

Pursuant to Article 44a, and in conjunction with Article 40 of the Law on Fire Protection ("RS Official Gazette", Nos. 111/09 and 20/15,

The Minister of the Interior delivers

RULES

on technical standards for the protection of tall buildings from fire

"RS Official Gazette", no. 80 of 21 September 2015, 67 of 7 July 2017, 103 of 26 December 2018.

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1.

This ordinance lays down the technical requirements for fire protection of tall buildings.

In addition to the provisions of this Ordinance, the regulations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be subject to other regulations and standards that prescribe fire protection requirements for facilities, parts of facilities, equipment, installations and appliances.

Article 2

A high-rise building, within the meaning of this Rulebook, means a building of increased risk of fire with rooms for occupants whose floors of the highest floor are at least 30 m above the elevation of the terrain accessible by fire-fighting vehicles for rescue and rescue. intervention with the use of motor ladders or other special vehicles intended for firefighting and rescue from heights.

If, on the basis of the parameters referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, it is not possible to clearly determine whether the object in question is in the category of high objects (due to slope, leveling, etc.), a plateau designed for the movement of fire trucks and the implementation of interventions must be provided and constructed. at the facility, in accordance with Article 7 of this Ordinance, pursuant to which the height determination procedure in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out.

Article 3

If a part of an object referred to in Article 2 of this Rulebook is reconstructed or upgraded, and / or the installations, equipment and devices on those objects, the provisions of this Rulebook shall apply only to a part of the object and / or to installations, equipment and devices subject to reconstruction or upgrades.

The reconstruction or upgrading referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not diminish the fire safety of the existing facility.

Article 4

The provisions of this Rulebook shall not apply to facilities for the accommodation of technical and technological equipment when they do not envisage the stay of a person in accordance with Article 5 item 10) of this Rulebook.

II. DEFINITIONS

Article 5

Some terms used in this policy have the following meaning:

- 1) an evacuation route from a facility is a route leading from any point in the facility to an outside area or a safe and secure space in the facility via the final exit;
- 2) the evacuation corridor is part of the evacuation route consisting of building structures of buildings that restrict communication rooms (corridors, buffer rooms, stairs, windshields, entrances, etc.) and thus prevent flames and smoke from penetrating the living rooms and other rooms of endangered persons. fire, having such characteristics (resistance and reaction to fire, width, height, etc.) that allow persons caught in the fire to leave the facility safely and safely;
- 3) safety staircase is a staircase that is part of an evacuation corridor, which must be secured by fire , **ie penetration of fire and smoke*** and must be accessible from each fire sector by an evacuation route not threatened by fire;

- 4) the final exit from a tall building is any exit leading to the street or a large enough open and undamaged space;
- 5) public space in a high building is a part of the building in which access is allowed to all users and visitors of the building;
- 6) blind corridor is a corridor with the possibility of evacuation by moving in one direction only;
- 7) load-bearing structure is a structure of a high structure consisting of load-bearing elements of a structural structure (wall, pillar, floor structure, beam, roof structure, etc.);
- 8) general lighting is the artificial lighting of an object or space or part thereof appropriate to their particular purpose;

9) safety lighting is the artificial lighting of an object or space or part thereof, added to general lighting to meet the safety requirements of an evacuation or the safe completion of a work activity and automatically switches on in the event of a failure or interruption of the power supply of general lighting;*

10) premises for the residence of persons are premises for living, working, business, commerce, entertainment, recreation, painting studio or similar premises for staying more than three hours a week. The upper levels of the two-storey spaces, as listed above, are also considered to be facial spaces. **Residential pantries, waste collection rooms and technical rooms are not considered to be human accommodation.***

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

III. ACCESS TO FIRE VEHICLES

Article 6

The access required in Article 2 of this Ordinance shall be such as to enable fire trucks to access the facility from those sides where openings such as windows, doors or other similar openings through which extinguishing and rescue from a height are situated.

On at least two façade walls of the building, openings must be accessible to the fire equipment in order to be able to intervene from the outside when extinguishing a fire.

Access to an object from the side of a gable wall without an opening shall not be considered as an approach for fire intervention within the meaning of Article 2 of this Rulebook.

Article 7

For the purposes of firefighting, a plateau must be provided for the use of car ladders in all positions.

The access road and the plateau for interventions must have pavements of at least 130 kN axle pressure.

The plateau for fire trucks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be constructed so that it can receive the load from the rate of the fire truck (100 kN per 0,1 m²).

The access road and landscaped plateau for fire trucks must meet the requirements of the special regulation governing this area.

Article 8

The access road and plateau for fire trucks must be constructed in such a way that access and movement of fire trucks is only possible by driving ahead.

The access road and plateau for firefighting vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must always be free and shall not allow parking and stopping of other vehicles, nor the erection of any other obstacles that impede fire intervention.

IV. FIRE RESISTANCE OF HIGH OBJECT STRUCTURES

Article 9 *

The supporting elements of a building structure (wall, pillar, floor structure, beam, roof structure, etc.) must be fire resistant 2 h (RE-M 120) derived from construction products fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501- 1.*

Walls at the border of the fire sector and walls of the evacuation corridor at the border of the fire sector must be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (REI 90 for load-bearing walls and EI 90 for non-load-bearing walls) derived from construction products. EN 13501-1. *

The doors of the evacuation corridor at the border of the fire sector must be fire resistant for 1.5 h (EI 90).*

The walls of the evacuation corridor within the fire sector must be fire resistant for 0.5 h (EI 30) derived from construction products of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1.*

Evacuation corridor doors within the fire compartment must be fire resistant for 0.5 h (EI 30).*

The shortest distance between the front door of a dwelling unit must be at least 1 m or the door must be fire resistant for 0.5 h (EI 30).*

The roof covering must be made of non-combustible construction products (fire response characteristics of class "A2" according to SRPS EN 13501-1), and for the roof covering parts exposed to fire from the outside, the roof covering must be fire resistant for at least 1 hour.*

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, a roof structure does not have to meet the requirements regarding fire resistance and fire response class if the roof structure of the building is separated from the rest of the building by a fire resistant interstructure for 2 h and a vertical breaking distance is provided.*

By way of derogation from paragraph 7 of this Article, the roof covering does not have to meet the requirement regarding the class of reaction to fire, if the roof structure of the building is separated from the rest of the building by a fire-resistant intermediate structure for 2 h and a vertical breaking distance is provided.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 10

If a tall object is built at a distance of less than 8 m relative to any other adjacent structures, the boundary wall of the tall object must be fire resistant for at least 2 h (REI-M 120) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 against standard SRPS EN 13501-1 and shall not have openings contrary to paragraph 1 of Article 20 of this Regulation.

Article 11

Within the fire sector, non-load-bearing bulkheads, with the exception of the movable partition, accordion-door, etc., must have the reaction characteristics of the material to fire class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Partition walls between two dwellings, as well as partition walls separating the dwelling from all other spaces, shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h and derived from construction products of the fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 12

Doors with an automatic closing device, at the border between two fire compartments referred to in Article 13 of this Regulation, may be in a permanently open position if they have a fire resistance of at least 1.5 h (EI 90) * and if the smoke door closes via a stable installation signal with smoke detectors.

On buildings higher than 100 m, in order to compliance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above, the boundaries of the sector has to be provided with an antechamber two doors, with a device for automatic closure, which is able to resist to fire for at least 1.5 h (EI * 90) and which are closed when smoke occurs via a stable installation signal with smoke detectors.

The vestibule referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article must have a natural or artificial smoke control system that is automatically activated via a stable installation with smoke detectors at the time of closing the door.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

V. CONSTRUCTION MEASURES FOR PREVENTING FIRE TRANSFER IN A HIGH BUILDING

Article 13

The facility is subdivided into fire sectors by determining the area of the sector depending on the height * at which the sector is located, as shown in the table.

* - height is determined in relation to the level of terrain at which fire trucks can be accessed for extinguishing and rescue purposes and from which intervention can be possible using car mechanic ladders or other special vehicles intended for extinguishing and rescue from heights.

Table

The height at which the sector is located [m]	Maximum area of fire sector [m ²]
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to 40	up to 1500
40 to 75	up to 1000
75 to 100	up to 800
over 100	up to 500

Article 14

If the surface of one floor of the building is less than half the area provided for in Article 13 of this Rulebook and is up to 40m high, the fire sector may cover a maximum of two floors.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, one fire sector may comprise the ground floor and the first two floors, the total area of which is up to 1500 m².

Article 15*

Dwelling rooms, garbage rooms, rooms for ventilation and air-conditioning chambers, boiler rooms, rooms for the installation of the elevator drive unit, rooms for the placement of water pressure units in the hydrant network, rooms for the installation of fire-fighting installations and equipment, rooms for accommodation of high and low voltage power plants, rooms for the accommodation of a backup or safety source for electricity supply, etc., must be separated into special fire sectors. *

The maximum area of the fire sector defined in Article 13 of this Rulebook may be larger in the part of the building intended for parking of passenger vehicles.*

The maximum area of the fire sector in rooms below ground level shall not exceed 500 m².*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 16

If there are openings on the opposite walls of a tall building and an adjacent building, through which openings could be transmitted from one building to another, the minimum distance between the openings of those walls must be half the height of the higher building, and if this is not possible, a safe distance between these openings are calculated **so that the heat flux does not exceed the value of 15 kW / m²" and after the words: "external walls* or a special technical solution that prevents the transfer of fire to the opposing object for a period of at least 1.5 h (EW 90) according to the criterion for nenose shall exterior or curtain wall* , if approved by the competent authority.**

The distance referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is at least 8 m, and the conditions from Article 7 of this Rulebook must be fulfilled.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 17*

The facade (exterior) of the building must be designed to prevent the flame path between the two adjacent floors by performing a vertical building element whose resistance to fire is 1.5 h (EI 90), tested according to a special standard for exterior walls or curtain walls.*

The height of the vertical building element separating the floors (intermittent distance) must be at least 1 m long or at least 1.4 m long, which is the sum of the vertical and horizontal sections, as shown in Figure 1.*

Exceptional from st. 1 and 2 of this Article, the breaking distance may also be determined by the calculation according to SRPS EN 1991-1-2.*

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to stairwells.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 18*

Horizontal spreading of fire on the facade at the border of the fire sector is prevented by horizontal intermittent distance by performing at the interface a part of the façade wall, with a total width of at least 1 m, of the same fire resistance as the internal firewall facing it, tested according to special standard for exterior walls or curtain wall.*

The horizontal breaking distance referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may also be achieved in such a way that the internal firewall at the point of contact extends beyond the facade at least 0.50 m.*

For complex structures where fire sectors are joined at an angle equal to or less than 135°, to prevent the horizontal spread of fire from one fire sector to another, a wall of the same fire resistance as the wall at the border of the fire sector in 5 m in length, measured from the inner corner at which the fire compartments merge.*

Cutoff distances from st. 1–3. of this article are shown in Figure 3.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 19*

In the case of a complex structure, where it is possible to transmit fire through openings on opposite sides of parts of an object less than 8 m apart, the façade shall have a fire resistance of at least EW 90 to a special standard for exterior walls or curtain walls.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 20*

In the case of structures of different parts of different heights, as well as of adjacent leaning objects of different heights, there shall be no openings on the wall of the higher part, at least 10 m above the highest point of the lower part, if the openings on the lower part are openings at a distance smaller 8 m from the façade wall of the upper part or the intermediate or roof structure with the roof covering of the lower part does not have fire resistance for the effect of fire from the inside for at least 2 h, as shown in Figure 5.*

The boundary wall must have a fire resistance of 2 h (REI-M 120) derived from construction products of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 21

The partition wall separating the fire compartments must be connected to the floor structure.

In rooms with suspended ceilings, a fire-resistant partition wall must intersect the suspended ceiling and bind to the floor structure.

If the fire-resistant wall joins the roof structure and the roof covering then it must intersect the roof structure and the roof covering and overhang it for at least 0.5 m.

By way of derogation from paragraph 3 of this Article, a fire resistant wall does not have to overhang the roof structure when it has a bracket of at least 1 m wide left and right under the roof with respect to a fire wall whose fire resistance is the same as that of the wall, as shown in Figure 6, which is annexed to this Regulation and which forms an integral part thereof.

Article 22*

In the composition of the outer wall, with respect to the system or the individual components of the system, construction products must have at least the fire response characteristics according to SRPS EN 13501-1 in accordance with Table 1.*

Table 1*

System fire reaction class (outer wall)*	A2-s1,d0*
Component fire reaction class*	
Exterior layer / finish / precast panels*	A2-s1,d0*
Sub-construction:*	
– Line element of the link*	A2*
Kasti dot element of connection*	A2*
Thermal insulation layer*	A1*

By way of derogation from Paragraphs 1 and Table 1 of this Article, the outer or final layer of the outer wall, depending on the type of the outer wall, may be made of a material not exceeding **0.005 m in class B s1d0 according to SRPS EN 13501-1 in the area of 5% of the total area of the outer wall and the side of the building.***

The terms and terms, the meaning of which is governed by a special regulation in the field of fire safety of the outer walls of buildings, shall apply to the outer wall of the building referred to in this

Ordinance.*

The aesthetic layer, which is regulated by a special regulation in the field of fire safety of the outer walls of buildings, is not allowed on the outer wall of the building from this ordinance.*

The composition of the curtain wall in respect of the system or the individual components of the system must apply construction products with a minimum fire reaction characteristic of A2 according to SRPS EN 13501-1, except for sealing elements which must have a reaction characteristic of a fire of at least class E.*

An insignificant component of the glazed fill of the curtain wall is a component having a thickness <1.0 mm and a layer of mass per unit area <1.0 kg / m², which is covered by at least one essential component on each side.*

The thermal insulation layer of the building over which the curtain wall is to be installed shall be at least the reaction characteristics of Class A1 fire according to SRPS EN 13501-1.*

* Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 23

Insulation and wall coverings in rooms containing wet nodes may be characterized by the reaction of the material to fire of at least class B1s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

The safety staircase cannot be lined with combustible material and no objects or furniture elements are allowed in the staircase space.

Article 24

It has been deleted (see Article 12 of the Rules - 103 / 2018-56)

Article 25

The walls of vertical ducts for installation must be fire resistant for 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to SRPS EN 13501-1.

Access openings for control of installations shall be provided with fire-resistant doors or shutters for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1, as shown in Figure 7, which is printed in the Annex to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

Article 26*

The vertical ducts referred to in Article 25 of this Rulebook for the accommodation of installations in the building must not be accessed from the evacuation corridor (security stairways, ante-spaces, accesses to the exit exits, etc.).*

If the vertical distribution of the installation is accessed from individual rooms on floors, the rooms must be separated from the rest of the building by fire resistant walls and doors for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from construction products of the fire response characteristics of class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1, as shown in Figure 7.*

On the top floor of the building, vertical installation ducts must be ventilated through openings with a total area of 5% of the cross-sectional area of the ducts.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 27

Horizontal ducts in which installations are to be installed shall be fire resistant for 1.5 h (EI 90) and derived from building materials of the fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Access openings for the control of installations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided with fire-resistant doors or shutters for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1 *.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 28

Installation insulation materials (plumbing, sewage, refrigerant gas, etc.) shall be non-combustible fire response characteristics of class A1 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, materials of reaction class **B s2 d0*** fire response material to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 may be used for insulation of installations when they do not pass through **evacuation corridors (security stairways, ante-spaces, access exits, etc.)*** or when they do not pass

through the space above the suspended ceilings which are an integral part of the fire protection of the building structure of the building.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 29

Horizontal ducts where installations are installed must be ventilated. No stairwells or rooms in people's dwellings or in combustible material shall be used for ventilation.

Article 30

Vertical ducting ducts from individual floors must have their own ventilated apron unless the aperture opening, with a lid, is located on the outer wall.

The waste disposal duct must not be directly connected to the staircase.

The inner surface of the duct must be smooth.

Article 31

The walls of vertical debris ducts shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to SRPS EN 13501-1.

Openings for the entry of waste into vertical ducts must be located in a separate room, the surface of which must not be less than 2 m², and which must have a separate ventilation and separated from communications by a fire resistant door of 0,5 h (EI 30) derived from building materials fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

The lid on the opening through which the waste is injected must be of non-combustible material with a reaction characteristic of fire class A1 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1, always closed and well sealed.

Article 32

The walls of the waste collecting room from vertical ducts shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

The room referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article represents a separate fire sector.

Doors in the waste collection room must be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

The waste collection room must be ventilated.

YOU. EVACUATION ROADS

Article 33

Each fire compartment of the building must be accessible via at least one security staircase, and for buildings over 40 m high, through two security stairs leading directly to the ground floor level, or to the final exit from the building.

For structures between 40 m and 75 m in height, one of the two safety staircases must meet the requirements for fire and rescue intervention.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, one of the security stairways does not have to lead to the ground floor if it leads to a part of the object concerned which has its own security staircase and whose maximum roof height is less than 22 m in relation to the access from Article 6 of this Rulebook, as shown in Figure 8, which is annexed to this Regulation and which forms an integral part thereof.

A safety staircase shall be provided by the fire and shall be accessible from each fire sector by roads not endangered by fire.

The accessibility referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to individually separated premises in the fire sector.

Article 34

The space of the safety staircase, for smoke extraction, must have openings for natural ventilation or forced ventilation systems that switch on automatically.

The upper edge of the openings for natural ventilation must be at a height not less than 2 m in relation to the platform in the plane of the elevation of the floor of the highest level at which the persons reside.

The total area of the openings for natural ventilation shall be at least 5% of the surface area of the horizontal section of the stairway to which the openings belong, but not less than 0,5 m².

The window-opening device or the forced-air device shall be switched on automatically through stable fire detection and alarm systems.

Activation of the window opening or forced ventilation device must also be ensured manually from a fireproof location.

Article 35

The longest evacuation route from the first exit from the room to the safety staircase, through the corridor with the possibility of evacuation on two sides, for objects up to 75 m in height should not be more than 30 m, and for objects more than 75 m, it should not be longer than 20 m.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the longest path from the first exit from the room to the security staircase, through a blind corridor for objects up to 75 m high, must not be longer than 15 m, and for objects more than 75 m, it should not be longer than 10 m, as shown in Figure 9, which is annexed to this Regulation and which forms an integral part thereof.

Article 36

Internal security staircases for structures up to 40 m high must be separated from the communication rooms belonging to the evacuation corridor by fire resistant doors for 1.5 h (EI 90) **and the stairways must meet the requirements of Article 34 of this Regulation or be equipped with systems that having a pressure not exceeding 50 Pa \pm 10% (the required opening force does not exceed 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of standard SRPS EN 12101-6.***

A swing door must be installed at the entrance to the safety staircase, which must open in the direction of evacuation.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 36a*

Internal security staircases for structures 40 m to 75 m in height must be equipped with systems that have an overpressure of not more than 50 Pa \pm 10% (required door opening force not exceeding 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of SRPS EN 12101-6, or stairways must meet the requirements of Article 34 of this Rulebook and must be separated by a space that meets the following conditions:*

1) the vestibule must be separated from the fire safety glass staircase by 0.5 h (EI 30 or EW 30) derived from construction products of the fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 and from the glazed door communication rooms fire resistant 1,5 h (EI 90 or EW 90);*

2) the surface of the anteroom must be at least 5 m², provided that the anteroom cannot be narrower than the useful width of 1.25 m; *

3) the door at the entrance to the anteroom and the safety staircase must be swinging and open in the direction of evacuation;*

4) the vestibule must be ventilated with at least 20 air changes per hour naturally or by compulsory means, or it must be equipped with an overpressure system not exceeding 45 Pa \pm 10% (the required door opening force does not exceed 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of the standard SRPS EN 12101-6. The ventilation of the hall must be carried out on all floors, and the overpressure shall be realized on the floor which is endangered by fire, as well as on two floors above and one floor below.*

Internal security staircases for structures over 75 m in height must meet the following conditions:*

1) they must be separated by a space that fulfills the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the stairways shall be equipped with systems that have an overpressure of not more than 50 Pa \pm 10% (the required door opening force does not exceed 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of the SRPS standard EN 12101-6, or *

2) they must be separated by a space that fulfills the conditions from paragraph 1 item. 1), 2) and 3) of this Article which is equipped with an overpressure system on the floor endangered by fire, as well as on two floors above and one floor below, not exceeding 50 Pa \pm 10% (the required force for opening the door does not exceed 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of standard SRPS EN 12101-6 and stairways shall meet the requirements of Article 34 of this Regulation.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 37*

The internal security staircases referred to in Article 33, paragraph 2, which also serve the purposes of fire fighting and rescue, must meet the following conditions: *

1) they must be equipped with systems having an overpressure not exceeding 50 Pa ± 10% (the required opening force does not exceed 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of standard SRPS EN 12101-6;*

2) they must have a vestibule which must be separated from the fire escape stair doors by 0.5 h (EI 30 or EW 30) derived from construction products of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 and from rooms for fire resistant glass door communication for 1.5 h (EI 90 or EW 90);*

3) the surface of the apron must be at least 5 m², but the apron cannot be narrower than the useful width of 1.25 m; *

4) the door at the entrance to the anteroom and the security staircase must be swinging and open in the direction of evacuation;*

5) they must have an aisle ventilated with at least 20 air changes per hour naturally or by forced means or equipped with a pressure system not exceeding 45 Pa ± 10% (door opening force not exceeding 100 N) designed in accordance with requirements of standard SRPS EN 12101-6. The ventilation of the hall must be carried out on all floors, and the overpressure shall be realized on the floor which is endangered by fire, as well as on two floors above and one floor below.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 38

If the natural ventilation of the anteroom of **Art. 36a and 37 of*** this Rule cannot be provided on every floor of the building by means of a fixed blind or windows equipped with devices for automatic opening of windows;

The smoke from the stairwell is vented from the highest point of the hallway, below the ceiling, and fresh air is introduced into the floor of the hallway.

The automatic window opening or forced ventilation device shall be switched on automatically through stable fire detection and detection systems.

Activation of the automatic window opening or forced ventilation device must also be ensured manually from a fire safety location.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 39

The staircase shall be separated from the interior of the building by fire resistant walls for a minimum of 1.5 h (REI-M 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Article 40

The minimum width of doors, landings and stair arms of the safety staircase and evacuation route * shall be determined by calculation according to recognized calculation methods and models of developed countries.

The minimum usable width of the landing and staircase arm of the safety staircase and the escape route referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may not be less than 1,25 m.

The minimum bright width of a single-leaf door referred to in paragraph 1 may not be less than 0.9 m nor more than 1.20 m.

The wing of the double doors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be more than 0.70 m wide or more than 1.20 m wide.

In case, according to paragraph 1 of this Article, it is necessary to provide a staircase with a width greater than 2.20 m, then at least two safety stairs must be provided.

In buildings with a height of 40 m to 75 m, one of the two safety stairways must be dimensioned in terms of capacity and minimum dimensions with a 50% magnification relative to the requirements of para. 1 and 2 of this Article for the intervention of firefighters during extinguishing and rescue operations.

The entire structure of the internal safety staircase shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from the building materials of the fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Internal staircases cannot be constructed as cantilever or spiral.

The evacuation of persons with disabilities is carried out in accordance with a special regulation governing the area.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 41

External security stairways must meet the following conditions:

- 1) they are accessible from the evacuation route on each floor;
- 2) they shall not be placed closer than 1.5 m from the opening on the facade of the building, unless they were built against that opening as shown in Figure 10, which is printed in the Annex to this Regulation and which forms an integral part thereof;
- 3) that the width of the staircase is not less than 80 cm and that the slope is not more than 45°;
- 4) that the protective fence of the open stairs is not lower than 1.20 m;
- 5) that all elements of the staircase made of non-combustible material are fire response characteristics of class "A1" according to SRPS EN 13501-1;
- 6) that use is possible regardless of the weather;
- 7) that only swing doors are installed at the entrance to the external staircase, which must be opened in the direction of evacuation in such a way that the movement of persons from the upper floors is not impeded.

The stairs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may not be constructed as a spiral staircase and climbing stairs.

Article 42

In buildings up to 40 m high, the basement and upper floors, from which evacuation is made directly to the final exit, may be common provided that the functional connection of the basement and staircase is achieved through an entrance hall that must meet the following conditions:

1) the vestibule must be ventilated with at least 20 air changes per hour naturally or by force, or it must be equipped with a system that produces an overpressure not exceeding 50 Pa ± 10% (required door opening force not exceeding 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of the standard SRPS EN 12101-6;*

2) the surface of the anteroom must be at least 5 m², provided that the anteroom cannot be narrower than the useful width of 1.25 m;

3) the vestibule must be separated from the fire-resistant staircase by 0.5 h fire doors (EI 30 or EW 30) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1, and from communication rooms; belonging to an evacuation corridor of fire resistant glazed doors for 1.5 h (EI 90 or EW 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

In buildings higher than 40 m, the underground floors with the upper floors cannot be connected to a common staircase.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 43

Each underground floor must have at least two exits, one leading directly into the outer space.

If there are several underground floors, they may be connected by a single security staircase which may lead to a common ground floor hall separated by a fire-resistant door and meet the requirements of Article 42 of this Regulation and by another security staircase having an exit leading directly into the outer space. , independent of the exits from above ground floors *.

The safety staircase referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which connects the underground floors and has an end exit leading directly into the outer space, must be separated from the underground floors by fire-resistant glazed doors 1.5 h (EI 90 or EW 90) derived from building materials for fire of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 44

The floor, wall and ceiling coverings of the communication rooms belonging to the evacuation corridor (security staircases, vestibules, accesses to the exits) shall be non-combustible, fire response characteristics of class "A1" according to SRPS EN 13501-1.

Floor coverings to be installed on evacuation routes not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article (eg floor corridors, aisles, etc.) and, depending on the evacuation stages, must be at least Bfl s1 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Wall and ceiling linings to be installed on evacuation routes not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article (eg floor corridors, aisles, etc.) and, depending on the evacuation stages, must be at least class B s1 d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 .

On evacuation routes not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article, depending on technological needs and stages of evacuation, it is allowed to place materials and objects in the field of furniture and textiles (furniture, wallpaper, curtains, etc.) if they meet the requirements, in terms of characteristics (flammability, flammability, reaction to fire, etc.) according to specific standards that regulate them more closely.

Article 45

* Swing doors must be installed at all evacuation exits , which open in the evacuation direction.

Exceptionally, another structural solution of the door may be allowed, provided that it also provides a safe evacuation of the face, that the door can be opened at the signal of the fire alarm system and have a mechanism for electrical and mechanical door unlocking.

The previous paragraph 3 has been deleted (see Article 23 of the Rules - 103 / 2018-56)

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 46

For rooms which can be considered as a starting point and accommodate more than 50 persons, at least one double or two single-leaf doors must be provided at a distance of at least 5 m.

For rooms that can be considered as a starting point and accommodate more than 100 to 500 persons, at least two exits must be provided for the evacuation corridors, and for each additional 500 persons another such exit must be provided.

At the exits of st. 1 and 2 of this Article, a revolving door must be installed which opens in the direction of evacuation.

Exits and driveways must always be accessible.

The path to the exit door must not lead through the lockable room and must be visibly marked.

Article 47

Access roads to the exits must not be compromised by fire.

All end exits of the building must lead to a safe space such as an exit directly to the street, yard or other safe space.

The final exit from the building must not be less than 2.30 m.

Art. 48-50.

They have been deleted (see Article 24 of the Rules - 103 / 2018-56)

Article 51

Every exit and direction of evacuation from the building in the event of fire must be marked with visible signs.

No other purpose signs shall be used in marking the exit and direction of evacuation of the object, nor shall goods or other objects which may obscure these signs be exhibited in the line of sight towards the sign.

Article 52

Any door, aisle or staircase not used for evacuation **and located so as to be mistakenly considered an exit*** must be visibly marked with a sign indicating the actual purpose of the door, passage or staircase.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 53

Safety lighting, ie illumination of signs for directing the movement of persons, illumination of evacuation routes, illumination of rooms for the occupation of persons larger than 60 m² (excluding rooms for living) must comply with the provisions of standards SRPS EN 1838, SRPS EN 60598-2-22 and SRPS EN 50172, which is closer to arranging this area.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 54

The exit from the basement premises must not be more than 20 m from the final exit of the building.

The previous paragraph 2 has been deleted (see Article 27 of the Rules - 103 / 2018-56)

Doors on the escape route leading from the underground floors directly outside must be structurally designed so that they can be opened quickly and safely in case of need for evacuation and must be visibly marked.

Article 55

If the single-storey underground rooms of the building, longer or shorter, contain faces, a window (not smaller than light width and height 0.8 m / 1.2 m) may serve as the second exit.

Article 56

Doors in one fire compartment connecting individual rooms of underground floors (increased risk of fire) with evacuation routes must be fire resistant 1,5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501 -1;

Doors on evacuation routes in underground floors must be opened exclusively in the direction of evacuation in such a way that they do not interfere with the movement of other persons.

Article 57

The doors referred to in Article 56, paragraph 1 of this Ordinance shall have an automatic closing device and, if for technological or other reasons, kept open, they shall have an automatic closing device and shall be closed when smoke occurs through the signal of a stable installation with smoke detectors .

VII. LIFTS

Article 58*

In buildings up to 40 m high, elevators may be accessible from the ventilated apron, which may be common to the elevator and the safety staircase, or from the evacuation route or the evacuation corridor. *

In structures over 40 m high, lifts must be accessible from a ventilated apron that may be common to the lift and the staircase.*

In buildings where there is a functional connection of underground and upper floors with an elevator, a ventilated elevator lobby must be provided at each level of the underground floor, which may be common to the elevator and the safety staircase.*

Access to the lift is not allowed from the safety staircase area.*

Elevator lobby doors must meet the criteria of integrity and fire insulation for at least 1.5 hours (EI 90).*

The elevator anteroom not in common with the safety staircase shall have openings for natural ventilation of at least 5% of the anteroom surface, but not less than 0,5 m² or forced ventilation systems.*

Ventilation of the anteroom, which is in common with the safety staircase and anteroom referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, shall be done with at least 20 air changes per hour naturally or by force.*

By way of derogation from paragraph 6 of this Article, the anteroom of an elevator which is not common with the safety staircase and which forms part of the escape route must be ventilated in the manner defined in paragraph 7 of this Article.*

The smoke from the hallway is vented from the highest place, below the ceiling, and fresh air is introduced at the floor.*

The automatic window opening or forced ventilation device is switched on automatically through installations and the automatic fire detection and alarm device. *

Activation of the automatic window opening or forced ventilation device must also be ensured manually from a fire safety location.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 59

The walls of the elevator shaft shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

Exceptionally, the walls of an elevator shaft need not fulfill the condition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the case when it is envisaged to install an elevator, which connects up to three floors of one fire sector.

The construction of an elevator structure shall be fire resistant for at least 1.5 h. (REI 90) derived from building materials fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

In the case where it is envisaged to install an elevator on the facade of the building, the structure of the building, which is outside the dimensions of the building and bears the lift structure, must be of non-combustible construction material and away from the opening on the facade of the building at least. 1 m, unless the firewall

walls are fire resistant for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1. In the case where the lift access area is endangered by fire and smoke penetration, the part of the façade wall supported by the lift must have a fire resistance of at least 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1, and the doors of the lift pane must meet the criteria of integrity **and insulation***according to a fire for **at least 1.5 h (EI 90)*** .

In addition to the installations required to operate the elevator, only fire alarm installations are installed in the elevator shaft.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 60

The elevator cab and lift car door must be of non-combustible material, the door must be closed automatically and meet the requirements laid down in special regulations for lifts.

The doors of the lift lane accessed from the evacuation corridor must meet the criteria of integrity and fire insulation for at least 1.5 h (EI 90).

The doors of the lift pane that are accessed via an apron joint with the safety staircase, as well as the apron referred to in Article 58, paragraph 3 of this Regulation shall meet the criteria of integrity and fire insulation for at least 1 hour (EI 60).*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 61

The elevator must be equipped with devices that allow the cabin to be brought automatically to the ground floor in the event of a fire and to automatically switch off from work when the face is exited.

Article 62 *

In buildings higher than 75 m, one of the lifts is intended as a fire lift and must meet the requirements of SRPS EN 81-72.*

The fire lift shall be housed in its own pane and shall have its own apron, whose walls are fire resistant for 1.5 h (REI 90), derived from construction products of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.*

The doors of the fire escape lobby shall meet the criteria of integrity and insulation against fire for at least 1.5 hours (EI 90).*

The fire lift window or its anteroom shall be equipped with a system that produces an overpressure not exceeding 50 Pa \pm 10% (the required door opening force not exceeding 100 N) designed in accordance with the requirements of SRPS EN 12101-6, or the fire elevator anteroom shall be ventilated with at least 20 air changes per hour naturally or by force. *

The ventilation of the hall must be carried out on all floors, and the overpressure shall be realized on the floor which is endangered by fire, as well as on two floors above and one floor below.*

Smoke from the ventilated hallway is vented from the highest place, below the ceiling, and fresh air is introduced into the floor.*

The automatic window opening or forced ventilation device is switched on automatically through installations and the automatic fire detection and alarm device. *

Activation of the automatic window opening or forced ventilation device must also be ensured manually from a fire safety location.*

The cabin of the fire lift to be used for the rescue of injured persons with the aid of a stretcher must be at least 1.1 m by 2.1 m.*

A fire lift can also be accessed from a common hall with elevators that do not operate in fire conditions, as shown in Figure 12.*

The doors of the firebox lifts, as well as the lifts doors, which are accessed from the common anteroom, must meet the fire integrity and isolation criterion for 1 h (EI 60). *

By way of derogation from paragraph 11 of this Article, the elevator roller door may only meet the fire integrity criterion for a period of 1.5 h (E 90) in the case where the fire elevator window or its anteroom is equipped with an overpressure system.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 63

The elevator drive must be housed in a separate room (engine room) whose walls and doors must be fire resistant for 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to SRPS EN 13501-1.

Exceptionally, when the facility is designed to install an elevator without a machine room, the elevator drive can be installed in the drive shaft and the control cabinet (control panel) is mounted on the top floor of the building.

VIII. VENTILATION AND / OR AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATING SYSTEMS

Article 64

A boiler room can be installed in an object up to 40 m high if it meets the following conditions:

- 1) that the boiler room walls and the floor structure are fire resistant 1,5h (EI 90) derived from building materials of the fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1;
- 2) that the door at the entrance to the boiler room is installed on the outside of the building;
- 3) have at least two exits, one of which leads directly outside the building;
- 4) that the boiler door opens in the direction of evacuation;
- 5) that the fuel storage space (solid, liquid or gaseous) is located outside the facility or in the safe space of the facility.

The boiler room referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be connected to the facility via an artificial ventilation space. The entrance hall must be separated from the rest of the building by a fire resistant door 0.5 h (EI 30) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 and from a boiler room by a fire resistant door 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, in the case when the building envisages the construction of a boiler room for which requests have been given by special regulations, the provisions of special regulations governing the construction of the boiler rooms shall apply.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 65

The boiler room for objects over 40 m high must be located outside the building.

If the boiler room is installed adjacent to the building, it must meet the following requirements:

- 1) that the wall of the boiler room has no openings at least 5 m above the boiler room;
- 2) that the boiler wall according to the building is fire resistant for at least 3 h (EI 180) derived from building materials of the fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1;
- 3) that the roof structure and the roof covering of the boiler room are made only of a non-combustible material characteristic of reaction to fire of class "A1" according to SRPS EN 13501-1;
- 4) that there is no connection to the building on the wall of the boiler room towards the building.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, in the case when the building envisages the construction of a boiler room for which requests have been given by special regulations, the provisions of special regulations governing the construction of the boiler rooms shall apply.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 66

The hot water substation in the facility must be housed in a separate room.

Article 67

For buildings where, in accordance with special regulations, the gas boiler room is installed on the highest floor of the building, the boiler room must only be entered from the terrace.*

The previous paragraph 2 has been deleted (see Article 34 of the Rules - 103 / 2018-56)

The gas pipeline referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be installed on the outside of the building on a wall 2 m away from the openings on the façade and shall be protected from atmospheric influences and high temperatures.

The part of the pipeline that is accessible from the ground level must be protected from mechanical damage.

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 68

As a rule, a separate ventilation and air conditioning system is built for each fire sector.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, if the connection of two fire compartments or more fire compartments cannot be avoided by air-conditioning or ventilation ducts, flap-resistant flaps must be installed at the points where these ducts pass through the ceilings or walls separating the fire compartments. fire for at least 1.5 h ((EI 90) which automatically closes in case of smoke or increased heat.

The ducts of the ventilation and air-conditioning system must be of non-combustible material characteristics of reaction to fire class "A1" according to SRPS EN 13501-1.

Article 69

The ventilation and air-conditioning systems must be switched off automatically by a command from the automatic fire detection and alarm system, and will only be reactivated after the manually operated switch on the cabinet in the shut down system room is activated.

Article 70

The chambers of the ventilation and air-conditioning systems must be located in a separate room separated from the other rooms of the building by fire-resistant walls and doors 1.5 h (EI 90) derived from building materials of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501 -1.

Article 71*

Elements of systems providing smoke and heat safety and pressure systems used to create safe evacuation conditions must be located in a non-threatened space or be placed in a room separated from walls and doors by other rooms of the building. fire resistant 1,5 h (EI 90) derived from construction products fire response characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1 and cannot be shared with the ventilation and air-conditioning system chambers tion.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

IH. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Article 72*

The high-voltage power plant is installed in a room that represents a special fire sector.*

The high-voltage power plant with dry transformers shall be installed in a room separated by a fire-resistant structural element for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) and a fire-resistant door for at least 1.0 h (EI 60).*

High voltage power plant with oil transformers can only be installed in buildings up to 40 m high in a room separated by fire resistant structural elements for at least 3.0 h (EI 180) and fire resistant doors for at least 1.5 h (EI 90) . *

Partition walls between rooms belonging to a high voltage power plant with oil transformers for which a fire separation requirement exists shall be fire resistant for at least 2,0 h (EI 120).*

All fire-resistant structural members and doors must be derived from construction products of a fire response characteristic of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1. *

In order to prevent the spread of fires on the facade at the boundary of the fire sector of a high-voltage power plant with dry transformers, horizontal and vertical cut-off distances shall be provided, in accordance with Art. 17 and 18 of this Rulebook.*

In order to prevent the spread of fires on the facade at the boundary of the high-voltage power plant with oil transformers, a horizontal intermittent distance of at least 1 m in width and a vertical interruption distance of at least 2 m or a length equal to the sum of the horizontal and vertical parts at least must be provided. 2 m obtained as shown in Figure 1. *

By way of derogation from paragraph 7 of this Article, the vertical breaking distance may be reduced to 1 m by installing a stable automatic fire extinguishing system in all rooms of the power plant.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 73*

In addition to the regular electricity supply from the distribution network, the facilities must also provide a backup source of electricity supply for the following devices and systems:*

1) safety lighting of evacuation roads (stairs, corridors, signs for faster evacuation, etc.);*

- 2) pressure relief devices in the hydrant network;***
- 3) installations and devices for automatic detection and fire detection;***
- 4) installation and extinguishers;***
- 5) access control and sound equipment;***
- 6) at least one lift intended for users of the facility.***

The power supply of the devices and systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided for a period of 2 hours.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 74*

In addition to electricity supply to the facility from the distribution network, a safety source must be provided to power the following devices and systems:*

- 1) fire lift; ***
- 2) smoke and heat exhaust installation and overpressure systems used to create safe evacuation conditions;***
- 3) other systems used to create safe evacuation conditions.***

The power supply of the devices and systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided for a period of 2 hours.*

* RS Official Gazette, No. 103/2018

Article 75

A backup or backup source for the supply of electricity to the devices and systems referred to in Art. 73 and 74 of this Regulation must be placed in a room whose walls and doors are fire resistant for at least 2 hours (EI 120) derived from building materials of the reaction to fire characteristics of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1;

The backup or security sources referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be switched on automatically.

The room referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be well ventilated and not endangered by explosive atmospheres.

Article 76

The electrical installation in the facility must be designed so that it can be switched off quickly from the ground floor or outside.

Switchgear blocks and other panels with electrical wiring elements shall be constructed of non-combustible material of the class A1 response to fire according to SRPS EN 13501-1, and shall not be located on the evacuation corridor.

Main switchgear blocks and other main panels with elements of electrical installations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be placed in rooms separated from the fire-resistant walls and doors by fire walls and doors for 1.5 h (EI 90) from building materials The characteristics of the reaction to fire of at least class A2s1d0 according to the standard SRPS EN 13501-1, as shown in Figure 7, which is printed in the Annex to this Regulation and which forms an integral part thereof.

Switchgear blocks and other panels with electrical components that supply parts of the building floor or individual room can be positioned in niches on the escape route, separated from the evacuation path by a 1.5 h (EI 90) fire resistant barrier derived from building materials. fire of at least class A2s1d0 according to standard SRPS EN 13501-1.

The switchgear blocks and panels referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article may not be placed on the evacuation corridor.

The main power lines as well as other lines passing through one or more fire sectors shall be installed so that fire from one floor to the other floor or from one fire sector to another fire sector cannot be transmitted under the conditions of Art. 25 and 26 of this Rulebook.

No installation of other installations, devices and equipment is permitted in installation ducts intended for laying electrical installations as well as rooms intended for the installation of switchgear and boards.

In rooms intended for the installation of switchgear and other panels with electrical components, ventilation must be provided to remove heat released during normal operation.

X. SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND MEASURES

Article 77

In high public buildings, a system for voice notification and alerting must be provided, in accordance with the regulations governing the design and implementation of these systems.

The alarm system must be activated automatically on the pulse of the fire alarm panel.

Article 78

Each tall building must be provided with an external and internal hydrant network that meets the requirements of a separate regulation.

Article 79

An adequate number of fire extinguishers must be located in a high building in accordance with the technical regulations and instructions of the manufacturer of the apparatus and equipment.

The maximum distance between the location of the initial fire extinguisher and the place where the person can be found in case of fire must not exceed 20 m.

Article 80

In high-rise buildings, the owners or assemblies of tenants must at least once every five years organize and participate in the evacuation and fire extinguishing exercise of the building.

XI. FINAL REGULATIONS

Article 81

With the entry into force of this Rulebook, the Rulebook on Technical Standards for the Protection of Tall Buildings from Fire ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 7/84 and "Official Gazette of the RS", No. 86/11) shall cease to apply.

Article 82

This Rulebook shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

No. 01-280 / 15-12

Belgrade, September 15, 2015

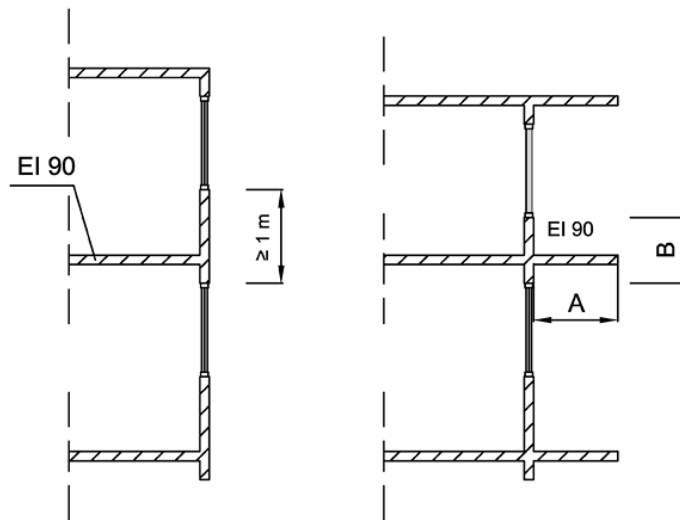
Minister,

Dr. **Nebojša Stefanović**, s.r.

Attachments

ПРИЛОГ

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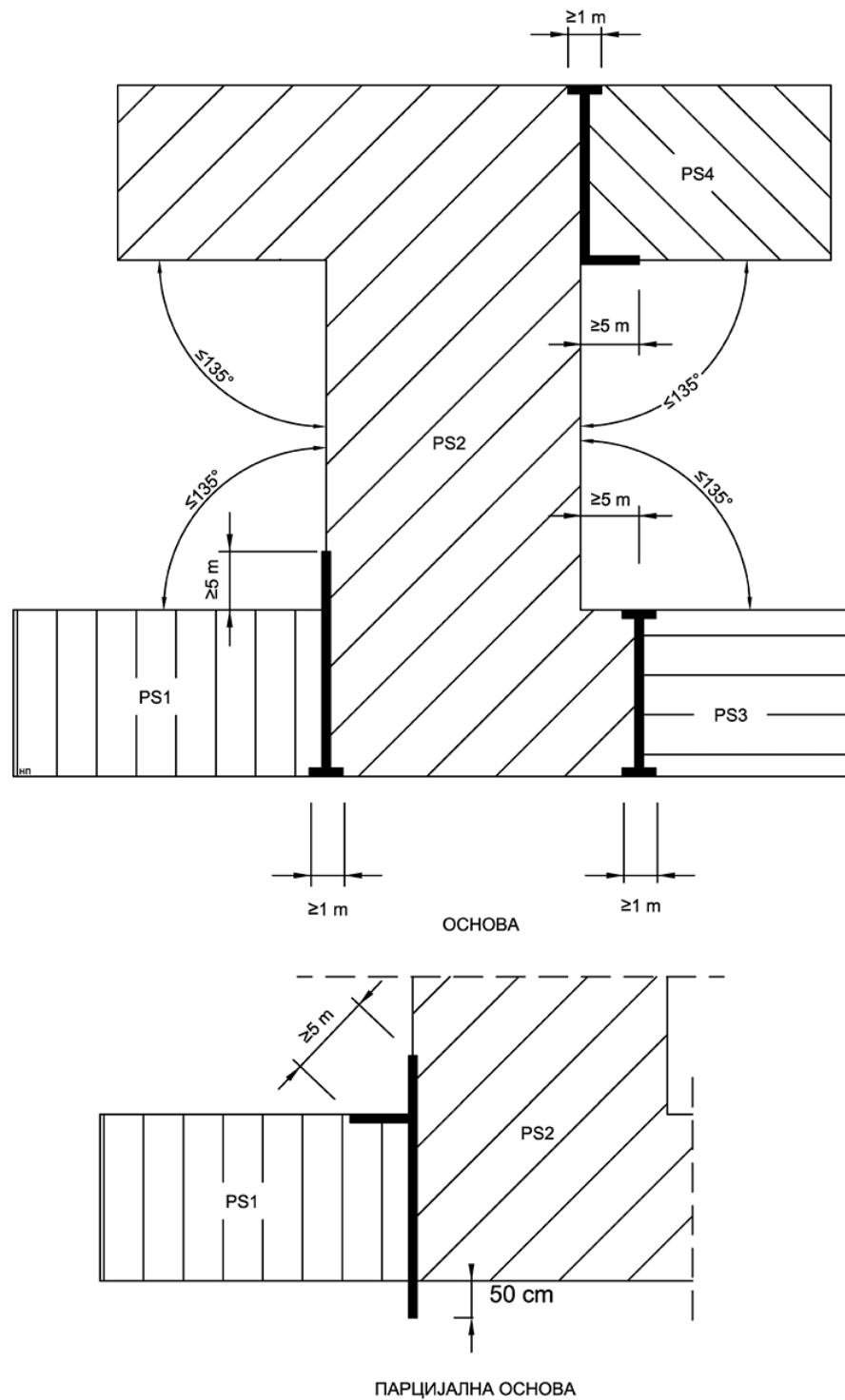


ПРЕСЕК

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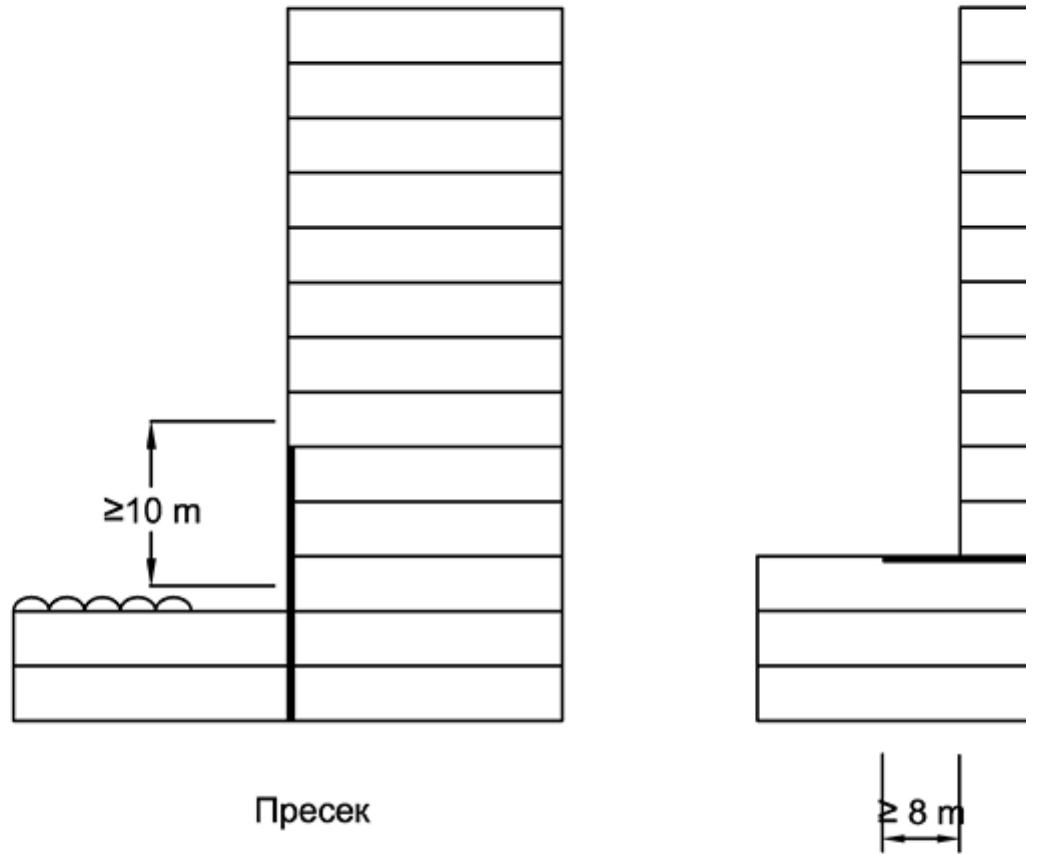
Слика 1

ХОРИЗОНТАЛНО ПРЕКИДНО РАСТОЈАЊЕ



Слика 3

III ПОЖАРНА БЕДНА ОБУКЛАЧКА

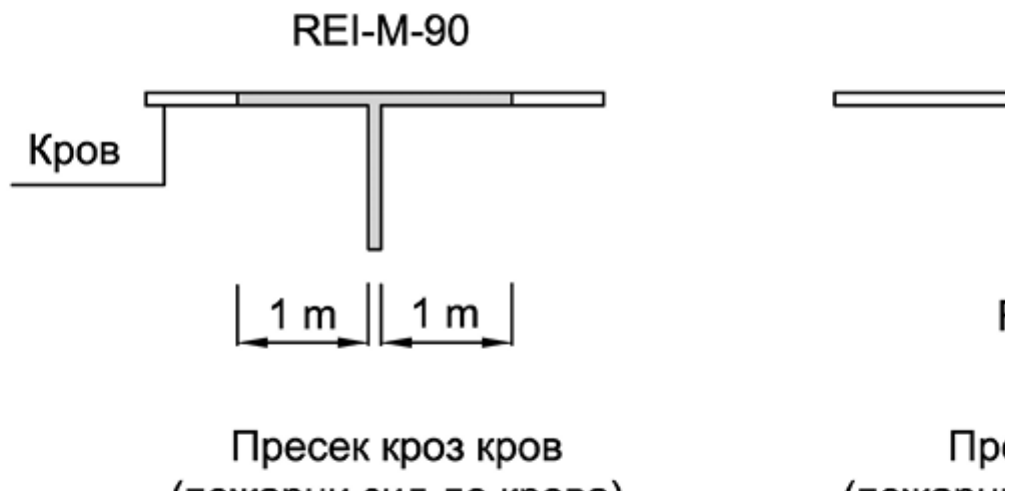


Пресек

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Слика 5

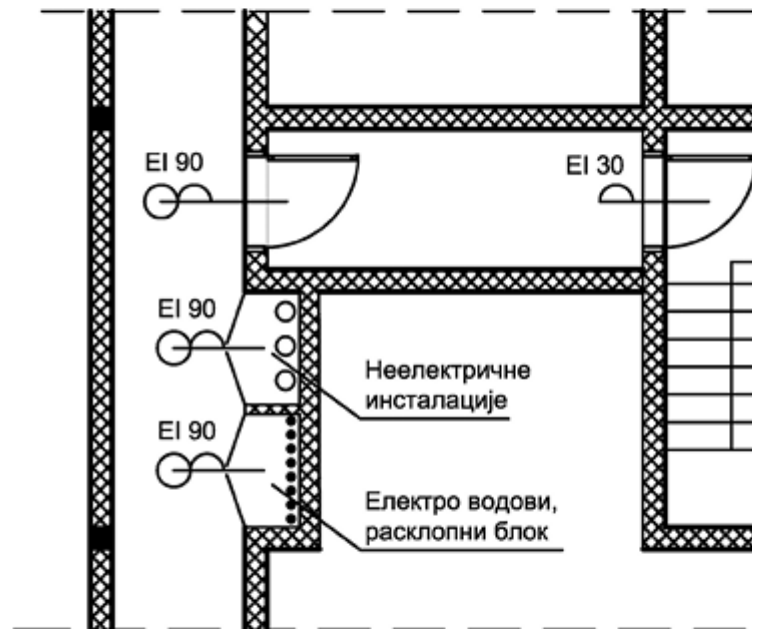
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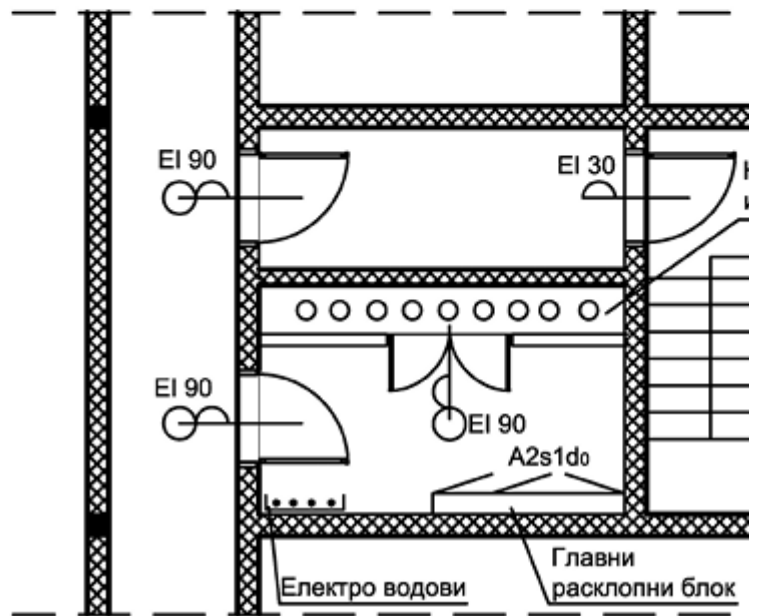


Пресек кроз кров

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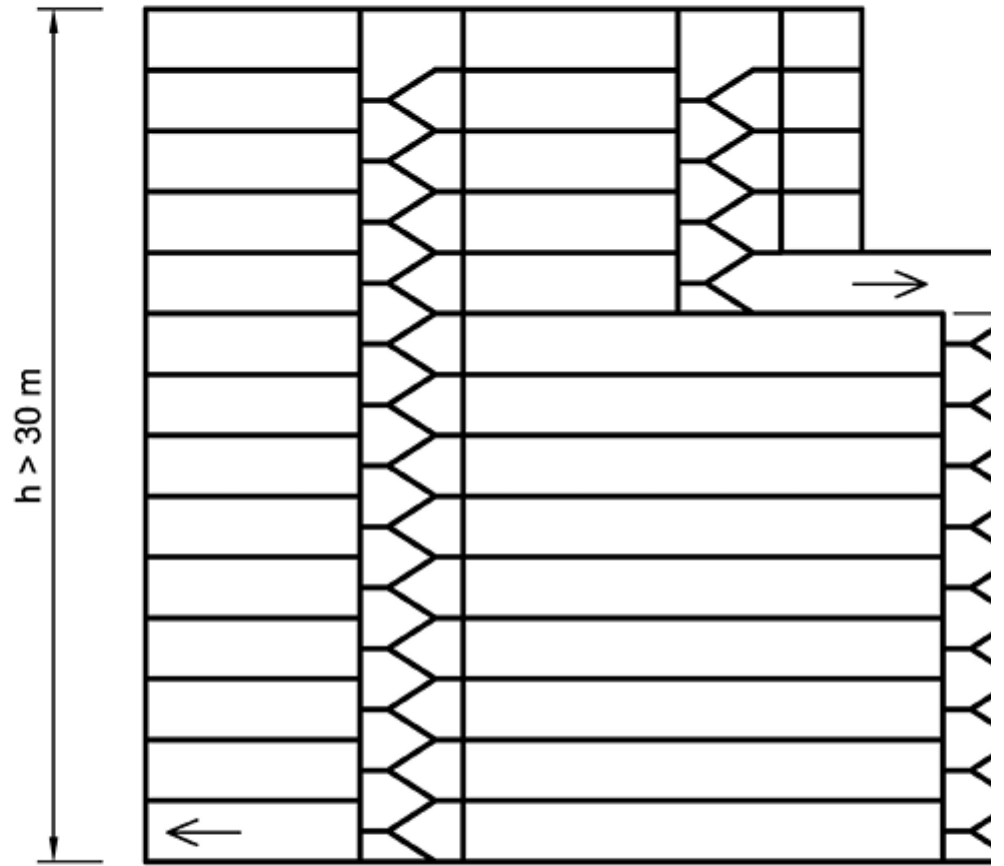
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ОСНОВА - ПРИСТУП ИНСТ.
ШАХТУОСНОВА - ПРИСТУП ИНСТАЛА
ПРОСТОРИЈЕ



Слика 7

СИГУРНОСНО СТЕПЕНИШТЕ КОЈЕ И
ПРИЗЕМЉЕ И КОЈЕ НЕ ВОДИ ДИРЕК

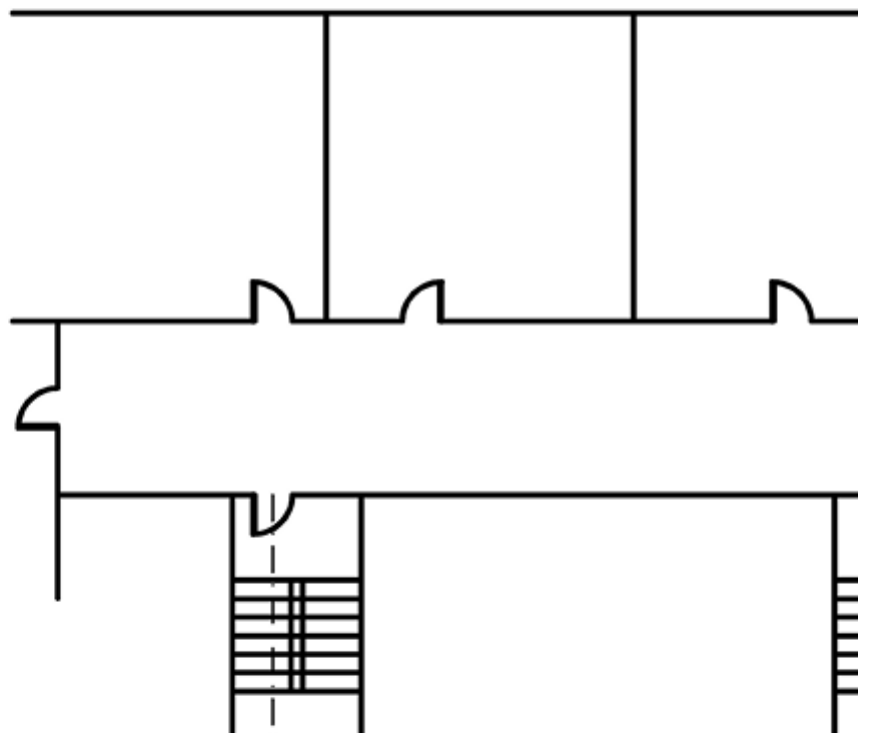


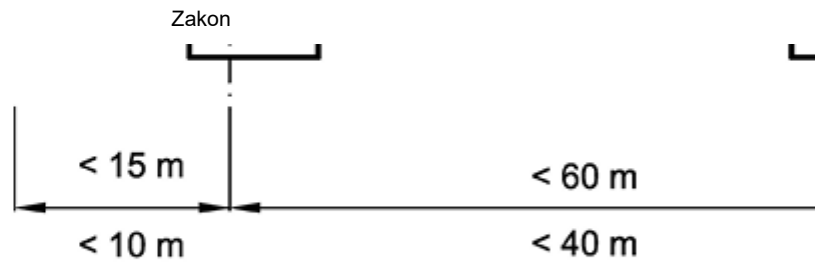
ДО ПРИЗЕМЛЪА

ДО ДЕ
НИЖЕ

Слика 8

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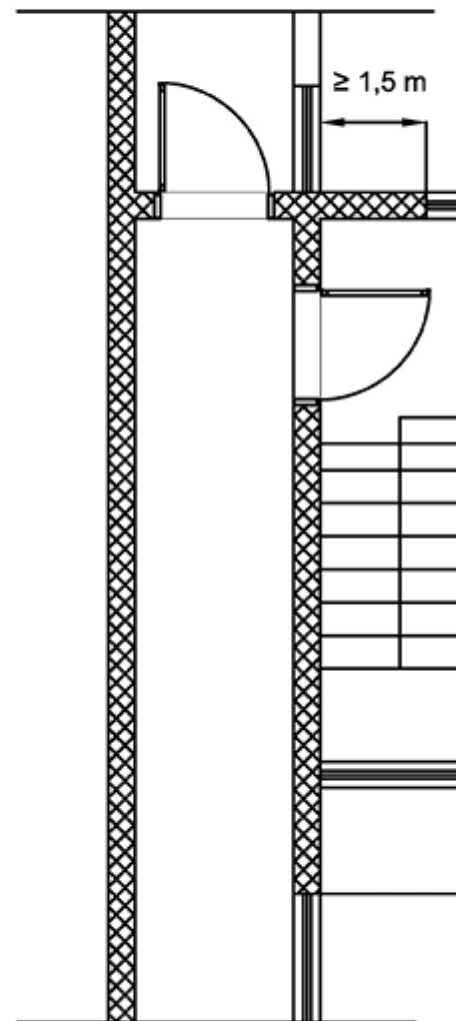




ОСНОВА

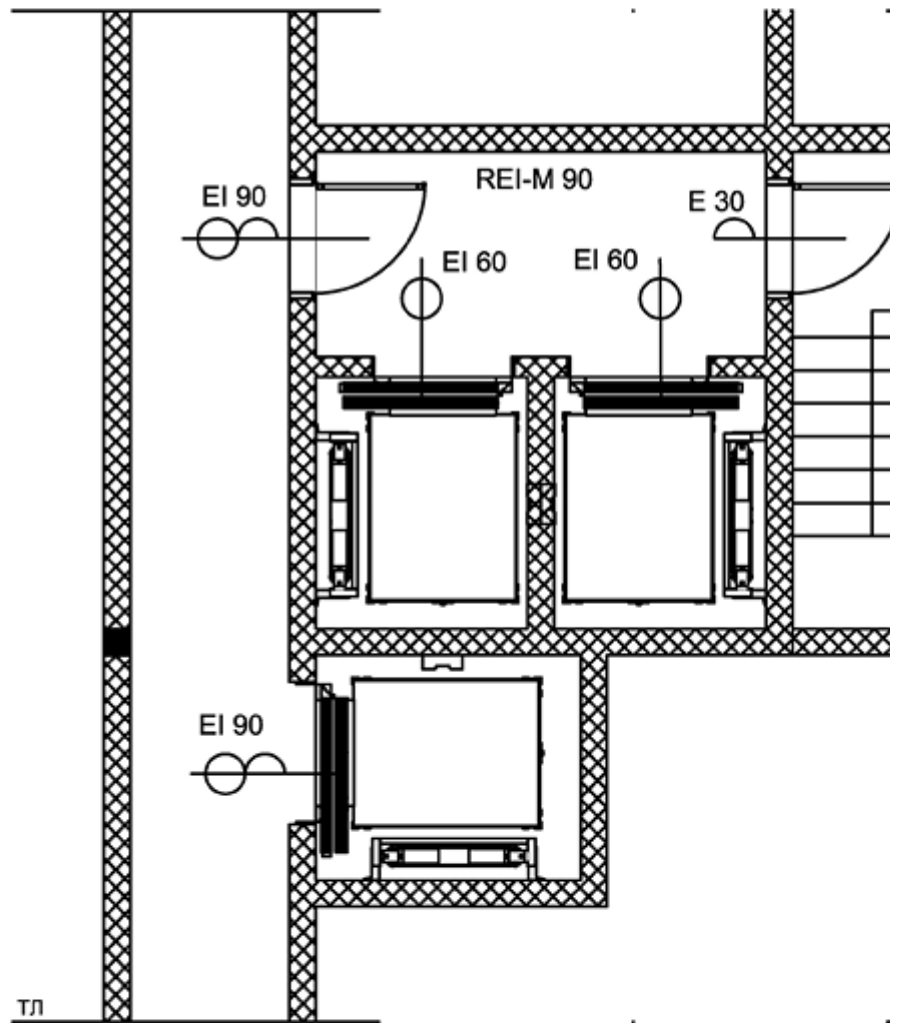
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СПОЉНО СТЕПЕ



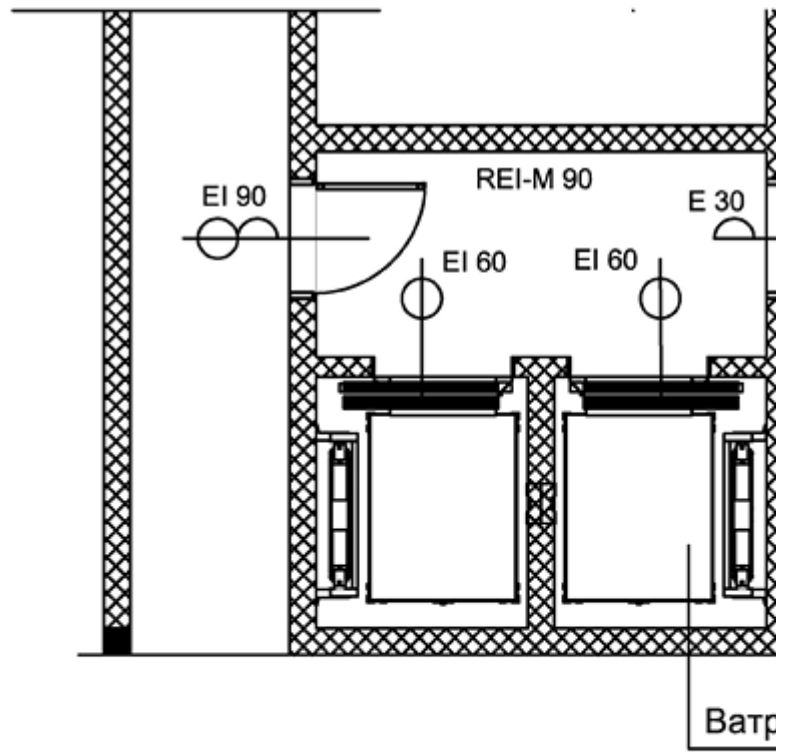
Слика 10

ВРАТА ВОЗНОГ



Слика 11

ВРАТА ВОЗНОГ



Слика 12

