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Approved body No.:

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Product Name:

RockClose EN-B

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1. Introduction

This classification report defines the classification assigned to the element RockClose EN-B, in accordance with the procedures given in BS EN 13501-2: 2016.

2. Details of classification product

2.1 General

The element, RockClose EN-B, is defined as a fire resisting linear joint and gap sealing system to be used to reinstate the performance of floors and walls.

RockClose EN-B consists of a strip of semi-rigid non-combustible stone wool insulation, bonded with adhesive to a 0.5mm thick CORTEX 0100FR DPC.

2.2 Product description

The element, RockClose EN-B, 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 laboratory	Name of sponsor	Test and Date	Test method
Warringtonfire Testing and Certification Limited - Notified Body No. 1121	Rockwool Limited	WF No. 518792/R, 28/06/2022	BS EN 1366-4:2021

3.2 Results

Summary of report No.: WF No. 518792/R

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

Specimen	Integrity (minutes)		Insulation (minutes)
	Cotton pad	Sustained flames	
A	72	72	72
B	72	72	72
C	57	72	45
D	72	72	72
E	72	72	72
F	72	72	64
G	72	72	72
H	72	72	72
I	72	72	58
J	72	72	58

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.

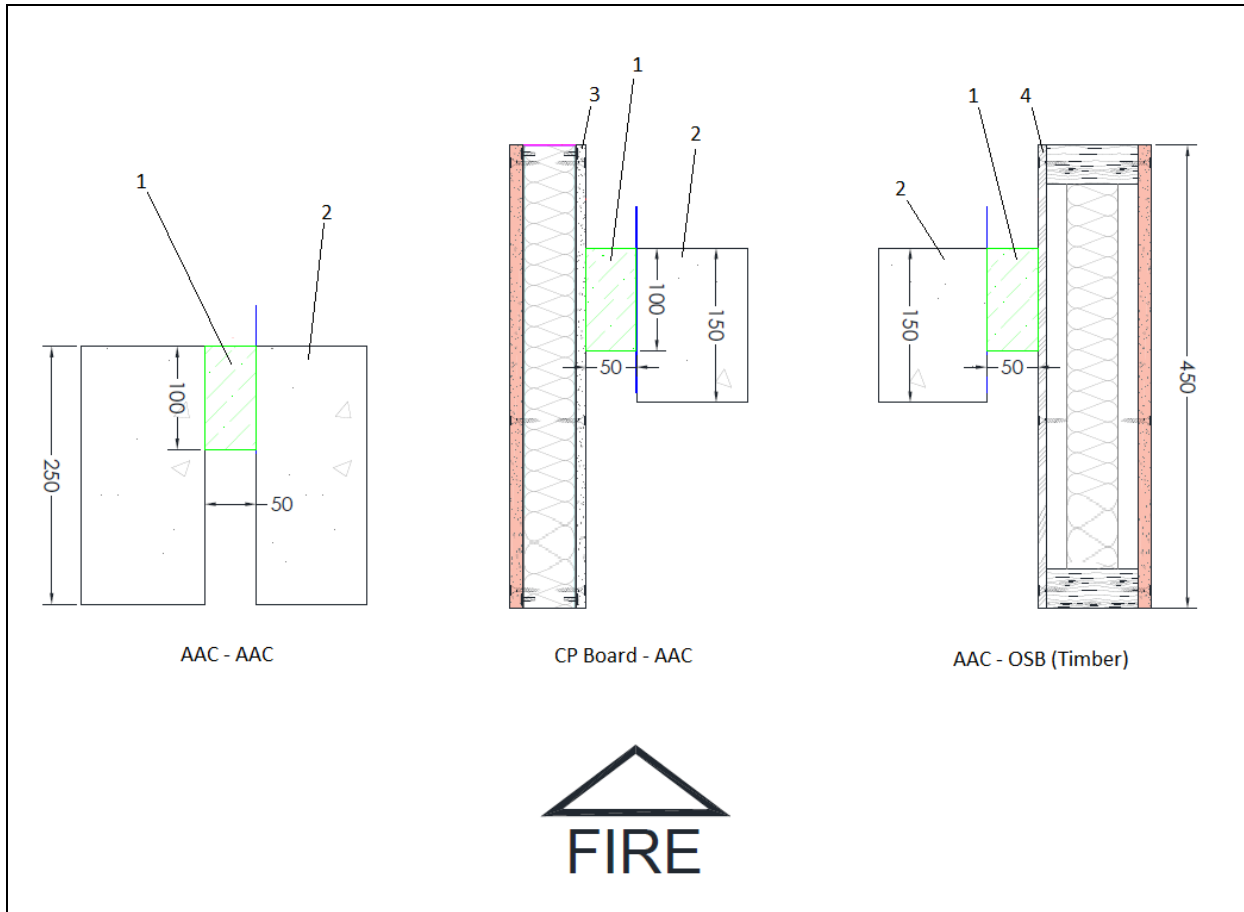
4.2 Classification

The element, RockClose EN-B is classified according to the following combinations of performance parameters and classes as appropriate.

R	E	I	W		t	t	-	M	C	S	IncSlow	sn	ef	r
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Considering the tests submitted for classification, RockClose EN-B provides the following classification for the tested seal type:

Horizontally oriented RockClose EN-B between masonry & flexible wall constructions

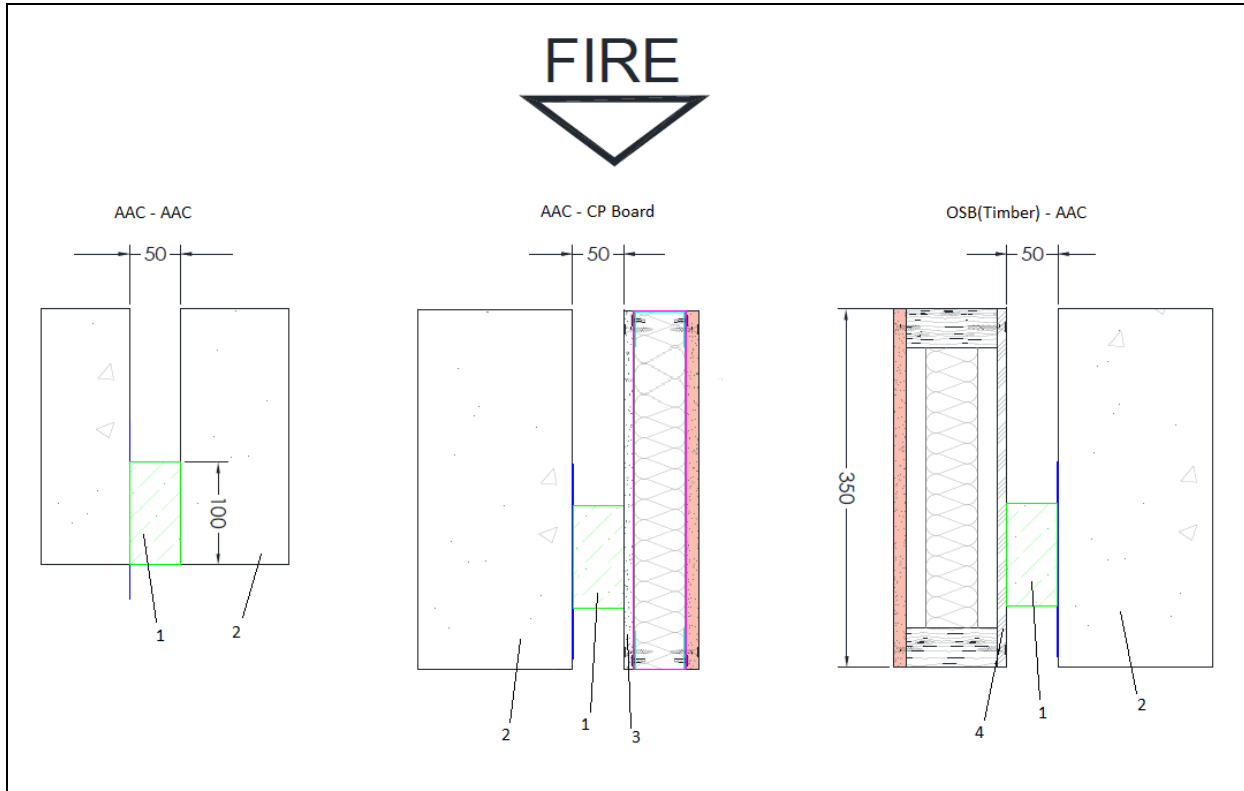


- 1. RockClose EN-B
- 2. AAC Concrete
- 3. 9mm thick Concrete particle board
- 4. 9mm thick OSB board

RockClose EN-B				
Cavity closer thickness	Cavity closer Width	Max Joint width	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	AAC-AAC	EI 60 – H – X – F – W 20 to W 50
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	CP Board-AAC	EI 60 – H – X – F – W 20 to W 50
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	(Timber) OSB-AAC	EI 60 – H – X – F – W 20 to W 50

Friction fitted with the width of the seal to be compressed by a minimum of 10 mm for installation

Vertically oriented RockClose EN-B between masonry & flexible wall constructions



- 1. RockClose EN-B
- 2. AAC Concrete
- 3. 9mm thick Concrete particle board
- 4. 9mm thick OSB board

RockClose EN-B				
Cavity closer thickness	Cavity closer Width	Max Joint width	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	AAC-AAC	EI 60 – V – X – F – W 20 to W 50
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	CP Board-AAC	EI 60 – V – X – F – W 20 to W 50
100 mm	60 mm	50 mm	(Timber) OSB-AAC	E 60 – V – X – F – W 20 to W 50 EI 45 – V – X – F – W 20 to W 50

Friction fitted with the width of the seal to be compressed by a minimum of 10 mm for installation

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.

Table 2 – Field of direct application regarding orientation

Orientation tested	Application
A	A, C, E ^a
B	B
D	C, D
Key	
A	linear joint in a horizontal test construction
B	vertical linear joint in a vertical test construction
C	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 only applies when both the supporting construction and the location of the seal within the linear joint remain unchanged. See 13.3.

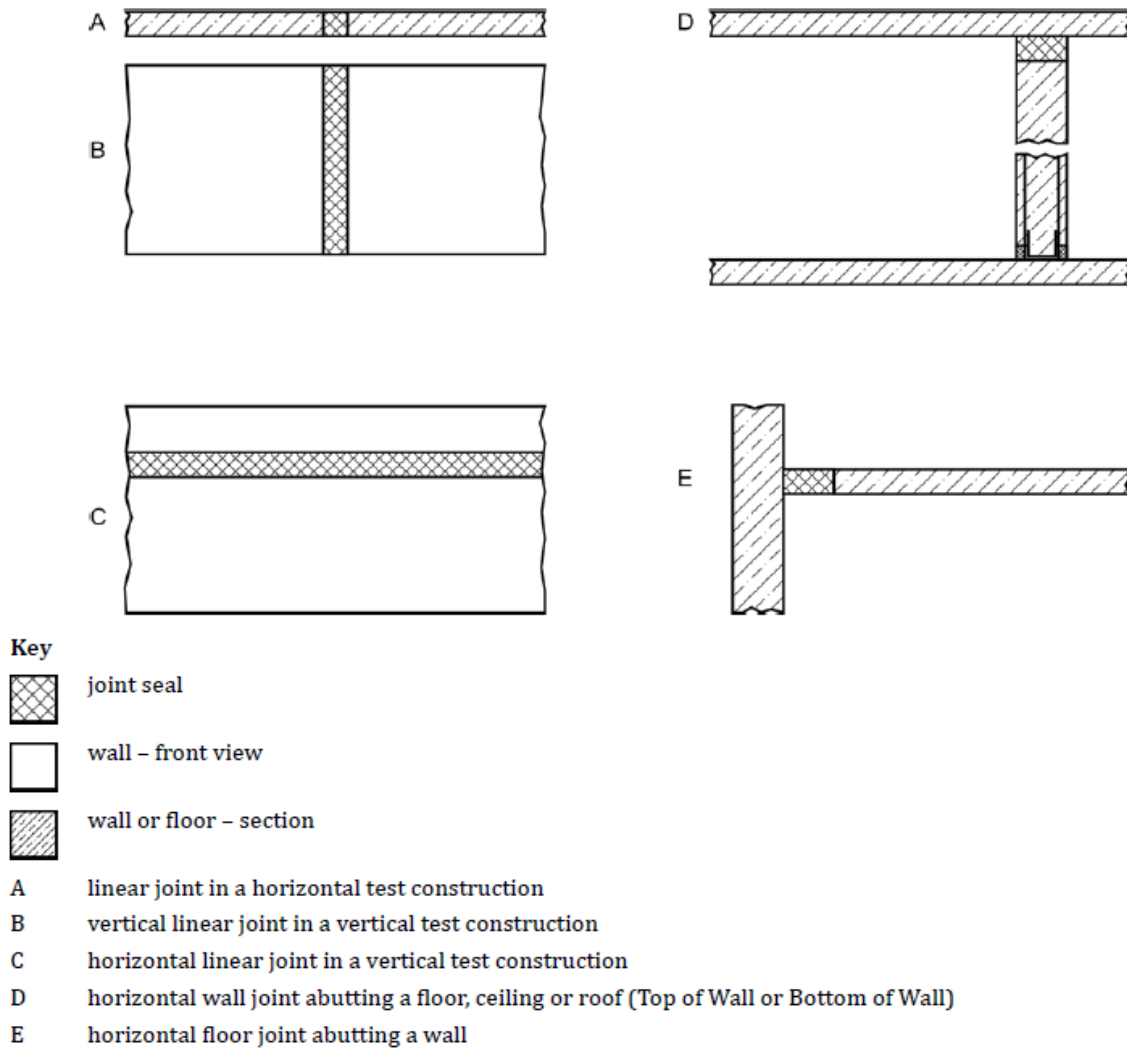


Figure 28 — Test and application orientation of joint seals

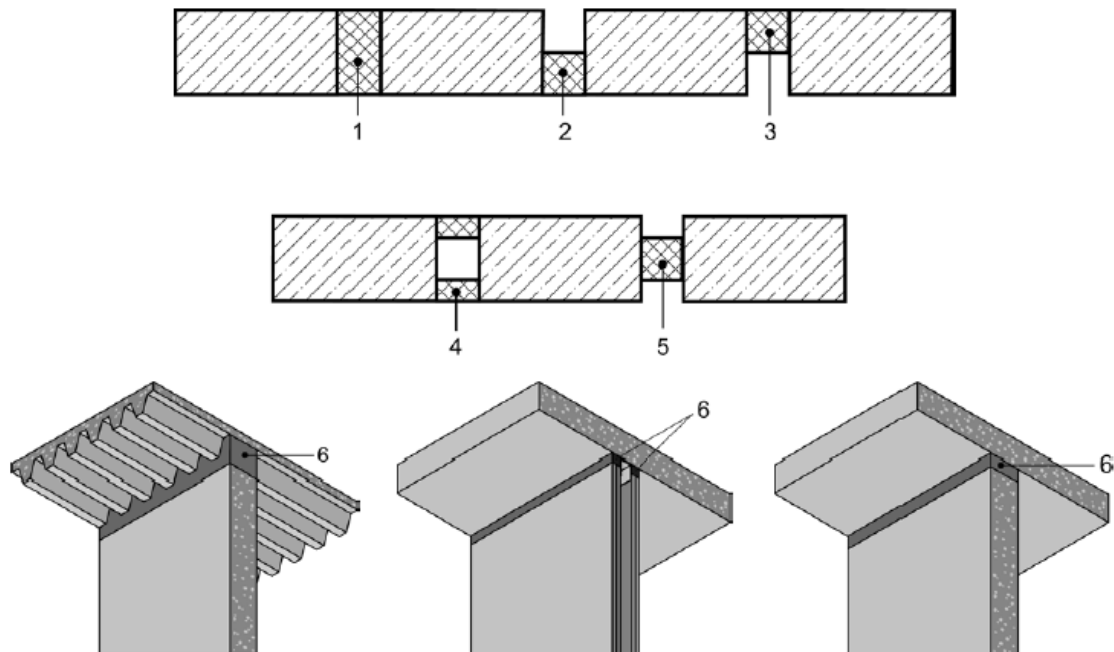
13.2 Supporting construction

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)

Figure 17 — Examples of joint seal position in a joint

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.

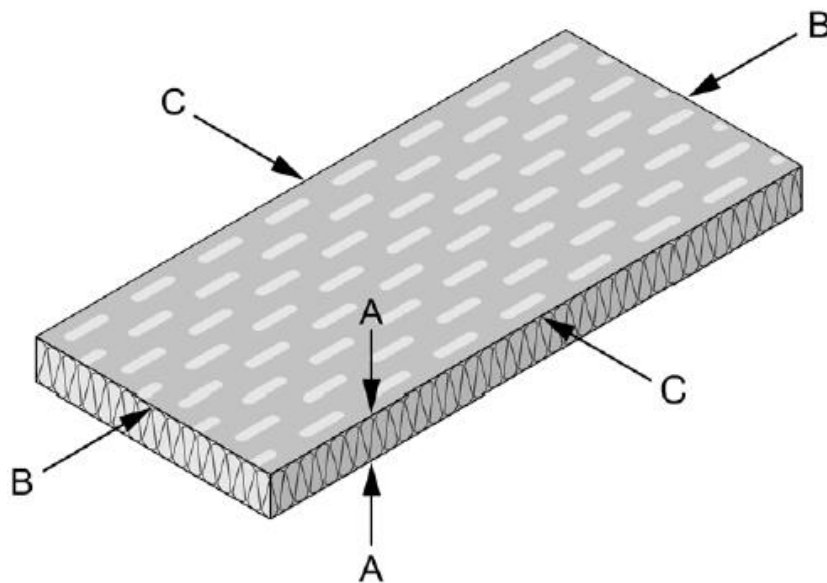


Figure 4 — Mineral wool - compression directions

5. Limitations

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

6. Signatories

Report by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Sweeney'.

Chris Sweeney
Project Engineer
Built Environment

Reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Chris Johnson'.

Chris Johnson
Senior Staff Engineer
Built Environment

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