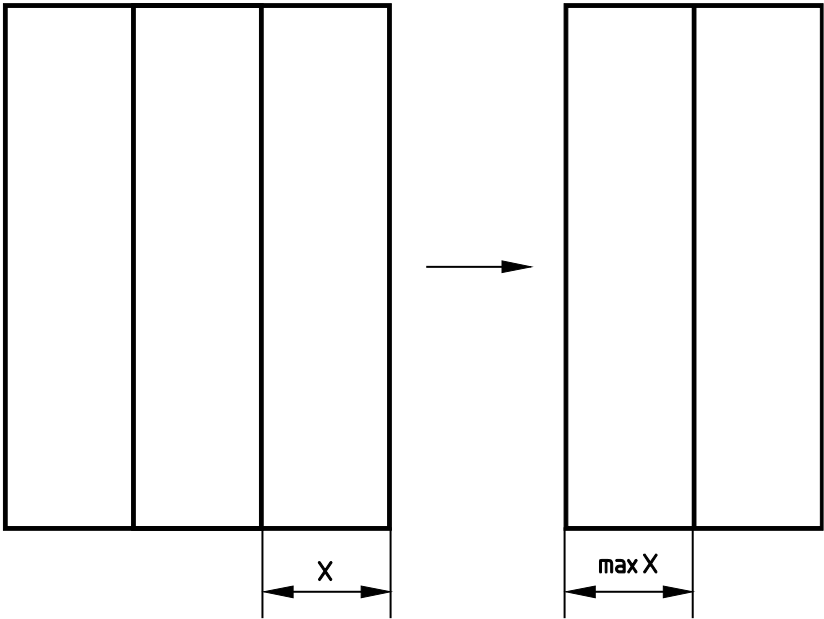


Figure A.36 — Number of panels per leaf / element (decrease)

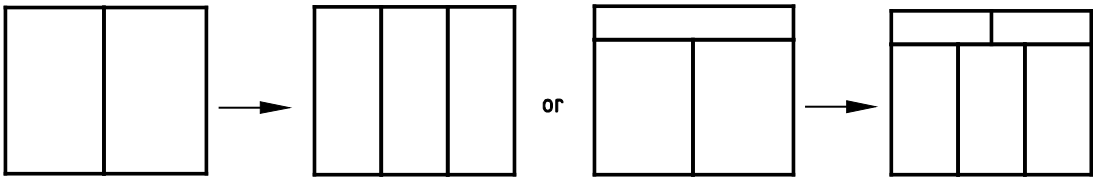


Figure A.37 — Pattern of core material (increase number of pieces)

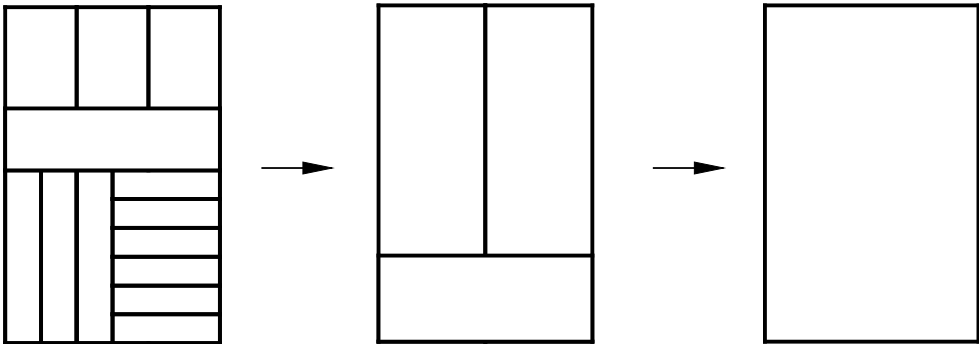


Figure A.38 — Pattern of core material (decrease number of pieces)

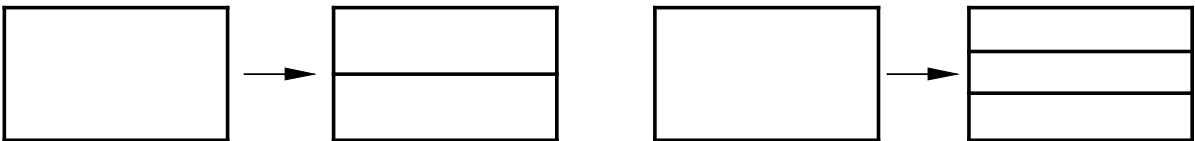


Figure A.39 — Number of layers of identical core material (2 examples shown)

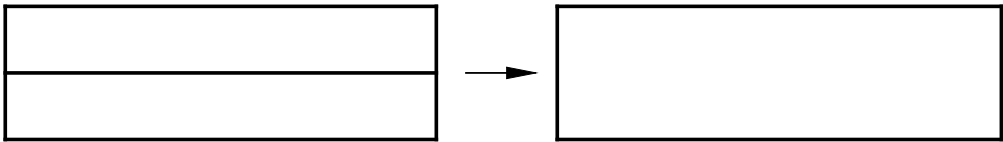


Figure A.40 — Number of layers of identical core material

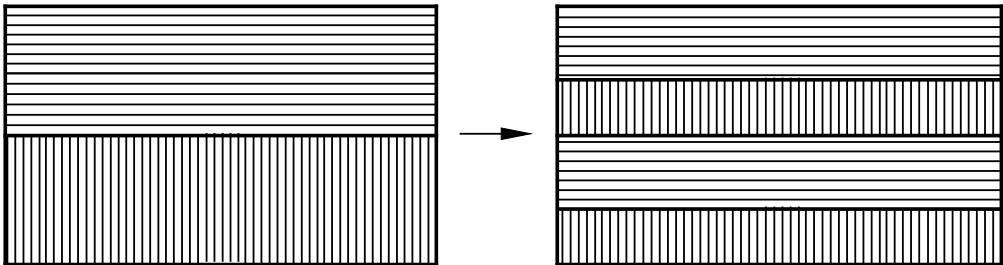


Figure A.41 — Number of layers of different materials (Increase)

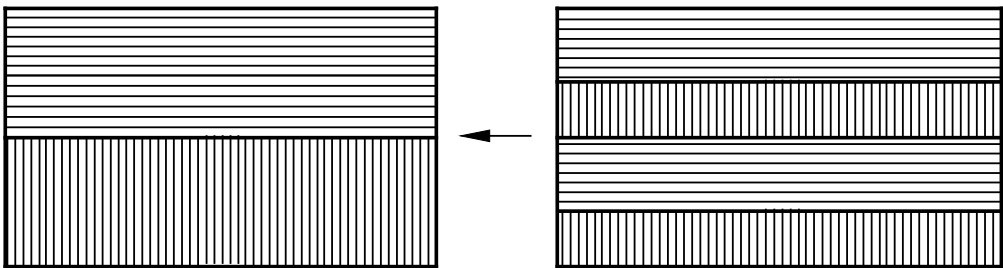
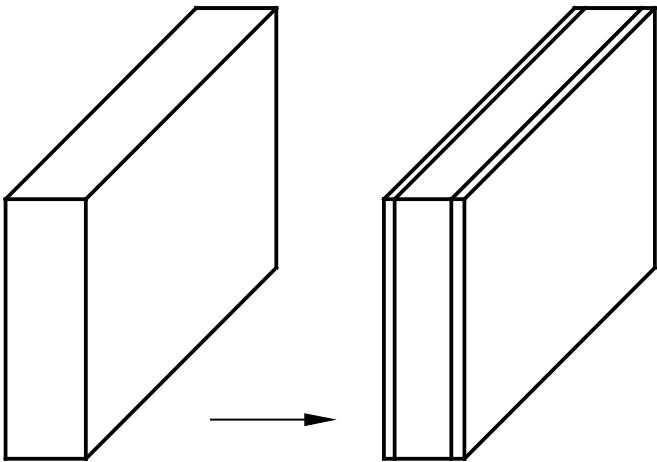
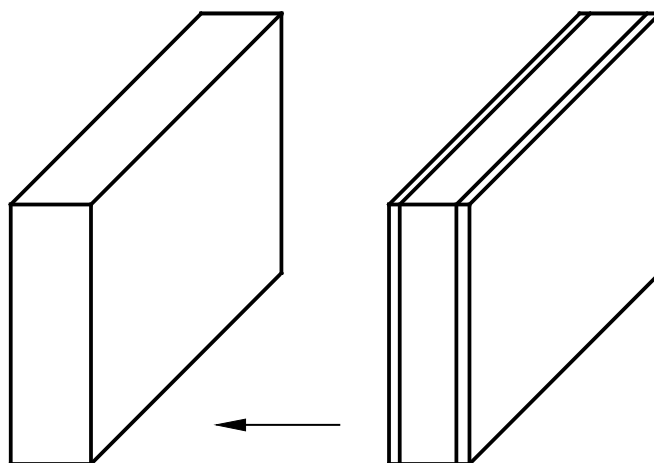


Figure A.42 — Number of layers of different materials (Decrease)



a) Metal armour sheet (internally or externally mounted, Add)



b) Metal armour sheet (internally mounted, Remove)

Figure A.43 — Metal armour sheet

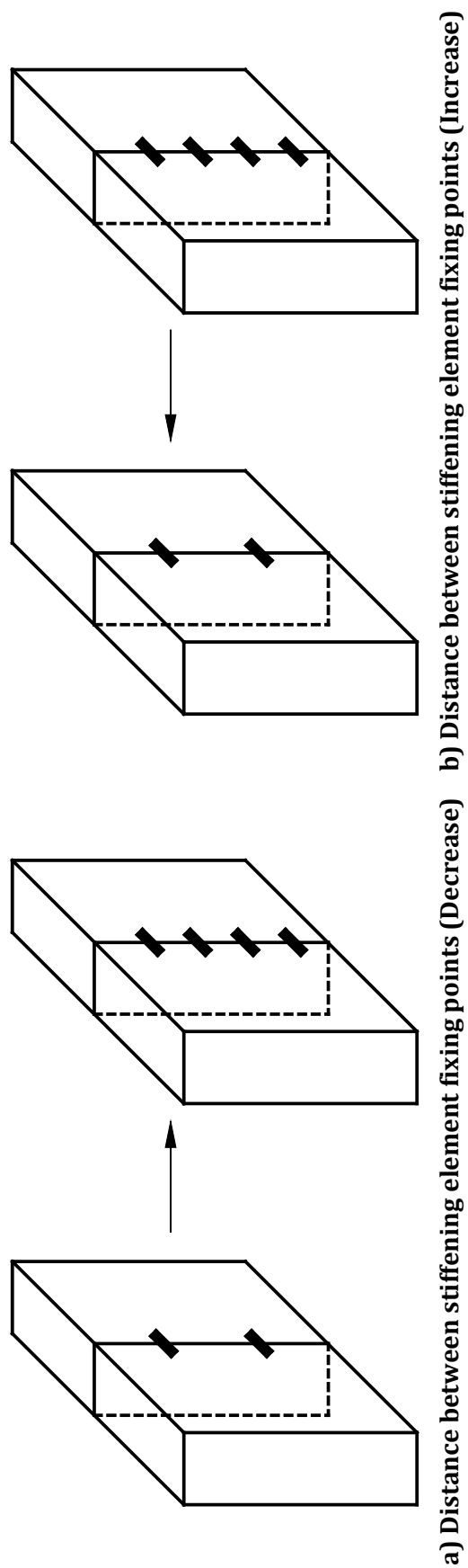


Figure A.44 — Distance between stiffening element fixing points