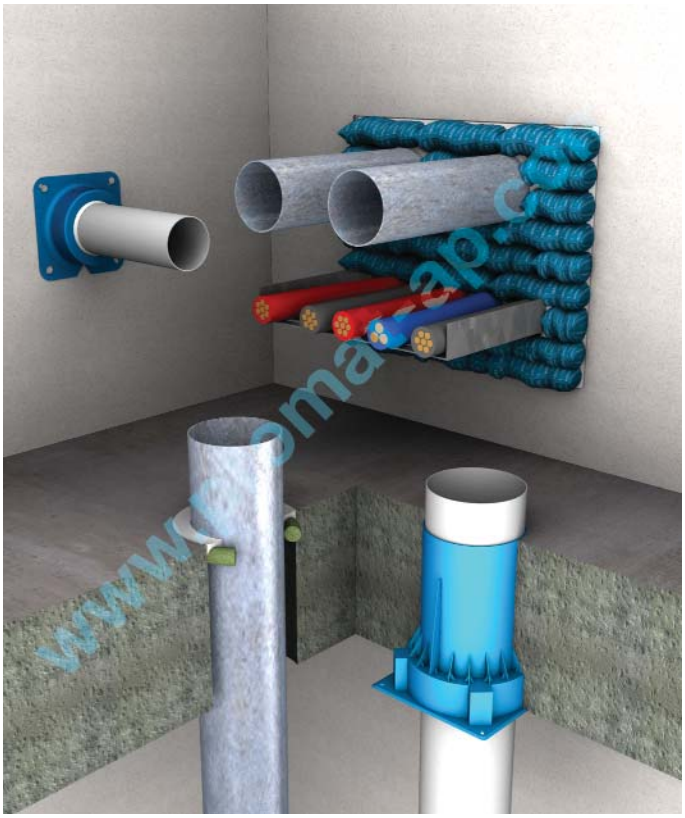
Promat

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant
For Control Joints And Penetration Seals



Introduction

While fire resisting compartments are created to contain fire and smoke from spreading within building structures, this also presents a parallel threat as most concealed cavities between fire resisting walls and floors are interlinked. The importance of sealing gaps in this type of construction is therefore vital to ensure the compartmentation systems work to their maximum ability to save life and property. Such gaps are typically at service penetrations through walls and floors, but would also include gaps left for structural movement and gaps left due to poor workmanship.

Recognising this, the development of effective solutions to seal gaps at service penetrations has increased over the past few years and Promat has become a world leader in supplying such solutions. Note should be taken that every service passing through fire resistant building elements react in different ways to fire, so there is no single solution or product that will protect all services.

Services must be tested in accordance with the test method set out in appropriate standards. Tests are generally carried out in accordance with the General Principles of BS476: Part 20: 1987 or EN1366: Part 3 and 4 covering both penetration seals and linear joint seals respectively. In addition, many countries use the Australian Standard AS4072: Part 1: 2005 (Components for the Protection of Openings in Fire-Resistant Separating Elements), which specifies testing in accordance with the test method set out in AS1530: Part 4: 2005. It is important to note that although all of the above test methods can be considered similar, there are some major differences which can affect a particular application (see following pages for comparison of test methods).

Failure Criteria

Failure is measured in terms of integrity and insulation. Stability (or Structural Adequacy) is not recorded for service penetrations, except those which are required to be loadbearing, e.g. PROMASTOP® Cement.

Integrity failure occurs when cracks, holes or openings occur through which flames or hot gases can pass. This is measured in different ways, depending upon the Standard used.

For instance, AS1530: Part 4: 2005 measure integrity failure as flaming on the unexposed face for a time greater than 10 seconds. Other Standards measure integrity failure using the same criteria but with different methods of measurement.

a) Using a cotton pad, held against any gap, to see if the cotton pad ignites within 10 seconds; or

b) If the gap is equal to or greater than 150mm x 6mm; or

c) If a 25mm diameter probe can pass through a gap.

Insulation failure occurs when the temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the service, on the unexposed face of the building element 25mm from the penetration or on the seal itself exceeds 180°C. Insulation failure is inevitable on many metal service penetrations and is often waived as a failure criterion by local building regulations. Under such circumstances it is essential that combustibles be kept at least 100mm clear of these services at the point of penetration.

The PROMASEAL® and PROMASTOP® range of products were introduced to complement Promat's wide range of fire protection board systems.

Due to continuous development of draft fire test standards for this application, and the regular improvements and additions to the product range, only brief details are given in this section of the handbook concerning the products available at the time of writing.

For detailed information and advice on the current range of PROMASEAL® products, please contact Promat.

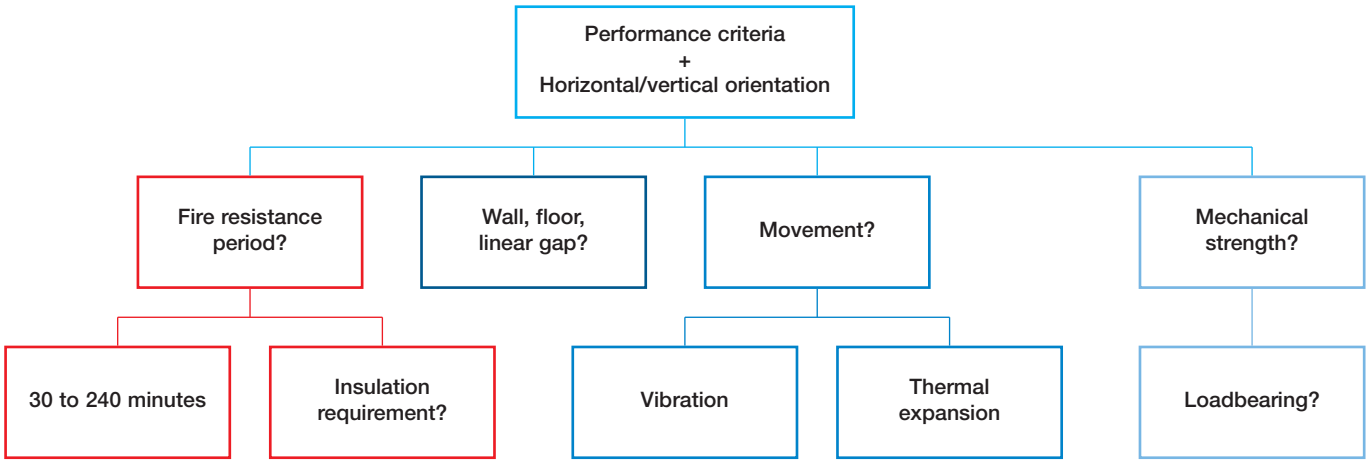
IMPORTANT: Because of the diversity of applications and the on-going test programme, the above and the following notes in this section are of a general nature only and it is essential to confirm that the system specified or being installed is approved for use. Always contact Promat to confirm the specification is correct prior to usage.

	British Standards BS476: Part 20: 1987	European Standards EN1366: Part 3: 2004/ EN1366: Part 4: 2006	Australian Standards AS4072: Part 1: 2005/ AS1530: Part 4: 2005	United States Standards ASTM E814: 1997/ UL1479: 1998
Orientation	Requires representative specimen in both orientations. For asymmetrical specimens, a test should be conducted from each side using separate specimens.	Representative or standard service configurations tested both in horizontal and vertical orientation.	Requires full size or representative specimen and testing in both horizontal and vertical orientation if intended for use in both orientation. Provide standard test configurations.	UL requires both orientations must be tested unless it can be demonstrated that testing in a single orientation does not affect the results. ASTM does not specify but there are differences in temperature and pressure measurements for the two orientations so that, by default, both would be required.
Test sample	Does not specify projection distances of through penetrating elements. The end conditions of pipes should reflect the "as installed" conditions.	The services shall be installed so that they extend 500mm on each side of the supporting construction, of which at least 300mm shall extend beyond the extremities of the sealing system. No part of the service shall be <200mm from the furnace wall or another service. Movement joint seals shall be installed in uniform design cross-sectional area and to maximum length that can be accommodated by separating test element. For non-movement joint seals a shorter length may be used subject to a minimum of 900mm.	The ends of the services shall be sealed on the exposed side of the furnace, to simulate normal extension through compartment. If the end condition of the the unexposed side is unspecified, it shall be left unsealed. The penetrating element shall extend 500mm into the furnace and 2000mm outside the furnace for plastic pipes, all other elements are 500mm inside and outside the furnace.	The penetrating item should extend into the furnace by 300mm and out of it by 910mm. The end of the item on the exposed face is capped, but uncapped on the unexposed side, unless is it to represent a closed system in which case it may be capped. The periphery of the specimen should not to be closer than 1.5 the thickness of the assembly, or 300mm to the furnace edge, whichever is greater.
Conditioning	Materials shall, at time of test, be at a condition approximating the state of strength and moisture content that would be expected in normal service.	The test specimens shall not be tested until both strength and moisture content approximate values the service expects to attain.	The test specimens shall not be tested until both strength and moisture content approximate values the service expects to attain.	Prior to fire testing, each test sample and test assembly is to be conditioned, if necessary, to provide a moisture condition likely to exist in similarly constructed buildings.
Protection of assembly and sample	Ambient temperature should be within 5-35°C prior to heating period, and temperature measurements on the unexposed face must be in draught-free conditions.	Provide reference for test frames and the ambient condition must be 20°C(±10°C) at the commencement of test. During testing, the laboratory temperature shall not decrease >5°C or increase by >20°C for all insulated separating elements while they still satisfy the insulation criterion.	Not specified except that the initial furnace temperature must be not less than 10°C and not more than 40°C.	The testing equipment and test sample are to be protected from any condition of wind or weather that might influence the test results (i.e. ambient temperature at the time of testing must be within 10-32°C while the velocity of air across the sample must not exceed 1.3m per second).
Pressure differential	At mid height of vertical systems, the pressure differential is 15Pa, and the same pressure 100mm below horizontal systems.	For a vertical system with height <1000mm, the pressure differential should be 15±2Pa. If the height >1000mm, pressure differential should be 20±2Pa at the top of the specimen. In this case penetrations should be included in the zone where the pressure is >10Pa. For a horizontal system, the pressure differential should be 20±2Pa at 100±10mm under the supporting construction.	Not less than 20Pa at notional 100mm below the soffit height of horizontal element or at a level with lowest point of the penetration seal of a vertical element it should be 15Pa±3.	Except for the first 10 minutes of the test, the furnace pressure shall be at least 2.5Pa greater than the pressure on the unexposed side of the following locations: a) Wall – at lowest elevation of the test specimen; b) Floors – at the location of the pressure probes. Test sponsor may also specify a unique pressure condition in which case it must be maintained throughout the duration of the test, excluding the first 10 minutes, within 20% of the specification.

	British Standards BS476: Part 20: 1987	European Standards EN1366: Part 3: 2004/ EN1366: Part 4: 2006	Australian Standards AS4072: Part 1: 2005/ AS1530: Part 4: 2005	United States Standards ASTM E814: 1997/ UL1479: 1998
Integrity	a) Cotton pad test; b) Gap gauge; c) Sustained flaming of more than 10 seconds.	a) Cotton pad test is generally performed. For penetration seal tests the use of reduced size cotton pad is permitted if necessary. b) Whilst gap gauge is used for measurement in general test specimens, it shall not be used for evaluation of penetration and linear joint seals tests. c) Sustained flaming.	Failed when: a) Cotton pad test, or b) Flaming takes place at the unexposed face of the specimen for a period exceeding 10 seconds.	Shall not permit the passage of flame throughout the fire test, or water through the hose stream test. Mandatory for all ratings in both standards, i.e. ASTM and UL.
Insulation	The insulation of the specimen is judged to have failed if the temperature on the unexposed side and on penetrations reaches 180°C above the initial temperature.	The insulation of the specimen is judged to have failed if the temperature on the unexposed side and on penetrations reaches 180°C (K) above its initial temperature.	The criteria for failure of insulation is if the temperature of any of the thermocouples on the unexposed side reaches 180°C above the initial temperature.	Shall not permit the passage of flame through the fire test, or water through the hose stream test or allow the temperature to increase by 180°C on the unexposed side. Mandatory for T rating in both standards.
Hose stream test	No specification.	No specification.	No specification.	For both F and T ratings, a duplicate specimen is subjected to a fire exposure test for period half of the desired rating but not more than 60 minutes. Immediately after the fire exposure, the specimen shall be subject to the hose stream test. Same test assembly can be used for both tests but must take place within 10 minutes from the completion of the fire test.
Specification	a) Integrity; b) Insulation; c) Loadbearing capacity where applicable.	a) Integrity; b) Gap gauge (not applicable for penetration and linear joints seal tests); c) Cotton pad; d) Insulation; e) Insulation area 2 (if the test element incorporating two discrete areas of different thermal insulation).	AS1530: Part 4 states results to be expressed in: a) Structural adequacy; b) Integrity; c) Insulation; d) Resistance to incipient spread of flame.	Specified in terms of F rating which require a hose stream test, and T rating which does not require a hose stream test, measures the insulation. UL have an additional L rating for air-leakage.
Reporting	a) Temperature data from all specified critical thermocouple; b) A detailed description of all penetrating services; c) A detailed description of the test construction.	In addition to requirements of EN1363: Part 1, the following are necessary for penetration seal tests: a) For tests on pipes, statement of the pipe end configuration (capped or uncapped); b) For cables, the cable dimensions; c) For metallic pipes, the pipe dimensions; d) For unsupported seals, the maximum area free of services; e) Whether multiple penetrations have been tested in a single test construction. For linear joint seal test, the following shall be included: a) Full description of any procedure used to induce relative movement of the seal faces; b) Orientation of test specimen; c) The limits of the range of nominal widths and the movement capability successfully tested; d) Full description of the splicing method(s) used.	In addition to the requirements of AS1530: Part 3, the report should have: a) Temperature data from all specified critical thermocouple; b) A detailed description of all penetrating services; c) A detailed description of the test construction.	Report must have: a) Description of assembly and materials; b) Relative humidties; c) Temperature recordings; d) The achieved rating; e) Location of pressure probes and differential pressure of the test; f) Record of all observations; g) Correction factor.
Commentary	For positions of thermocouples and other items not specified in this standard, laboratories refer to the EN standard.	These standards are now in effect for use within the industry.	Comprehensive and simple standard configurations, as well as details on permissible variations.	UL also have an addition L rating which is to be reported as the largest leakage rate determined from the air leakage test.

Which System(s) To Use

As penetrations can occur in various building elements, there are a number of important criteria that require consideration in determining the appropriate type of sealing system to be used, simplified in the following chart.

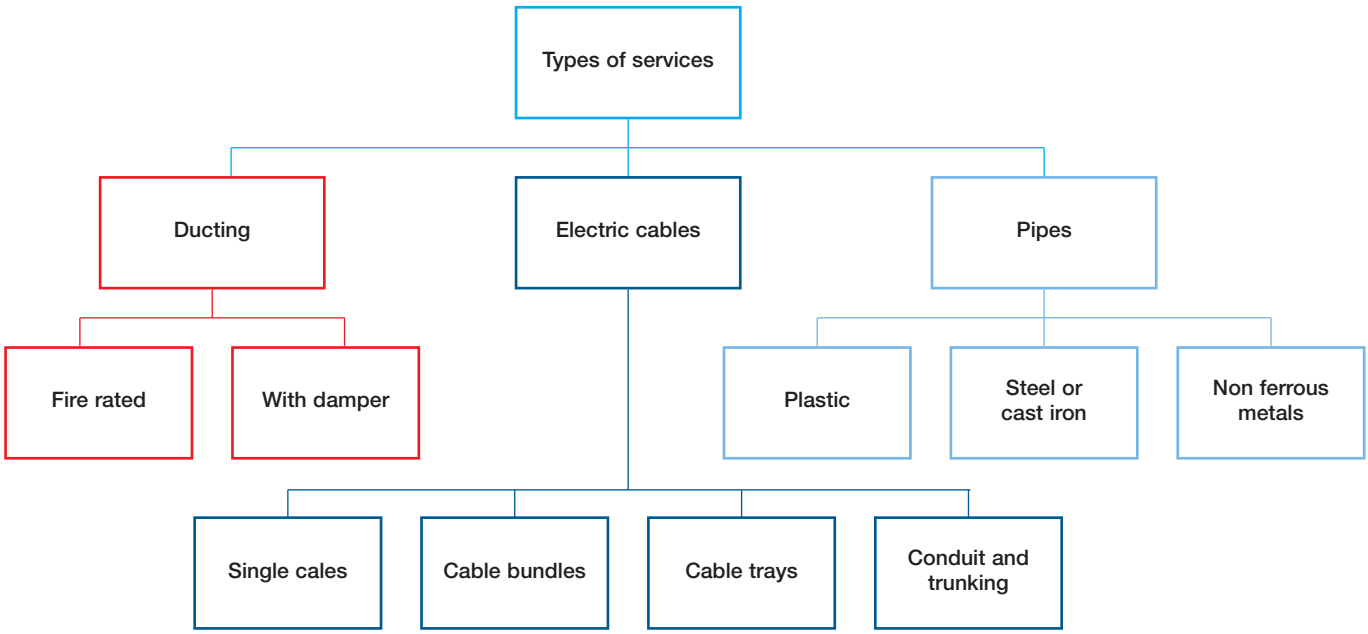


Limitations of Use

- Size of opening
- Penetration services
- Flexibility of seal(s)
- Smoke or gas lightness
- Ambient conditions
- Design life
- Frequecy of change to services
- Parent construction (type of substrate)

Special Considerations

In instances where electrical and mechanical services are involved, the selection of penetration sealing system also require the following additional elements to be carefully considered.



Compatability Considerations

- Intumescent systems in lightweight constructions
- Rigid seals in “dynamic” barriers
- Large spans and thermal expansion
- Smoke or toxicity in populated zones
- Dusty or friable materials in clean-room applications

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant is a gunable sealant designed for the sealing of joints and services penetrations against the spread of fire, smoke and hot gases for up to 240 minutes fire resistance when tested to AS1530: Part 4, AS4072: Part 1 and BS476: Part 20. In addition, PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant may be used as acoustic sealant due to its density and flexibility.

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant should be used in conjunction with all penetration sealing systems to provide a secure cold smoke seal. Where the location of a fire is some distance from a penetration seal, there will be insufficient heat to activate an intumescent material. As such, cool smoke can rapidly pass through buildings, creating a toxic, life threatening environment.

While the use of a cold smoke seal is not needed for meeting fire resistance performance requirements, it should be considered as a necessity to prevent smoke movement through buildings via penetrations, and is therefore highly recommended.

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant can be supplied in:

- 300ml cartridges,
- 600ml foil packs.

Installation Guide

Penetration seals

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant is used to seal around small gaps, with or without penetrating elements. The sealant is ideal for sealing around metal pipes, cables, conduits, busways and ducts which penetrate walls or floors. See illustrations on pages 7 and 8.

This product bonds to masonry, concrete, calcium silicate board, plasterboard, metal and cable coverings and remains flexible after curing, thus accommoding building movement.

The fire resistance achieved will be limited to the fire resistance of the building element through which the service passes. The size of the gaps around services that can be protected with PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant has limitations.

For metal pipes passing through floors the gap between the pipe and floor should be no greater than 38mm, for walls no greater than 20mm. For bundles of cables passing through floors, the maximum opening should be no greater than Ø50mm (approximately 2000mm^2) and through walls, Ø38mm (approximately 1100mm^2).

For cables on steel cable trays passing through walls, the maximum opening size should not exceed 70mm high x 440mm wide. In some installations when gaps are at the upper end of the range, sealant may be inclined to slump. In such cases the use of PROMASEAL® IBS™ may be the better solution. Please refer to pages 7 and 8.

Control joints

When specifying or sourcing a sealant for a control joint, it is essential that the characteristics of each control joint are taken into account. Control joints are provided either within or between elements of construction to allow for differential movement caused by a number of factors including shrinkage, thermal expansion, service loads, creep or as a means of joining pre cast units. See illustrations on pages 7 and 8.

Adhesion is excellent to most types of surface. For optimum performance the surfaces of the building element must be free of any dust or grease and be suitably primed. Once applied, they cure in air naturally to form a non-hardening, tack-free seal. Please contact Promat for details.

PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant varies in its movement capabilities. As a general rule, the sealant has low movement properties (typically around ±12.5% movement) and should not be used where movement is a high priority. For high movement joints, please refer to PROMASEAL® FyreStrip on separate PDF.

Recommended Specification

Where appropriate, the specified joints and gaps within floor/wall openings should be properly fire stopped using PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant capable of providing a fire resistance up to -/240/- or -/240/240 when tested and assessed in accordance with AS1530: Part 4 and/or BS476: Part 20: 1987. Installation of any fire stopping product should be carried out according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Please consult Promat for more details.

TECHNICAL DATA

1a For FRL up to -/240/- in floor penetrations and up to -/180/- in wall penetrations, depending on application and types of the services and penetrating elements, insulation criteria may vary.* Please contact Promat for details before installation.
PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant

1b For FRL up to -/240/240 in control joints
PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant, sealing depth for control joints as below. Please check with local Promat office to ensure the correct use of the sealant specified.

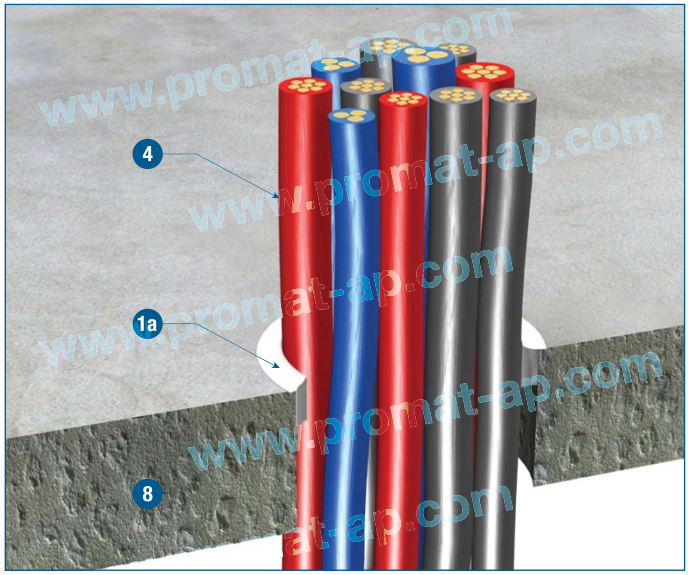
2 Polyethylene backing strip
3 *Cast-in type for FRL of -/240/- or cored hole-fixed type for FRL of -/120/-
Metal pipe up to 150mm diamater
4 Electrical cables
5 Steel cable tray
6 Services support system to be within 300mm on the barrier side
7 Steel ventilation duct
8 Masonry or concrete floor slab/wall

For FRL of -/120/120 (Minimum 120mm element thickness)					
Gap width (a)	10mm	20mm	30mm	40mm	50mm
Fire side only (b)	10mm	10mm	15mm	#	#
Non fire side	10mm	10mm	#	#	#
Both sides	10mm	10mm	15mm	20mm	20mm
For FRL of -/180/180 (Minimum 150mm element thickness)					
Gap width (a)	10mm	20mm	30mm	40mm	50mm
Fire side only (b)	10mm	10mm	15mm	#	#
Non fire side	10mm	10mm	#	#	#
Both sides	10mm	10mm	15mm	20mm	20mm
For FRL of -/240/240 (Minimum 170mm element thickness)					
Gap width (a)	10mm	20mm	30mm	40mm	50mm
Fire side only (b)	20mm	20mm	20mm	#	#
Non fire side	10mm (FRL -/240/180)	10mm (FRL -/240/180)	#	#	#
Both sides	10mm	10mm	15mm	20mm	20mm

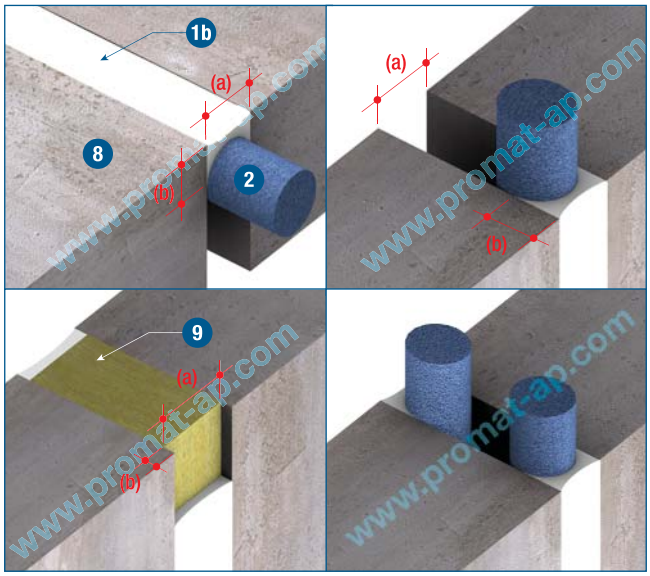
Please refer to PROMASEAL® IBS™ on separate PDF.
NOTE: Typical floor and wall element thicknesses are 120mm, 150mm, 170mm for 120, 180, 240 minutes respectively.

USAGE: To calculate the sealant volume, multiply joint width (mm) x depth (mm) x length (M) and divide by the container volume (ml).
For example, 20mm x 10mm x 50M ÷ 600ml = 17 foil packs of PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant.

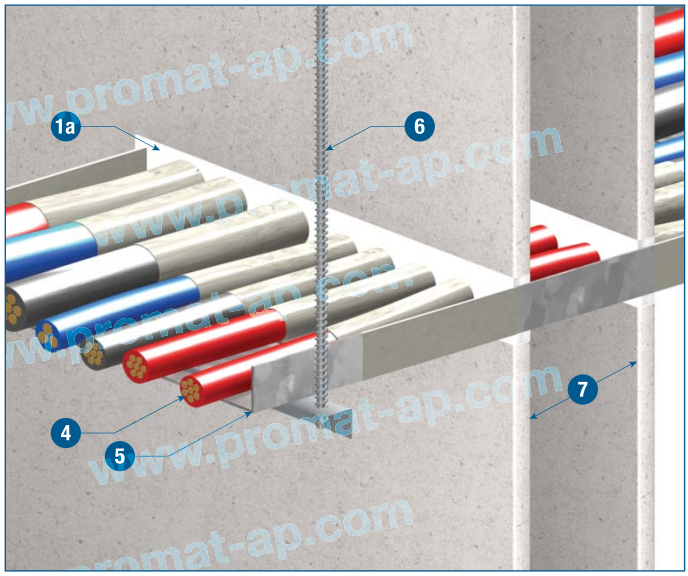
Electrical cables through masonry or concrete floor
*For FRL up to -/120/-



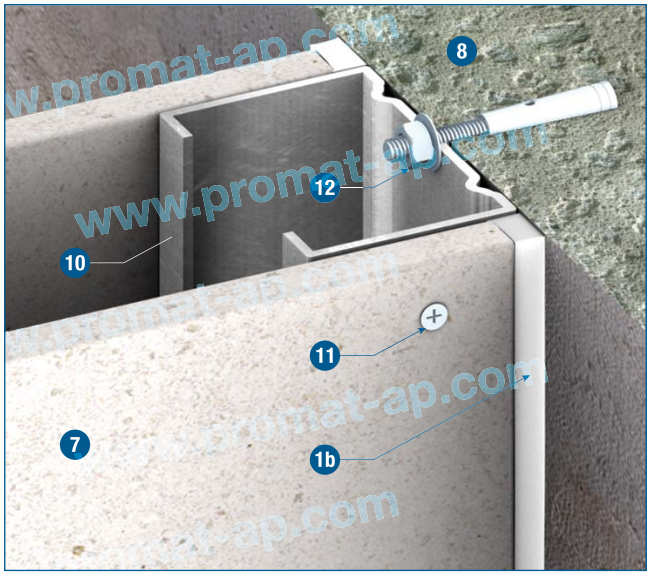
Control joints for gaps in masonry or concrete floor or wall
Clockwise: 1-sided in floor, 1-sided in wall, 2-sided in wall and big gap in wall



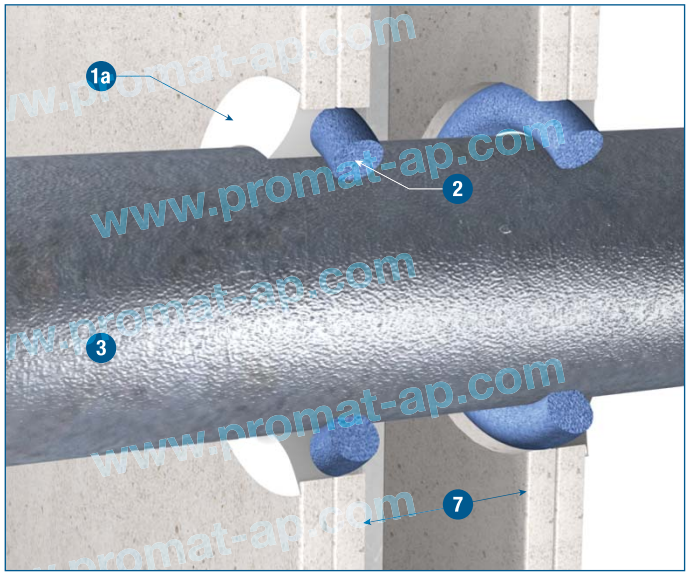
Cable tray through lightweight partition
*For FRL up to -/240/-



Junction of lightweight partition to masonry or concrete substrate



Metal pipe through lightweight partition
*For FRL up to -/120/-



TECHNICAL DATA

- 1a For FRL up to -/240/- in floor penetrations and up to -/180/- in wall penetrations, depending on application and types of the services and penetrating elements, insulation criteria may vary.*
  PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant
- 1b For FRL up to -/240/240 in control joints
  PROMASEAL® AN Acrylic Sealant, sealing depth for control joints as per page 7.
- 2 Polyethylene backing strip
- 3 Metal pipe up to 150mm diamater
- 4 Electrical cables
- 5 Steel cable tray
- 6 Threaded steel hanger rods
- 7 Lightweight partition
- 8 Masonry or concrete floor slab/wall
- 9 Mineral wool
- 10 Steel channel
- 11 Drywall type self-tapping screws
- 12 Anchor fixing

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For latest information of the Promat Asia Pacific organisation, please refer to www.promat-ap.com

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2. Promat is not responsible if recipients of fire test reports, assessments or literature incorrectly interpret said contents and use products based on those interpretations.

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