Australian Standard™

Methods of testing smoke/heat release vents

Method 5: Determination of discharge coefficient and effective aerodynamic area

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee ME-062, Ventilation and Air Conditioning to supersede AS 2428.5—1983, *Methods of testing smoke/heat release vents*, Part 5: *Determination of discharge coefficient and effective aerodynamic area*.

The Standard is re-published without any technical changes from its 1983 edition.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the discharge coefficient and the effective aerodynamic area of a smoke/heat release vent.

NOTE: The value of the coefficient of discharge determined for the tested specimen may be applied to another vent having, with respect to the tested specimen—

(a) similar form of construction;

(b) similar width; and

(c) length within 50 percent of the specimen length.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following Standards are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
2360	Pressure differential methods
2360.1.1	Part 1.1: Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Conduits from 50 mm to 1200 mm
2427	Smoke/heat release vents
BS	
848	Fans for general purposes
848.1	Part 1: Performance testing using standardized airways