

FF102/50

FF102/50 Ventilated Cavity Fire Barrier

Tenmat's FF102/50 Ventilated Cavity Fire Barriers are designed to reinstate fire resistance performance within external wall cavities that require permanent (open-state) ventilation in non-fire conditions.

Product Description

Tenmat's FF102/50, Ventilated Cavity Fire Barriers, are manufactured from a low smoke zero halogen high expansion intumescent material. They are designed to reinstate fire resisting performance to external wall cavities that are required to be ventilated (open-state) in non-fire conditions.

The FF102/50 is manufactured from a rigid intumescent material allowing it to be provided in a strip format, it is also covered with a protective layer of aluminium foil for ease of handling.

In the event of a fire the FF102/50 intumescent material will expand to close the external wall cavity, providing effective fire resistance, for integrity and insulation for up to 120 minutes depending upon the construction of the external walls.

The FF102/50 is designed for use within cavities of up to 50mm and once installed will close the remaining free air gap in front of the 6mm cavity barrier of up to a maximum of 44mm (depending on construction type).

Product Details

- An "open state" cavity fire barrier for use horizontally within uninsulated, ventilated and drained cavities
- Fire Rated for up to 120 minutes for both integrity and insulation when tested to the general principles of BS EN 1363-1 following ASFP TGD 19 guidance
- Ventilated design – developed to allow maximum ventilation and drainage of cavities reducing the need for cavity trays or weepholes
- Suitable for "open-state" ventilated cavities up to 50mm wide
- Provided in strips of 1m long, 75mm wide and 6mm thick
- Lightweight - designed to be easily and quickly installed
- No maintenance required after installation

Approved Applications

FF102/50 “Open State” Cavity Fire Barrier

Tested to the principals of BS EN 1363-1:2012 and in accordance with ASFP TGD19 guidance

Inner Leaf Substrate Type (facing cavity) with Appropriate minutes (EI) Fire Rating	Outer leaf Substrate Type (facing cavity) With Appropriate Fire Resistance	Orientation	Insulation Type Within Cavity	Maximum Cavity Width (in mm)	Maximum Open State Air Gap (in mm)	Product Dimensions (thickness x height x length in mm)	Product Fire Resistance Rating	
							Integrity	Insulation
Timber Frame	Masonry	Horizontal	None	50	44	6 x 75 x 1000	90	90
Masonry	HardiePlank Weather Board	Horizontal	None	25 (+8mm)*	19 (+8mm)*	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120
Masonry	HardiePlank Weather Board	Horizontal	None	35 (+8mm)*	29 (+8mm)*	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120
Masonry	Hardie VL Plank Weather Board	Horizontal	None	35	29	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120
Masonry	Hardie VL Plank Weather Board	Horizontal	None	50	44	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120
CP Board on SFS	Mineral Fibre External Wall Slab	Horizontal	None - mineral fibre formed outer substrate	15	9	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120
CP Board on SFS	Mineral Fibre External Wall Slab	Horizontal	None - mineral fibre formed outer substrate	25	19	6 x 75 x 1000	120	120

Fire Test Report-Warringtonfire-WF 376150A, WF436599 & WF436600

*HardiePlank weather board was tested with an overlapping detail resulting in a varying cavity size of up to 8mm greater than the timber batten depth

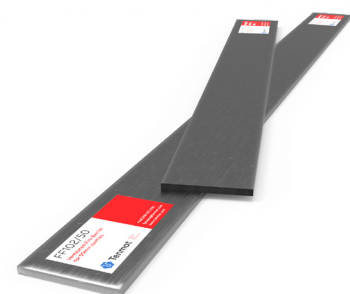
Timber/Timber Test Evidence

The FF102/50 was a component within a large scale simulation test of a fully developed post flashover fire within a timber frame building with timber cladding. The FF102/50 was fitted between ground and first floor levels within the cavity to prevent the unseen spread of fire.

The report stated:

'The intumescent horizontal cavity barrier at fire floor level prevented extensive fire spread within the structural frame. The barrier met the requirements in relation to a short duration fire resistance period.' Short duration in this context meaning 30 minutes.

For corner details, additional in house (non UKAS) fire test reports are available which relate to non- standard test details - available on request for the consideration of the project's principal designer and or fire engineer.



Technical Information

Property	FF102/50														
Free Expansion	26:1 Ratio														
Colour	Silver														
Finish	Aluminium Foil														
Cuttability	Can be cut to length														
Working Life	40-60 years (see below)														
Long Term Storage Conditions	Dry, ambient														
Transportation Storage Temperature	-20°C to +70°C														
Durability	Type X intended for use in conditions exposed to weather (UV, rain, frost)														
Minimum Total Working Life (Years)	Based on typical climatic conditions <table border="0"> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>60 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>45 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>60 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Zealand</td> <td>60 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>60 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hong Kong</td> <td>40 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Netherlands</td> <td>60 years</td> </tr> </table>	UK	60 years	Australia	45 years	France	60 years	New Zealand	60 years	Germany	60 years	Hong Kong	40 years	The Netherlands	60 years
UK	60 years														
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Germany	60 years														
Hong Kong	40 years														
The Netherlands	60 years														
Halogen Content	Low														
Smoke Emission	Low														

Sizes

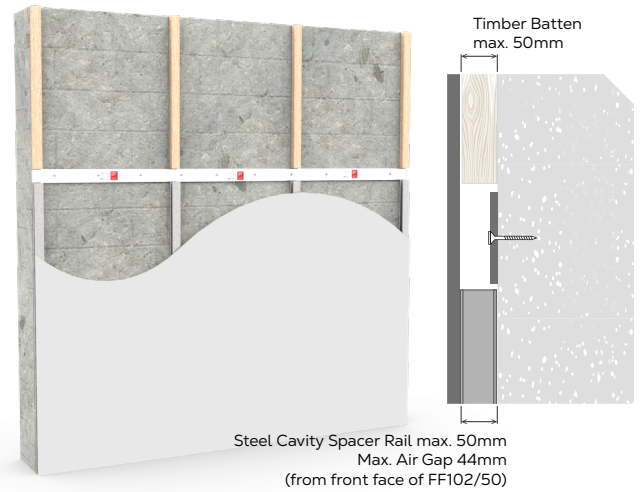
6mm (thick) x 75mm (wide) x 1000mm (long)

Technical Drawings

Typical Detail behind Hardie VL Plank



Typical Detail behind non-combustible external wall substrates

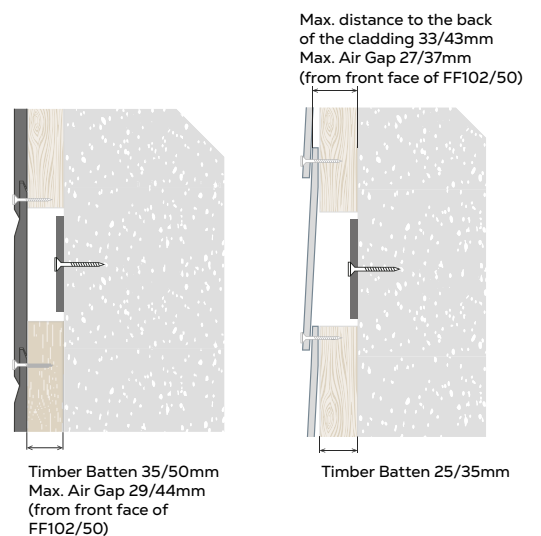


Tested detail includes for various non-combustible outer substrates including mineral fibre external wall slab (full details can be provided upon request).

Typical Detail behind lapped Hardieplank (between battens)



Typical Detail behind Hardieplank (continuous through battens)



Pre Installation

The principal designer must approve the use of any cavity barrier, in conjunction with the products fire test reports, taking full account of the whole construction of the external wall systems and components, including any requirements of Building Regulations and or NHBC Standards.

Before a Tenmat FF102/50 cavity barrier is recommended by Tenmat, the following information is required to ensure that the suggested product is considered suitable for the intended application, by Tenmat, within the construction as indicated by the client.

- Project name, location and postcode.
- Building height and use (as per ADB V1/2 2020).
- Fire resistance period/rating required. Integrity and Insulation.
- Composition and construction of external walls, both inner and outer substrates.
- Total external wall cavity size. (Maximum distance from outer face of inner substrate to inner face of inner substrate including tolerances/profiles).
- Type and thickness of cavity insulation if present.
- What ventilation gap is required horizontally?
- Are non-vented cavity barriers required vertically?
- Quantity required to complete project?
- When will materials be required?
- Name and role of person completing form.

When the above information is obtained then this can be cross referenced with the full range of Tenmat cavity barriers to ensure that the product recommended, by Tenmat, is considered suitable for consideration by the principal designer.

General considerations for the principal designer

In most circumstances the cavity barrier should be installed uninterrupted in a continuous line. In certain situations, installation in between vertical battens has been tested (see technical detail drawings).

The principal designer must sanction any interruptions, which may include items such as brackets, rails or battens, that may affect the continuous line of the cavity barrier. The principal designer must consider the combustibility, melting points and the shape of any interruptions, that are likely to prevent the cavity barrier performing as tested or as expected in the projects design.

If there are interruptions/obstructions that prevent the cavity barrier being fitted in a continuous line, and with sanction from the principal designer, the product may be cut with a sharp knife and tightly butted up against any obstructions and then restarted on the opposite side of the obstruction. The obstruction must not create a void which the cavity barrier can not expand into.

Intumescent cavity barriers are tested and designed to expand outwards, from the face of the intumescent material only, additional design details will be required to account for external corners.

The cavity barrier should not be penetrated by anything other than the mechanical fixings which are used to fix the cavity barrier to the building.

The cavity barrier should be installed onto a flat surface, with no gaps behind the cavity barrier, the maximum space in front of the cavity barrier should not be greater than 44mm (or less depending on construction, see cavity size and air gap details in fire test evidence table).

The Tenmat technical team should be consulted in any instance where the principal designer is uncertain as to any issues which may impede the ability of the cavity barrier to perform as expected.

Ensure the installation area is free from dust, oil and any corrosive material.

Check the mounting substrate is solid and free from cracks and degradation before beginning.

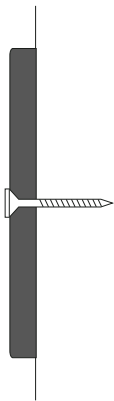
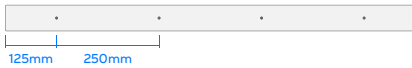
Tools Required

- Sharp Knife
- Measuring Tape
- Stainless Steel screws or nails - which ever fastening is used must have a head diameter smaller than 11.5mm
- Appropriate drill for fixing type if using screws

PPE Required

- Hand protection
- Eye protection

Installation Instructions



- Double check for any obstructions, ensure that if there are any that could allow fire to pass vertically, they are firestopped separately using an approved and applicable firestop product
- Affix the product using stainless steel screws or nails at a maximum spacing of 250mm using a maximum countersunk screw head size of 11.5mm. Fixing lengths should be suited to the substrate with a recommended minimum fixing depth of 50mm in masonry and 25mm into timber unless otherwise specified by the fixing manufacturer
- Tighten any fastenings until the head is just touching the product, it should not be overtightened as this may damage the strip. If using nails, then care should be taken to ensure that the nail finishes flush with the front face of the fire barrier and is not recessed or does not pull through. No damage should be caused to the fire barrier when fixing with nails. Nail guns, if used, must have the pressure sufficiently reduced to take this guidance into account
- When attaching to a solid substrate ensure that the fixings are along the centre line of the fire barrier and the labelled side is facing out into the cavity. (So that you can read the label once the fire barrier is installed)
- Position the first screw fixing at a maximum 125mm from one end, continue to face fix through at maximum 250mm centres (4 screws per linear meter), ensuring that the final fixing is a maximum 125mm from the end of the cavity barrier. This will ensure that face fixings are positioned at 250mm centres across the continuous run of cavity barrier. Where sections of cavity barrier are less than 1 linear meter in length, ensure that face fixings are positioned at a maximum 125mm from each end with additional fixings being positioned at maximum 250mm centres between the end fixings.
- For cut sections of cavity barrier less than or equal to 250mm in length only one fixing is required. If adding additional lengths, ensure they are tightly butted up against each other

Intended Use

As a cavity barrier, within external wall cavities requiring permanent (open-state) ventilation, to reinstate fire resistance performance of uninsulated cavities of up to 50mm, in fire conditions.

Maintenance

No active maintenance required, where alterations are made around the product it should be checked visually to ensure that the product is still installed as per the approved original design and fitting instructions at the time of original installation.

Storage

- Take care not to exceed safe working loads and heights for storage shelves and racks



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Diamorph Group

Tenmat warrants the materials it produces will conform to Tenmat specifications and approved drawings where applicable. It is entirely the customer's responsibility to make the final product choice and satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for the intended application, carrying out testing where required. For construction projects, all products which the customer is intending to use on a particular project must be approved in writing by the customer's building designer, system designer or design control professional, to ensure compliance with the latest regulations.

The information contained in Tenmat data sheets is presented in good faith. Tenmat Limited makes passive fire protection product suggestions based solely upon and limited to the information made available to Tenmat. Tenmat possesses knowledge of fire test data and offers manufacturers installation advice. Within reason, Tenmat is skilled at offering opinion concerning the installations in question, and can comment on interfaces with other construction materials, but this is not a recommendation or decision. Decisions on overall building fire strategy are not made by Tenmat. Tenmat products have been tested for a wide range of construction types, and they must be only used in accordance with Tenmat test evidence. Each specific Tenmat product must be installed into a construction that matches the corresponding test report. Tenmat product performance requires safe and proper handling and correct installation. For construction projects, all products which the customer is intending to use on a particular project must be approved in writing by the customer's building designer, system designer or design control professional, to ensure compliance with the latest regulations. Tenmat can provide the relevant fire test evidence on request.