

Afterflame	A flame which persists after the ignition source has been removed.	Eftirlogi
Afterflame time	Length of time for which an afterflame persists under specified conditions.	Eftirlogatími
Afterglow	Persistence of glowing after cessation of flaming or if no flaming occurs, after the ignition source has been removed.	Glóð
Afterglow time	The length of time for which an afterglow persists under specified test conditions.	Glóðartími
Arc resistance	The ability of a material to resist the influence of an electric arc along its surface, under specified test conditions.	Skammhlauspól
Area burning rate (m ² /sek)	Area burned per unit time under specified conditions.	Brunahraði á flatareiningu
Ash	Mineral residue resulting from complete combustion.	Aska
Assembly	A unit or structure composed of a combination of materials or products, or both.	Samsetningur
Burn	To undergo combustion.	Brenna
Burned area	That part of the damaged area of a material that has been destroyed by combustion or pyrolysis, under specified conditions.	Brunnið svæði
Burned length	That maximum length of a material that has been destroyed by combustion or pyrolysis under specified conditions.	Brunnin lengd
Burning behaviour	All the physical and/or chemical changes that take place when an item is exposed to a specified ignition source.	Brunahegðun
Bursting	The violent rupture of an object due to an overpressure within it or upon it.	Springa
Calorific value	Heat produced by combustion of unit mass of a given substance.	Varmagildi

Actual calorific value	The calorific value of a substance under specified conditions.	Raunvarmagildi
Gross calorific value	The calorific value of a substance when the combustion is complete and any produced water is entirely condensed under specified conditions.	Heildarvarmagildi
Net calorific value	The calorific value of a substance when the combustion is complete and any produced water is in the vapour state under specified conditions.	Nettó varmagildi
Char (noun)	Carbonaceous residue resulting from pyrolysis or incomplete combustion.	Kol
Char (verb)	To form carbonaceous residue during pyrolysis or combustion.	Kolun
Char length	Length of carbonaceous residue.	Kolunarlengd
Chimney effect	Upward movement of hot fire effluents by convection currents confined within an essentially vertical enclosure.	Skorsteinsvirkni
Clinker	A solid agglomerate of residues formed by either complete or incomplete combustion and which may result from complete or partial melting.	Glerungur
Combustible (adj.)	Capable of being combusted	Brennanlegur
Combustible (noun)	Item capable of combustion.	Brennanlegt efni
Combustion	Exothermic reaction of a combustible substance with an oxidizer.	Bruni
Composite material	Structural combination of two or more discrete materials.	Samsett efni
Corrosion damage	The physical and/or chemical damage or impaired function caused by chemical action.	Tæring
Corrosion target	The sensor used to determine the degree of corrosion damage, under specified test conditions.	Tæringarmælir
Damaged area (m ²)	Total of those surface areas which have been affected permanently by fire under specified conditions.	Skaðað svæði

Damaged length (m)	The maximum extent in a specified direction of the damaged area.	Sköðuð lengd
Deflagration	A combustion wave, accompanied by an explosion, propagating at supersonic velocity.	Fuðrun
Detonation	A combustion wave, accompanied by an explosion, propagating at supersonic velocity and characterized by a shock wave.	Hvellsprenging
Draught-free environment	An environment in which the results of experiments are not significantly affected by the local air speed.	Trekklaust umhverfi
Duration of flaming	Length of time for which flaming combustion persists under specified conditions, including flaming combustion due to the presence of an ignition source.	Logatími
"E" criterion	See integrity criterion "E".	Heilleiki (E)
End use condition	The intended conditions to which an item will be subjected during its normal working life, when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.	Notkunarástand
Environment	The conditions and surroundings that may influence the behaviour of an item or persons when exposed to fire.	Umhverfi
Explosion	An abrupt expansion of gas which may result from a rapid oxidations or decomposition reaction, with or without and increase in temperature.	Sprenging
Exposure time (s)	The length of time for which people, animals or items are exposed under specified test conditions.	Áraunartími
Fire (controlled.)	Self supporting combustion characterized by the emission of heat and effluent often accompanied by flame and/or glowing.	Bruni
Fire (uncontrolled).	Combustion spreading uncontrolled in time and space.	Eldsvoði

Fire barrier (function)	The ability of a separating element to resist the passage of flame and/or heat and/or effluents.	Brunahólfandi
Fire barrier (product)	A separating element able to function as a <i>fire barrier</i> (function) for a period of time under specified conditions.	Brunahólfandi hluti
Fire behavior	The change in the physical and/or chemical properties of an item and/or structure exposed to fire.	Brunahegðun
Fire compartment	An enclosed space, which may be subdivided, bounded by elements of construction having a specified <i>fire resistance</i> .	Brunahólf
Fire effluent	The totality of gases, and/or aerosols (including suspended particles) created by <i>combustion</i> or <i>pyrolysis</i> .	Brunaafurðir
Fire exposure	The extent to which persons, animals or items are subjected to the condition created by fire.	Brunaáraun
Fire gases	The gaseous part of the <i>products of combustion</i> .	Brunagas
Fire hazard	The potential for injury and/or damage from fire.	Brunavá
Fire load (J)	The quantity of heat which could be released by the complete combustion of all the combustible materials in a volume, including the facing of bounding surfaces.	Heildarbrunaálag
Fire load density	The <i>fire load</i> per unit floor area.	Brunaálag
Fire model	A laboratory process, including the apparatus, the environment and the test procedure, intended to represent a certain phase of a fire.	Brunalíkan
Fire performance	The response of an item when exposed to a specific fire.	Brunaviðbragð
Fire point (°C)	The minimum temperature at which material ignites and continues to burn for a specified time after a standardized small flame has been applied to its surface under specified conditions.	Íkveikjumar

Fire resistance	The ability of an item to fulfill for a stated period of time the required stability and/or integrity and/or thermal insulation, and/or other expected duty specified in a standard fire resistance test.	Brunamótstaða
Fire retardance	Deprecated term.	Brunatregðað
Fire retardant	A substance added or a treatment applied to a material in order to delay ignition or to reduce the rate of combustion.	Brunatregðuefni
Fire risk	The product of: -probability of occurrence of a fire to be expected in a given technical operation or state, and -consequence or extent of damage to be expected on the occurrence a fire.	Brunaáhætta
Fire scenario	A detailed description of conditions, including environmental, of one or more stages from before ignition to after completion of of combustion in an actual fire at a specific location or in a real scale simulation.	Brunaupstilling
Fire simulation	Mathematical representation of one or more of different interconnected phenomena governing a fire development.	Brunahermun
Flame	Zone of combustion in gaseous phase usually with emission of light.	Logi
Flame	To undergo combustion in the gaseous phase with emission of light.	Loga
Flame front	The boundary of flaming combustion at the surface of a material or propagating through a gaseous mixture.	Logabrún
Flame retardance	The property of a material whereby flaming combustion is slowed, terminated or prevented.	Logavarið
Flame retardant	A substance added, or a treatment applied, to a material in order to suppress or delay the appearance of a <i>flame</i> and/or reduce its <i>propagation</i> (spread)	Logatregðuefni

	<i>rate.</i>	
Flame retardant treatment	A process whereby improved <i>flame retardance</i> is imparted to a material or products.	Logavörn
Flame retarded	Treated with a <i>flame retardant</i> .	Logavarið
Flame spread	Propagation of a <i>flame front</i> .	Logaútbreiðsla
Flame spread rate (m/s)	Distance traveled by a flame front during its propagation, divided by the time of travel, under specified conditions.	Útbreiðsluhraði loga
Flame spread time (s)	The time taken by a flame front on a burning material to travel a specified distance on the surface, or to cover a specified surface area under specified conditions.	Útbreiðslutími loga
Flameproof	Deprecated term. Except in the context of electrical equipment for explosive atmosphere.	Logaheldur
Flaming combustion	Combustion in gaseous phase usually with emission of light.	Bruni með loga
Flaming debris	Material separating from the specimen during the fire test procedure and continuing to flame.	Logandi agnir
Flammability	The ability of a material or product to burn with a <i>flame</i> under specified condition.	Brennanleiki með loga
Flammable	Capable of flaming under specified condition.	Brennanlegt með loga
Flash point (°C)	The minimum temperature to which a material or a product must be heated for the vapours emitted to ignite momentarily in the presence of a flame under specified test conditions.	Blossamark
Flash-over	The transition to a state of total surface involvement in a fire of combustible materials within an enclosure.	Yfirtendrun
Flashing	Existence of flame repeated for very short periods of time (e.g. between 0s and 1s) on or over the surface of a specimen.	Blossi

Full fire development	The evaluation of a fire to a state of full flaming of combustible materials.	Alelda
Fully developed fire	The state of total involvement of combustible materials in a fire.	Fullþróaður bruni
Gasification	Transformation of a solid and/or liquid material to a gaseous state.	Uppgufun
Gasify	To transform a solid and/or liquid material into a gaseous state.	Gufa
Glowing	Made luminous by heat.	Glóandi
Glowing combustion	Combustion of a material in the solid phase without flame but with emission of light from the combustion zone.	Glóðarbruni
Heat flux (W/m^2)	The amount of thermal energy emitted, transmitted or received per unit area and unit time.	Varmageislun
Heat of combustion	See net calorific value.	Varmagildi
Heat release J	The calorific energy which is released by the combustion of an item under specified condition.	Brunaorka
Heat release rate W	The calorific energy released per unit time by an item during combustion under specific condition.	Brunaafi
Heat stress	Condition caused by exposure to elevated/reduced temperature, radiant heat flux, or combination of these factors. NOTE: These conditions can apply to people or occur in the product itself in its normal use or by external influence.(and can be adverse or not).	Brunaáraun
"I" criterion	See Thermal insulation criterion (I).	Einangrun
Ignitability	Measure of the ease with which an item can be ignited, under specified condition.	Tendranleiki
Ignitable	Capable of being ignited.	Tendranlegt
Ignite	To catch fire with or without the application of an external heat source.	Tendra

Ignited	The state of a body undergoing combustion.	Tendrað
Ignition	Initiation of combustion. NOTE: The term ignition has a very different meaning (state of body combustion).	Tendrun
Ignition source	A source of energy that initiates combustion.	Kveikjari
Ignition temperature	The (minimum) temperature at which combustion can be initiated under specified test conditions.	Tendrunarhitastig
Imposed load	Force applied to an item other than that associated with its own mass. (see: load bearing criterion "R")	Ytra álag
Incandescence	Emission of light produced by a material when intensely heated. It can be produced by materials in liquid or solid states, with or without combustion.	Glóun
Integrity	The ability of a separating element when exposed to fire on one side, to prevent the passage of flames and hot gases or the occurrence of flames on the unexposed side for a stated period of time in standard fire resistance test. NOTE: this may be assessed as integrity criterion "E"	Heilleiki
Integrity criterion "E"	A criterion by which the ability of a separating element to prevent passage of flames and hot gases is assessed. NOTE: See fire resistance.	Heilleiki
Intermediate-scale test	Test performed on an item of medium dimensions. NOTE: A test performed on an item of which the maximum dimension is between 1m and 3m is usually called "an intermediate scale test".	Meðalskalaprófun
Irritant	A toxicant causing pulmonary irritancy and sensory irritancy.	Ertandi
Large-scale test	Test which cannot be carried out in a typical laboratory chamber.	Stórskalaprófun

	<p>Performed on an item of large dimensions.</p> <p>NOTE: A test performed on an item of which the maximum dimension is greater than 3m is usually called "a large scale test".</p>	
Lethal concentration	See L.C.50.	Banvæn blöndun
larger scale test		Stórskalaprófun
Lethal exposure dose	The result of the product of the concentration of toxic gas or fire effluent. With the exposure time (concentration x time. Ct) causing lethality of 50% of test animals of given species under specified condition.	Banvæn skömmtun
Light	<p>1) To initiate combustion.</p> <p>NOTE: see "ignite"</p>	Tendra
Lighted	The state of an item after appearance and during persistence of flame.	Tendrað
Lighting	<p>a) The first appearance of flame.</p> <p>b) The act of initiating combustion.</p>	Tendrun
Linear burning rate	Length of material burned per unit time under specified condition.	Brunahraði (lengd)
Load bearing criterion	<p>A criterion by which the ability of an element or structure- to sustain specified actions during the relevant fire resistance test is assessed.</p> <p>NOTE: See fire resistanc.</p>	Burðargeta R
Mass burning rate	Mass of material burned per unit time under specified circumstances.	Brunahraði (massi)
Mass loss Rate	Mass of material lost per unit time under specified condition.	Þyngdartap
Melting behaviour	The phenomena accompanying the softening of a material under the influence of heat (including deforming and dripping. but not flaming)	Bráðnun
Minimum ignition time	Duration of exposure of a material to a defined ignition source required for the initiation of combustion under specified	Lágmarks íkvikunartími

	conditions.(See also ease of ignition and exposure time).	
Molten drips	Falling droplets of material which have been softened or liquefied by heat. NOTE: The droplets can be flaming or not flaming.	Dropar
Narcosis	The depression of the central nervous system causing reduced awareness and/or impaired physical capability for example ability to escape. NOTE: In extreme cases unconsciousness and finally death may occur.	Víma
Narcotic	A toxicant causing narcosis.	Vímuefni
Non-combustible	Not capable of undergoing combustion under specified conditions. NOTE: This item should not be used without reference to the relevant standards.	Óbrennanlegt
Non-flammable	Not capable of burning with a flame under specified conditions. NOTE: This term should not be used without reference to the relevant standard.	Logar ekki
Opacity of smoke	A measure of the attenuation of a light beam passing through smoke expressed as the ratio (I/T) of incident luminous flux (I) to transmitted luminous flux (T) through smoke under specified conditions.	Ógegnisæi reyks
Optical density of smoke	A measure of the attenuation of a light beam passing through smoke expressed as the common logarithm (i.e. logarithm to the base 10) [lg(I/T)]	Þéttleiki reyks
Oxygen index	The minimum concentration of oxygen in a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen that will just support flaming combustion of a material under specified conditions.	Súrefnisstuðull
Piloted ignition	Ignition of combustible gases or vapors by a secondary source of energy as by for example, a	Íkveikja með hjálparloga

	flame, spark, electrical or glowing wire.	
Products of combustion	The solid, liquid and gaseous materials resulting from combustion. NOTE : The product of combustion may include fire effluent (N 45), ash (N 7), char (N 16), clinker (N 20) and/or soot (N 153). See <i>fire effluent</i> – N 45.	Brunaafurðir
Pyrolysis	That part of the irreversible chemical decomposition caused solely by a rise in temperature. NOTE : Pyrolysis may be accompanied by decomposition due to other actions such as chemical attacks.	Niðurbrot af völdum bruna
Pyrophoric material	A material capable of igniting spontaneously when brought into contact with air.	Loftkveikjandi
"R" criterion	See: load bearing criterion "R" – N 11.	R
Rate of burning	Deprecated terms; use <i>area burning rate</i> - N 6 -, <i>linear burning rate</i> – N 116 -, <i>mass burning rate</i> - - N 118 -, <i>flame spread rate</i> - N 69 -, <i>heat release rate</i> – N 88 -, as appropriate.	Brunahraði
Reaction to fire	The response of a material in contributing by its own decomposition to a fire to which it is exposed, under specified condition.	Viðbrögð við bruna
Real-scale test	Test which simulates a given application, taking into account the real scale, the real way of working or installation and the environment. Note : Such normally assume That the product will be used according to the conditions laid down by the specifier or in accordance with the normal practice.	Raunskalaprófun
Scorch	To modify the surface of material by limited carbonization due to heat.	Sviðnun

Screening test	A preliminary test used for ascertaining whether an item is likely to exhibit (or not) certain characteristics according to a standardized test method.	Forprófun
Self-propagation of flame	The propagation of flame front after the removal of any applied energy source.	Sjálflogandi
Self-heating	<p>a) A rise in temperature in a material resulting from an exothermic reaction within the material.</p> <p>b) (Electrotechnical) Heat generated by a powered electrotechnical product resulting in a rise in temperature in the product.</p>	Sjálfhitandi
Self-ignition	Spontaneous ignition resulting from self-heating.	Sjálfsíkveikja
Self-ignition temperature	Deprecated term. (see spontaneous ignition temperature – N 157 -).	Sjálfsíkvekjuhitastig
Sensory irritancy	The action of toxicants on the eyes and/or upper respiratory tract causing a painful sensation, either by a direct stimulus of specialized receptors or as a result of tissue damage.	Ertandi
Small-scale test	<p>A test performed on an item of small dimensions.</p> <p>NOTE: A test performed on a specimen of which the maximum dimension is less than 1 m is usually called “a small scale test”.</p>	Smáskalaþrófun
Smoke	Visible part of the <i>fire effluent</i> .	Reykur
Smoke obscuration	<p>The reduction (usually expressed as a percentage) in the intensity of light due to its passage through smoke.</p> <p>NOTE: In practice, this phenomenon includes a reduction in visibility.</p>	Myrkvun
Smouldering	<p>The combustion of a material without flame and without light being visible.</p> <p>NOTE: smouldering is generally evidenced by increase in</p>	Glóðarbruni

	temperature and/or by effluent see also <i>glowing combination</i> .	
Soot	Particulate matter produced and deposited during or after combustion. NOTE: soot usually consists of finely divided particles, mainly carbon produced by the incomplete combustion of organic materials.	Sót
Specific optical density of smoke	A measure of the opacity of the smoke produced by a specimen taking into account the optical density and factors characteristic	Optískur þéttleiki reyks
Spontaneous combustion	Deprecated term : see self-ignition – <i>N 146</i>	Sjálfstíkveikja
Spontaneous ignition	Ignition resulting from a rise of Temperature without a separate ignition source.	Sjálfteyndrun
Spontaneous ignition temperature	The minimum temperature at which ignition is obtained under specific test conditions without any source of <i>pilot ignition</i> . NOTE : This temperature may be caused either by self-heating or by induced heat.	Sjálfstíkveikjuhitastig
Surface burn	Combustion limited to the surface of a material (see also <i>surface flash</i> – <i>N 159</i>)	Yfirborðsbruni
Surface flash	Movement of transient flame over the surface of a material without ignition of its basic structure. (see <i>surface burn</i> – <i>N 158</i>) NOTE 1 : If the surface burn occurs simultaneously or sequentially with surface flash, it is considered as a part of surface flash. NOTE 2 : This period of time is usually shorter than 1 s.	Blossi á yfirborði
Surface spread of flame	The propagation of flame away from the source of ignition across the surface of a liquid or a solid.	Útbreiðsla loga á yfirborði
Sustained flaming	Persistence of flame on or over a surface for a minimum period of time. NOTE : the period of time required will vary across different	Viðvarandi logi

	standards, but it is usually of the order of 10 s.	
Temperature-time curve(Stand)	The time-related variation of temperature prescribed in a specified way during fire resistance test.	Hitastigs-tímaferill
Thermal decomposition	A process whereby the action of heat or elevated temperature on item caused to chemical composition. NOTE : different from <i>thermal degradation</i> - N 164.	Efnabreyting vegna hita
Thermal degradation	A process whereby the action of heat or elevated temperature on item or elevated temperature on an item causes a loss of some properties e.g. physical, mechanical or electrical. NOTE : different from <i>thermal decomposition</i> – N 163	Efnisbreyting vegna hita
Thermal insulation criterion "I"	A criterion determined from the result of <i>fire resistance</i> test, by which the ability of a separating element to prevent the passage of heat is assessed. NOTE : see <i>fire resistance</i> – N 54	Einangrun (I)
Thermal radiation	Transfer of thermal energy by electromagnetic waves.	Varmageislun
Toxic hasard	The potential for injury or loss of life by exposure to toxicants with respect to their potency, quantity, concentration and duration of exposure. NOTE : see: <i>fire hazard</i> – N 48 -, <i>fire risk</i> – N 57 – and <i>toxic risk</i> – N 179.	Eitrunarhætta
Toxic potency	A measure of the amount of toxicant required to elicit a specific toxic effect. NOTE : The smaller the amount required, the greater the toxic potency.	Eitrunarmörk
Toxic risk	The product of: - probability of occurrence of a toxic hazard to be expected in a given technical operation or state, and	Eitrunaáhætta

	<p>- consequence or extent of injury to be expected on the occurrence of a toxic hazard.</p> <p>NOTE : the toxic risk is a part of the fire risk.</p>	
Toxicant	A substance which causes an adverse effect upon a living organism.	Eiturefni
Toxicity	The ability of a substance to produce adverse effects upon a living organism.	Eitrun
Tracking resistance	The ability of a material to withstand a test voltage under specified condition, without creating conducting paths on the surface of the specimen and without the occurrence of a flame.	Skriðviðnám
Transitory flaming	Existence of a flame on or over the surface of the specimen for a period of time longer than that of <i>surface flash</i> – N 159 – but shorter than of <i>sustained flaming</i> – N 161.	Skammær logi
Transmittance (through smoke)	The ratio of transmitted luminous flux (T) through smoke to incident luminous flux (I) under specified conditions. NOTE : Transmittance is the reciprocal of “opacity of smoke”- N 127.	Gegnsæi reyks
Ultimate stability failure	In a standard fire resistance test, a change in the test element which is of sufficient magnitude to result in a rupture or collapse after a very short period of time.	Endanlegt hrún
Wicking	The transmission of a fluid through or over a particle or fibrous material by capillary action.	Uppsog