Sponsor:

ROCKWOOL Limited Pencoed Bridgend CF35 6NY United Kingdom www.rockwool.com

Prepared by: UL International (UK) Ltd

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Product Name: FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN

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UL International (UK) Ltd. 220, Cygnet Court, Centre Park, Warrington. WA1 1PP

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1. Introduction

This classification report defines the classification assigned to the element FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN, in accordance with the procedures given in BS EN 13501-2: 2016.

2. Details of classification product

2.1 General

The element FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN is defined as a fire resisting linear joint and gap sealing system to be used to reinstate the performance of floors and walls.

2.2 Product description

The element FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN is fully described in the test reports provided in support of classification detailed in clause 3.1.

3. Test reports in support of classification

3.1 Summary of test reports

Name of	Name of	Test and Date	Test method	
laboratory	sponsor			
		WF No. 517434/R, 14/04/2022		
		WF No. 518732/R, 31/05/2022		
Warringtonfire Testing	Rockwool	WF No. 514261/R, 15/04/2022	DC EN 1266 4-2021	
and Certification	Limited	WF No. 517720/R, 28/04/2022	BS EN 1300-4.2021	
Limited - Notified Body		WF No. 532699A/R, 20/06/2023		
No. 1121		WF No. 537524/R, 27/10/2023		
	Rockwool	WEND 525662/P 25/08/2024	DC EN 1266 2:2021	
	Limited	WF NO. 333003/K, 23/08/2024	D3 EN 1300-3.2021	



3.2 Results

Summary of report No.: WF No. 517434/R

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid wall supporting construction.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	(minutes)
A	144	144	132
В	83	87	83
C	68	72	68
D	144	144	144

Summary of report No.: WF No. 518732/R

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a vertical supporting construction, made up of aerated concrete lintels, steel framing systems and composite panel systems.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation			
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	(minutes)		
А	132	132	132		
В	132	132	61		
E	132	132	132		

Summary of report No.: WF No. 514261/R

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid floor supporting construction.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	(minutes)	
А	50	50	50
В	61	61	61
С	132	132	132
D	132	132	132



Summary of report No.: WF No. 517720/R

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid floor supporting construction, with 600 mm thick upstands made up of aerated concrete lintels, steel framing systems and composite panel systems.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	(minutes)
А	97	97	97
В	132	132	128
С	132	132	132
D	69	69	69
E	121	132	22
F	132	132	26

Summary of report No.: WF No. 537524/R

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid floor supporting construction, with 600 mm thick upstands made up of aerated concrete lintels.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	(minutes)
С	132	132	132
D	132	132	132
E	132	132	132
F	132	132	132



Summary of report No.: WF No. 532699/A

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid floor supporting construction.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	(minutes)	
C	132	132	128

Summary of report No.: WF No. 535663

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS EN 1366-3: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in a rigid floor supporting construction with Masonry Support Brackets partially penetrating the Specimens.

Specimen	Integrity	Insulation	
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	(minutes)
C2	144	144	144
C3	144	144	144



4. Classification and field of application

4.1 Reference of classification

This classification has been carried out in accordance with Clause 7 of EN 13501-2:2016.

4.2 Classification

The element, product name FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN is classified according to the following combinations of performance parameters and classes as appropriate.

R	E	-	W	t	t	-	Μ	S	С	IncSlow	sn	ef	r	G	К





Horizontally oriented FirePro® SP FireStop EN Systems within rigid floors



EI 120 – H – X – F – W 00 to W 300

EI 120 – H – X – F – W 00 to W 400

EI 60 – H – X – F – W 00 to W 600

EI 90 – H – X – F – W 00 to W 600

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5 mm

10 mm

10 mm

10 mm

AAC-AAC

AAC-AAC

AAC-AAC

AAC-AAC

SP/L

SP/L

SP/L

SP/XL

90 mm

90 mm

90 mm

90 mm

300 mm

400 mm

600 mm

600 mm







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*This has also been tested as linear joint seal which allows unlimted length for joints with a maximum width of 400mm, see page 9. In combination this would allow for a continuous length of joint seal along with the partial penetrations at 350 mm centres.





Horizontally oriented FirePro® SP FireStop EN Systems between rigid floors and Composite walls







Horizontally oriented FirePro® SP FireStop EN Systems between SFS Walls and masonry constructions.









Construction details: Masonry substrate Min density 670 kg/m3 SP Firestop EN brackets fixed to substrate at 75mm thick SP Firestop EN 60. 500mm centres - 250mm from each joint. Bracket Foil tape applied to all joints on both cut on site to penetrate fire stop material by Min . sides of the seal. Slab cut on site to 75% Cavity ≤ 600mm* suit cavity width + 10mm to allow for compression Masonry substrate Min density 670 kg/m3 VERTICAL FirePro® SP FireStop EN Width of seal to be compressed by a minimum of 10 mm for installation Fixing brackets to project a minimum of 75% of the width of the fire stop material *Max joint width as shown below FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN 60 within 150mm thick rigid walls Seal Thickness Max Joint width **Bracket reference Substrates** Classification 400 mm SP/L AAC-AAC EI 60 – V – X – F – W 00 to W 400 75 mm SP/XL AAC-AAC EI 60 – V – X – F – W 00 to W 600 75 mm 600 mm

Vertically oriented FirePro[®] SP FireStop EN Systems within 150mm rigid walls















Vertically oriented FirePro® SP FireStop EN Systems between SFS Walls and masonry constructions









4.3 Field of Application – Linear Joint and Gap Seals

This classification is valid for the following end use applications (as defined in EN1366-4: 2021, referencing the following appropriate clauses of EN1366-4: 2021).

13.1 Orientation

The field of application regarding the orientation of the linear joint is given in Table 2. The possible orientation of linear joints (A to E) and of the specimens in the test (A to C) is illustrated in Figure 28.

	••			
	Orientation tested	Application		
	А	A, C, E ª		
	В	В		
	D	C, D		
Key				
А	linear joint in a horizontal test construction			
В	vertical linear joint in a vertical test construction			
С	horizontal linear joint in a vertical test construction			
D	horizontal wall joint abutting a floor, ceiling or roof			
E	horizontal floor joint abutting a wall			
a Orientation E will only be covered by test orientation A if shear movement was chosen and one face of the joint was fixed and the other face was moved.				

Table 2 – Field of direct application regarding orientation

Table 2 only applies when both the supporting construction and the location of the seal within the linear joint remain unchanged. See 13.3.





E horizontal floor joint abutting a wall

Figure 28 — Test and application orientation of joint seals

13.2 Supporting construction

Results obtained with autoclaved aerated concrete standard supporting constructions apply to aerated concrete, concrete, blockwork and masonry separating elements of a thickness and density equal to or greater than tested.

Test results obtained on a specific non-standard supporting construction apply only to that particular construction.



13.3 Seal position

Test results are valid only for the position (see Figure 17) in which the seal was tested, except that where the linear joint seal was fitted flush with the surface of the supporting construction and is exposed to the fire (see Figure 17, position 2), the result may also be applied to linear joint seals with positions 3 and 5.



Key

- 1 joint seal fills joint
- 2 joint seal at bottom of joint
- 3 joint seal at top of joint
- 4 joint seal forms one or more air cavities
- 5 joint seal centred in joint
- 6 joint seal at top of wall (flexible wall adjacent to a floor)





13.5 Dimensions

Linear joint seal made of mineral wool (faced)

The results of a seal compressed in the A<>A direction (see Figure 4) cover smaller joint width, provided the degree of compression (%) exerted on the seal is equal to or greater than that used in the test.

The results of a seal compressed in the B<>B or C<>C directions (see Figure 4) cover smaller joint width and/or higher compression, provided the compression applied is not sufficient to induce a mechanical failure of the seal e.g. a de-lamination fracture of the mineral wool or facing.

The depth of a seal may be increased but not decreased.

In non-movement joints the density of the mineral wool may be increased.

If more than one layer of mineral wool strips has been used in the test the number of layers may be reduced but not increased, provided the degree of compression (%) exerted on the seal is equal to or greater than that used in the test.



Figure 4 — Mineral wool - compression directions



5. Limitations

This classification report does not represent type approval or certification of the product.

6. Signatories

Report by:

Chris Sweeney

Project Engineer

Built Environment

Reviewed by:

Chris Johnson Senior Staff Engineer Built Environment

For and on behalf of UL International (UK) Ltd.