🔔 Quality Alert



Cavity fire socks Installation and compliance

When is a cavity fire sock not a fire cavity sock?

When it has not or cannot be fully installed in accordance with the manufacturers guidance and or the building structure does not allow the installation to be compliant. See installation issues below: <u>Issues affecting compliant installation</u>

- 1. Inadequate ITP & check sheet
- 4. Inconsistent cut bricks to reveals
- 7. Voids between socks
- 10. wrong product

- 2. Lack of knowledge of product
- 5. Excess mortar cavity side
- 8. Set in the wrong orientation
- 11. Workmanship

- 3. Cavity creep inconsistent width
- 6. Lack of required compression
- 9. Not butted uptight to other build element e.g., DPCs etc.
- 12. Lack of compliance checks



<u>Resolve of build issues</u> Using traditional build method/ best practices i.e. build up wall end/corner, once set and cleared of excess mortar, cut bricks to be mechanically cut (specification requirement)Cavity fire socks can be easily installed with the correct compression/friction which means the same thing.

General design

The fire cavity barrier is designed to provide fire protection to timber, steel frames and cavity structures, and other locations that this type of barrier is best suited.

Function of a fire cavity sock

Is to prevent the passage of smoke and fire to other parts of the structure and meet the thermal and acoustic requirements. The fire socks are installed with a required compression stipulated by the manufacturer data sheet guidance.

General properties

The product comprises of a fairly soft rock mineral fibre sealed in an oversize polythene bag. Some of the polythene bags have flaps or wings that will aid retention across a joint, in a vertically or horizontally position to the inner wall structure, secured by stappling or clout nails. Cavity fire socks.

Fire barrier socks comes in a variety of sizes type and wrapped in different coloured polythene sleeves. The significance of the coloured rap, generally none, but each size will be a different colour for identification purposes.

The product has a minimum fire resistance of F30



The product material Is to be inert, will not rot or degrade, will not grow fungi, mould or bacteria and will not support vermin.

Product Compliance requirements

1. Approved document B part 2

2. BS 9991 requires that cavity barriers should be provided in an external wall

3. Euroclass A1 fire rating / Tested and assessed for up to the required fire resistance (integrity and insulation) in accordance with BS 476: Part 20.

4. BS EN 13162 series is to provide manufacturers with best industry practices to demonstrate the performance of thermal insulation products, such that they are fit for their intended use.

5. The product is installed with the required compression, which depends on the manufacturers guidance for its intended use.

6. Continuity: Vertical cavity barriers should extend below the DPC up the structure and where a void exists in the substructure.

This advice should be used, where the above is applicable, and the information discussed with your team highlighting the following points:

- Understanding the safety critical requirements for Cavity fire socks
- Validation of materials
- Knowledge of the product requirements
- Ensure the ITP hold points are clearly established and adhered too
- Robust inspection process is conducted MS and contractor

Toolbox Talk Packages (put an 'x' next to the related work packages):

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×	Brickwork / Blockwork		Doors & Windows		Roof		Drainage		Frames		Roads, Paths, Paving's & Surfacings		Site preparation works		
×	Substructure		FFE		Flooring		Internal walls & partitions, Ceilings		Joinery / General Carpentry		Painting	×	Fire & Lightning protection		
	Walling (Tiling)		Electrical installations		Services / Systems		Water installations		DFMA (Offsite Manufacture)		Design		Miscellaneous		

