

1. **Димовод - "унутрашњи дио димњака кроз који се одводи дим"**
Закон о заштити од пожара, Службени гласник Републике Српске 71, од 27.07.2012
http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf
2. **Добровољна ватрогасна јединица - врста ватрогасне јединице која се формира у јединицама локалне самоуправе, ватрогасним друштвима, при вредним друштвима, другим правним лицима, републичким органима управе или другим органима"**
Закон о заштити од пожара, Службени гласник Републике Српске 71, од 27.07.2012
http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf
3. **Евакуациони пут (evacuation routes) - пут који води од било које тачке у објекту до спољног простора или сигурног и безбиједног простора у објекту преко крајњег излаза**
Правилник о техничким нормативима за заштиту високих објеката од пожара
https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/pravilnik_o_tehnickim_normativima_za_zastitu_visokih_objekata_od_pozara.html
4. **Коридор евакуације (evacuation corridor) - дио евакуационог пута кога чине грађевинске конструкције зграде којима се ограничавају просторије за комуникацију (ходници, тампон-просторије, степеништа, вјетробрани, улаз и сл.) и тако спријечава продор пламена и дима из просторија за боравак и других просторија угрожених пожаром, а које имају такве карактеристике (отпорност и реакција на пожар, ширина, висина и др.) да омогућавају да особе затечене у пожару могу сигурно и безбиједно напустити објект**
Правилник о техничким нормативима за заштиту високих објеката од пожара
https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/pravilnik_o_tehnickim_normativima_za_zastitu_visokih_objekata_od_pozara.html
5. **Непосредно гашење пожара - гашење пожара употребом хидранта, цријева и млазнице, без употребе ватрогасног возила и његове опреме**
Правилник о техничким нормативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашење пожара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)
<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>
6. **Пожар - процес неконтролисаног сагоријевања гориве материје којим се угрожавају живот и здравље људи, материјална добра и живот на средина, а који је карактеристичан по истовременом отпуштању топлоте, дима, токсичних гасова и пламена**
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http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf
7. **Пожарни сектор - граница ширења пожара која се одређује на основу анализе пожарног оптерећења, начина ширења пожара, пожарног ризика и материјалне вриједности објекта у којем се одређује**

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http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf

- 8. Предузетна ватрогасна јединица - врста професионалне ватрогасне јединице која се оснива у привредним друштвима и другим правним лицима**

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http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf

- 9. Рачунски број истовремених пожара - број пожара који могу настати у току три узастопна часа на подручју за које је димензионисана хидрантска мрежа**

Правилник о техничким нормативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашење пожара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)
<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>

- 10. Сигурносно степениште - степениште које је дио коридора евакуације, а које мора бити обезбијеђено од пожара и мора бити доступно из сваког пожарног сектора евакуационим путем који није угрожен пожаром**

Правилник о техничким нормативима за заштиту виспких објеката од пожара
https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/pravilnik_o_tehnickim_normativima_za_zastitu_visokih_objekata_od_pozara.html

- 11. Спољна хидрантска мрежа - скуп грађевинских објеката и уређаја којима се вода од извора за снабдијевање водом доводи цјевоводима до хидрантских прикључака који се непосредно користе за гашење пожара или се на њих прикључују ватрогасна возила с уграђеним пумпама или преносне ватрогасне пумпе**

Правилник о техничким нормативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашење пожара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)
<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>

- 12. Сува хидрантска мрежа - скуп уређаја у објекту који су у нормалним условима без воде, а у случају пожара служе да се вода за гашење пожара транспортује од ватрогасних возила или других извора за снабдијевање водом до мјеста потрошње**

Правилник о техничким нормативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашење пожара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)
<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>

- 13. Територијална ватрогасна јединица - врста професионалне ватрогасне јединице која се оснива на подручју општине или града**

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http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni/rs_cir/ZAKON%20O%20ZASTITI%20OD%20POZARA%20%28Sluzbeni%20glasnik%20RS,%20broj:%2071.12%29.pdf

- 14. Укупна количина воде потребна за гашење пожара - количина воде потребна за гашење спољном и унутрашњом хидрантском мрежом у трајању најмање 2 h и количина воде за потребе других система за гашење пожара у трајању предвиђеном за те системе**

Правилник п техничким нпрмативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашеое ппжара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)

<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>

- 15. Унутрашња хидрантска мрежа** - скуп уређаја у објекту који воду разводе до хидрантских ормарића, из којих се, примјеном ватрогасних цријева одређене дружине са млазницом, просторије штите од пожара

Правилник п техничким нпрмативима за хидрантску мрежу за гашеое ппжара ("Сл. лист СФРЈ", бр. 30/91)

<http://protivpozarnazastita.net/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-tehni%C4%8Dkim-normativima-za-hidrantsku-mre%C5%BEu-za-ga%C5%A1enje-po%C5%BEara.pdf>

- 16. Зоне природног ризика** - угрожена подручја одређена према природним карактеристикама подручја (атмосферски, хидролошки, сеизмолошки и пламени феномени, који услед сво је локације, озбиљности и учесталости имају потенцијал озбиљног утицаја на друштво), а то су плавна подручја, клизишта, усјечи, лавине, подручја шумских пожара, земљотреса, осулине и друго

Закпн п уређеоу прпстпра и грађеоу, Службени гласник Републике Српске 40, пд 16.05.2013

<http://www.investsrpska.net/files/Zakon-o-uredjenju-prostora-i-gradjenju.PDF>

- 17. Critical temperature of reinforcement** - the temperature of reinforcement at which failure of the member in fire situation is expected to occur at a given steel stress level

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.1-p.11

- 18. Fire wall** - A wall separating two spaces (generally two buildings) that is designed for fire resistance and structural stability, and may include resistance to horizontal loading such that, in case of fire and failure of the structure on one side of the wall, fire spread beyond the wall is avoided

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.2-p.11

- 19. Maximum stress level** - for a given temperature, the stress level at which the stressstrain relationship of steel is truncated to provide a yield plateau

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.3-p.12

- 20. Part of structure** - isolated part of an entire structure with appropriate support and boundary conditions

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.12

- 21. Protective layers** - any material or combination of materials applied to a structural member for the purpose of increasing its fire resistance

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.5-p.12

- 22. Reduced cross section** - cross section of the member in structure fire design used in the reduced cross section method. It is obtained from the residual cross section by removing parts of the cross section with assumed zero strength and stiffness

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.6-p.12

- 23. Char-line - border line between the char-layer and the residual cross section**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.1-p.11
- 24. Effective cross section - cross section of the member in structural fire design used in the effective cross-section method. It is obtained from the residual cross section by removing parts of the cross section with assumed zero strength and stiffness**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.2-p.11
- 25. Failure time of protection - duration of protection against direct fire exposure; that is the time when the fire protective cladding or other protection falls off the timber member, a structural member initially protecting the member fails due to collapse, or the protection from other structural member is terminated due to excessive deformation**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.3-p.11
- 26. Fire protection material - any material or combination of materials applied to a structural member or element for the purpose of increasing its fire resistance**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.12
- 27. Normal temperature design - ultimate limit state design for ambient temperatures according to ENV 1995-1-1**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.5-p.12
- 28. Protected members - members for which measures are taken to reduce the temperature rise in the member and to prevent or reduce charring due to fire**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.6-p.12
- 29. Residual cross section - cross section of the original member reduced with the charring depth**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.7-p.12
- 30. Resistance ratio in the fire situation - the ratio of the characteristic resistance of a member or connection in the fire situation and the corresponding characteristic resistance at normal temperature**
Eurocode 5 – Design of timber structures Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design - 1.5.8-p.12
- 31. Loadbearing wall - flat, membrane-like component predominantly subjected to compressive stress, for supporting vertical loads, for example floor loads, and also for supporting horizontal loads, for example wind loads**
Eurocode 6 – Design of masonry structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design
- 32. Non-loadbearing wall - flat membrane-like building component that is loaded predominantly only by its dead weight and does not provide bracing for loadbearing walls; however, it may have to transfer horizontal loads acting on its surface to loadbearing building components such as walls or floors**
Eurocode 6 – Design of masonry structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design
- 33. Separating wall - wall exposed to fire on one side only**

- 34. Non-separating wall - loadbearing wall exposed to fire on two or more sides**
Eurocode 6 – Design of masonry structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design
- 35. Normal temperature design - ultimate limit state design for ambient temperatures according to Part 1-1 of EN 1992 to 1996 or ENV 1999**
Eurocode 6 – Design of masonry structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design
- 36. Standard temperature-time curve - a nominal curve, defined in EN 13501-2 for representing a model of a fully developed fire in a compartment**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.2-p.10
- 37. Temperature-time curves - Gas temperature in the environment of member surfaces as a function of time. They may be: nominal: Conventional curves, adopted for classification or verification of fire resistance, e.g. The standard temperature-time curve, external fire curve, hydrocarbon fire curve; parametric: Determined on the basis of fire models and the specific physical parameters defining the conditions in the fire compartment**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.3-p.10
- 38. Configuration factor - the configuration factor for radiative heat transfer from surface A to surface B is defined as the fraction of diffusely radiated energy leaving surface A that is incident on surface B**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 39. Convective heat transfer coefficient - Convective heat flux to the member related to the difference between the bulk temperature of gas bordering the relevant surface of the member and the temperature of that surface**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 40. Emissivity - equal to absorptivity of a surface, i.e. the ratio between the radiative heat absorbed by a given surface, and that of a black body surface**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 41. Net heat flux - energy per unit time and surface area definitely absorbed by members**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 42. Resulting emissivity - the ratio between the actual radiative heat flux to the member and the net heat flux that would occur if the member and its radiative environment were considered as black bodies**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 43. Section factor - for a steel member, the ratio between the exposed surface area and the volume of steel; for an enclosed member, the ratio between the internal surface area of the exposed encasement and the volume of steel**
Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11
- 44. Box value of section factor - ratio between the exposed surface area of a notional bounding box to the section and the volume of steel**

Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11

- 45. Critical temperature of steel structure** - for a given load level, the temperature at which failure is expected to occur in a structural steel element for a uniform temperature distribution

Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11

- 46. Effective yield strength** - for a given temperature, the stress level at which the stress-strain relationship of steel is truncated to provide a yield plateau

Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11

- 47. External member** - structural member located outside the building that can be exposed to fire through openings in the building enclosure

Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11

- 48. Maximum stress level** - for a given temperature, the stress level at which the stress-strain relationship of steel is truncated to provide a yield plateau

Eurocode 3 – Design of steel structures Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design - 1.5.4-p.11

- 49. Cavity barrier** - a construction provided to close a concealed space against penetration of smoke or flame, or provided to restrict the movement of smoke or flame within such a space

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 50. Compartment** - is a part of the building separated from all other parts of the same building by fire resisting compartment walls and /or compartment floors

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 51. Compartment wall or floor** - a fire-resisting wall or floor used in the separation of one fire compartment from another

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 52. Dead-end condition** - an area from which escape is possible in one direction only

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 53. Distance of travel** - the actual distance that a person needs to travel between any point in a building and the nearest storey exit

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 54. Emergency escape lighting** - that part of the emergency lighting system provided for use when the supply to the normal lighting fails so as to ensure that the Means of Escape can be safely and effectively used at all material times

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 55. Fire door** - a door assembly which is designed to hold back fire and smoke for a designated period, and has been tested according standards

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 56. Fire-resisting (fire resistance)** - the ability of a component or the construction of a building to satisfy for a stated period of time some or all of the appropriate criteria specified in the relevant part of Standard

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 57. Fire safety engineering** - an approach, which takes into account the total fire safety package and sets a range of fire safety features against an assessment of the fire hazard and fire risk for the particular premises

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 58. Fire / smoke stopping** - seals provided to close an imperfection of fit or design tolerance between elements or components to restrict the passage of fire, heat and smoke

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 59. Inner room** - a room from which escape, is possible only by passing through an access room (Note: Inner Rooms are not permitted (travel from inner room to Access Room, only discharging to safety such as corridor etc.)

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 60. Means of escape** - the structural means whereby a safe route is provided for persons to travel from any point in a building to a place of safety beyond the building without outside assistance

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 61. Place of safety** - place beyond the building in which a person is no longer in danger from fire

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 62. Protected corridor** - corridor, which is adequately protected from fire in adjoining accommodation by fire-resisting construction (usually to a minimum of 30 minutes Fire Resting Standard

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 63. Protected route** - a route having an adequate degree of protection from fire including walls (other than any part that is an external wall of a building), doors, partitions, ceilings and floors separating the route from the remainder of the building

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 64. Protected stairway** - a stairway, which is adequately protected from fire in adjoining accommodation by fire-resisting construction and either discharges through a final exit or a protected route leading to a final exit

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 65. Storey exit** - an exit through which persons are no longer at immediate risk from the effect of fire and includes a final exit, an exit to a protected lobby or protected stairway (including an exit leading on to an external stairway), and an exit provided for Means of Escape through a compartment wall via which a final exit can be reached

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 66. Vision panel** - a fire resisting or plain glazed panel found in doors or partitions, placed there for safety to view an access room circulation traffic beyond the door

BS EN ISO 13943-2000: Fire Safety Vocabulary - further information and definitions

- 67. Fire prevention** - all pre-fire activities designed to reduce fuel quantities, remove known hazards, and prepare for the possibility of fire so that damage is mitigated

- 68. Fire protection** - provisions made to detect, suppress or limit the spread of fires, and particularly design building features aimed at limiting the spread of fire from the area of origin

- 69. Acceptable entry conditions** - conditions that must exist in a space to allow entry and ensure that employees can safely enter into and work within the space.

- 70. Acceptable level of risk** - the minimum risk occurrence magnitude that is accepted by the stakeholders in the community

- 71. Anchor point** - an advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start building a fire line. An anchor point is used to reduce the chance of firefighters being flanked by fire

- 72. Burning ban - a declared ban on open air burning within a specified area, usually due to sustained high fire danger**
- 73. Evacuation - removal of personnel from a dangerous area, in particular, a incident, burning building, or other emergency. Also refers to act of removing firefighters from a structure in danger of collapsing**
- 74. Fire hazard - materials, structures or processes that may result in creating a fire, permitting a fire to grow undetected, or preventing people from escaping a fire**