



ASFP

www.asfp.org.uk

FIS

FINISHES & INTERIORS SECTOR

Passive Fire Protection

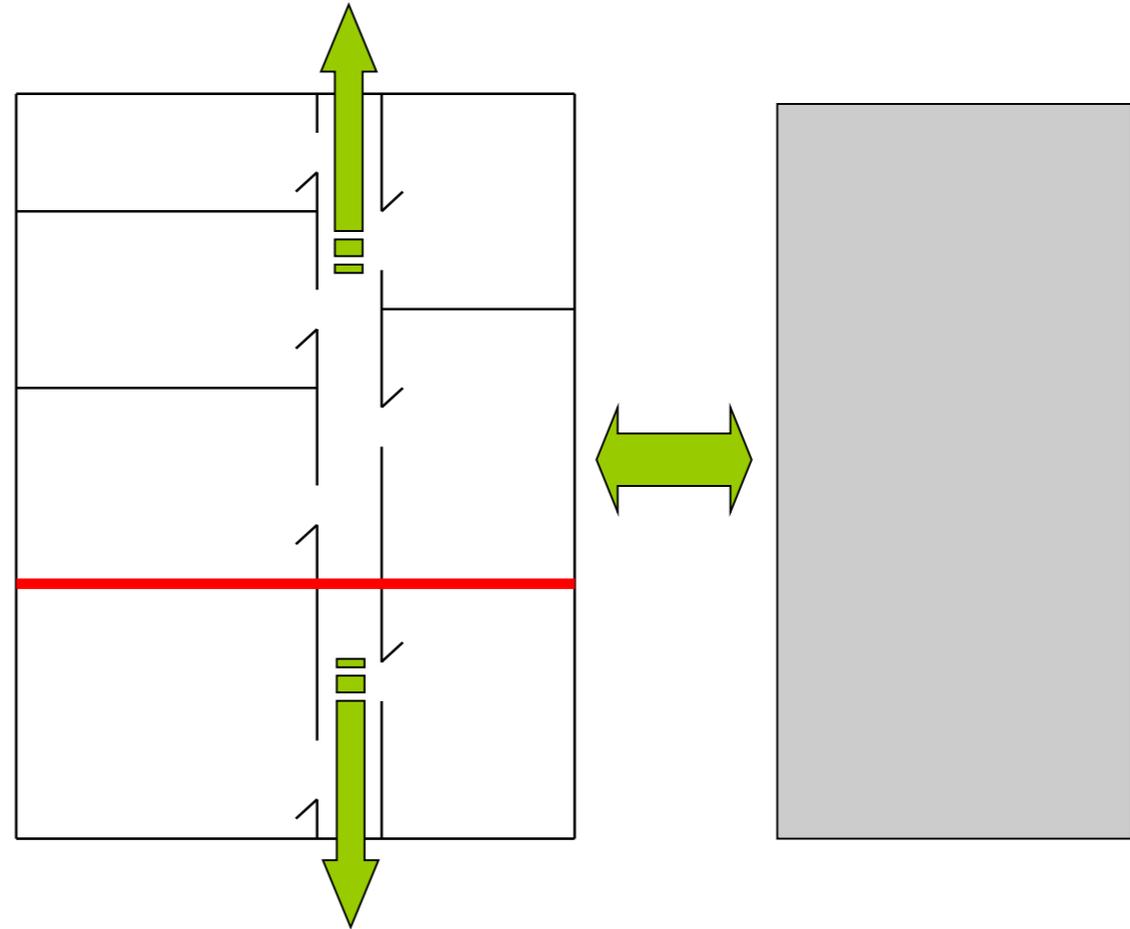
What is it?

“Built-in measures that protect the structure of the building and subdivide it into areas to limit the spread of fire and smoke.”

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

Compartmentation:

- Subdivide buildings into areas of manageable risk
- Provide adequate means of escape
- Provide fire separation between adjacent or nearby buildings
- Safety for fire-fighters



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme



Passive Fire Protection



Pioneering fire protection through innovation and professionalism

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

Passive Fire Protection – Works!



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

Passive Fire Protection – Works!



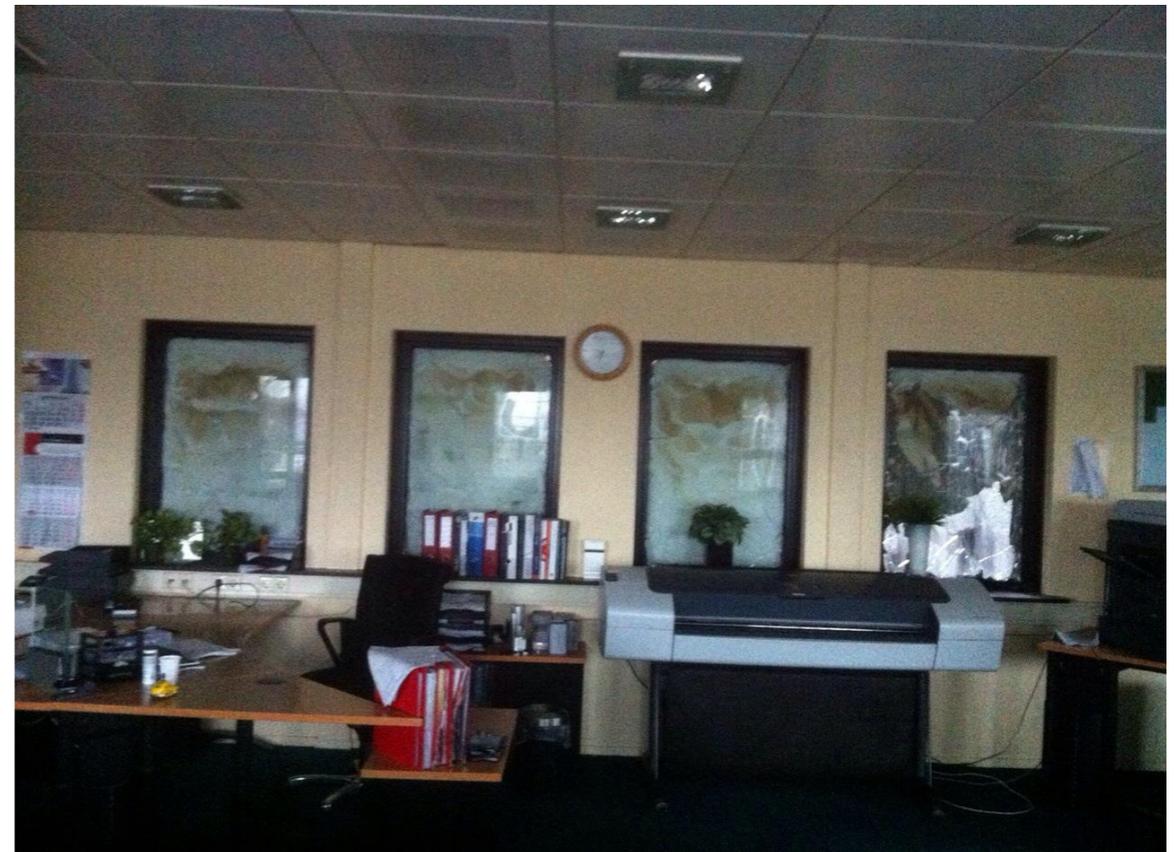
ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

Passive Fire Protection – Works!



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

Passive Fire Protection – Works!





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ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

FIS

Represents the Finishes and Interior Sector

ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

FIS

Represents the Finishes and Interior Sector

- Manufacturers
- Distributors
- Contractors

ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

WHY



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

Where



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

WHY



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

WHY



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

WHY



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WHY



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WHY



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

WHY

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `asfp.org.uk/webdocs/fire_labelling_scheme.php`. The page header features the ASFP logo and navigation links: Home, Membership, Members' Area, News, Publications, Events, Training, Videos, and Contact. A search bar and links for Members Login and Register are also present. The main heading is "Fire Performance Labelling Scheme".

The main content area includes a vertical sidebar on the left labeled "FIND A MEMBER". The central text reads: "The ASFP has joined with FIS, which represents the Finishes and Interior Sector, to launch a new labelling initiative to identify fire performance partitions to building owners, M&E contractors and facility managers, and highlight the risks of cutting holes in them for services." Below this text is a graphic of a warning sign that says: "WARNING! THIS IS A FIRE RESISTING PARTITION. Cutting holes in it may destroy its fire integrity. Consult the O&M manual or visit asfp.org.uk". The sign also features the FIS logo and a QR code.

On the right side, there are three call-to-action buttons: "Visit FIS website", "Register for Firex International", and "Contact ASFP".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 11:27 on 13/06/2016.

ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

Where



ASFP FIS Fire performance labelling scheme

Where



Part of the Travis Perkins Group



FIS

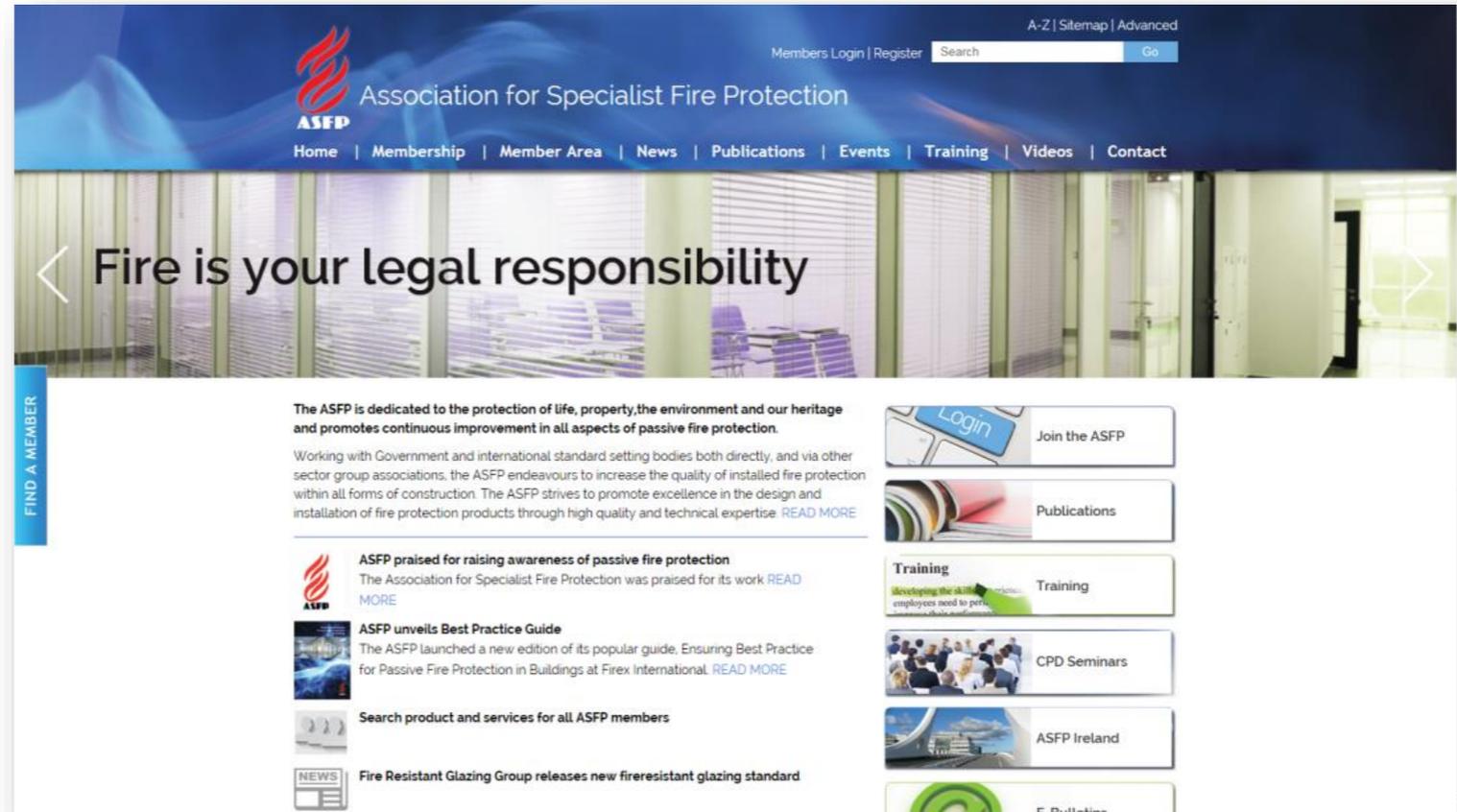
FINISHES & INTERIORS SECTOR

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

The ASFPs website offers comprehensive technical support

- Documents
- Videos
- Training

www.asfp.org.uk



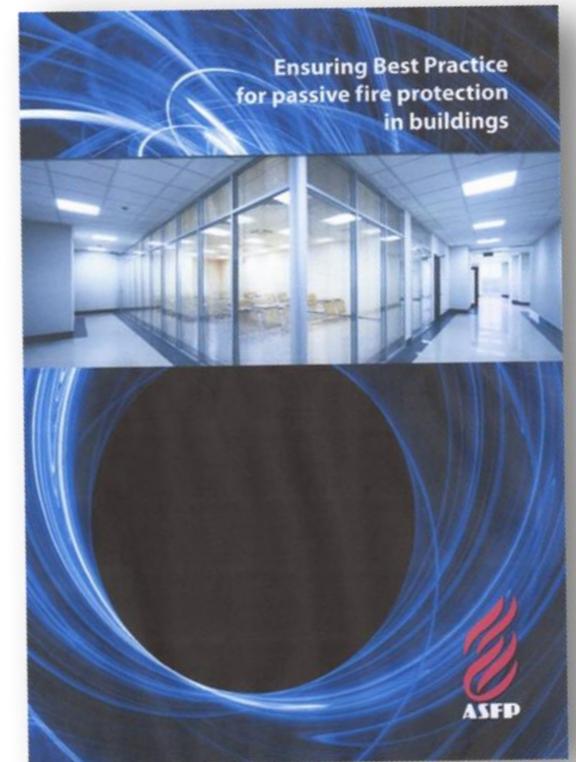
The screenshot shows the ASFP website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ASFP logo, the text "Association for Specialist Fire Protection", and links for "Home", "Membership", "Member Area", "News", "Publications", "Events", "Training", "Videos", and "Contact". A search bar and "Members Login | Register" are also present. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image of a modern office interior with the text "Fire is your legal responsibility". To the left of the banner is a vertical button labeled "FIND A MEMBER". Below the banner, there is a main content area with a heading "The ASFP is dedicated to the protection of life, property, the environment and our heritage and promotes continuous improvement in all aspects of passive fire protection." followed by a paragraph and a "READ MORE" link. Below this are three news items, each with a small ASFP logo icon, a title, and a "READ MORE" link. To the right of the main content area is a sidebar with several buttons: "Login" (Join the ASFP), "Publications", "Training" (Developing the skills employees need to perform), "CPD Seminars", "ASFP Ireland", and "E-Bulletine".



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

ASFP – Ensuring Best Practice for Passive Fire Protection in Buildings

- Pii project examining real buildings
- Reasons for systemic failure to consider PFP
 - No joined up thinking in design (Design & Build)
 - Price – sole criteria, Poorly planned work
 - Follow on trades/activities, Weak enforcement
- Traditional selection processes give poor value
- Updated in 2014 to include: Fire Safety Order, Reg 38, installer certification, BIM
- **How PFP should be considered from cradle to grave**



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

ASFP
'Colour Books'
(everything you
need to know
about products)



ASFP
www.asfp.org.uk

Fire stopping & penetration seals for the construction industry

4th Edition

The Association for Specialist fire protection

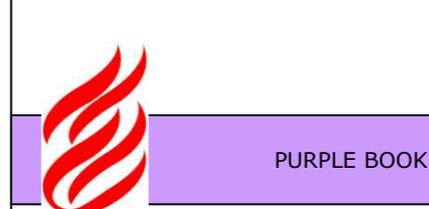


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Fire protection for structural steel in buildings

5th Edition

The Association for Specialist fire protection



ASFP
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Fire resisting non load-bearing partitions

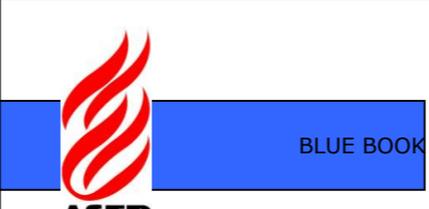
The Association for Specialist fire protection



ASFP
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Fire & smoke resisting dampers

The Association for Specialist fire protection



ASFP
www.asfp.org.uk

Fire resisting ductwork

2nd Edition

The Association for Specialist fire protection



ASFP
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Fire retardant coatings for The construction industry

The Association for Specialist fire protection



ASFP Technical Guidance Documents

- **TGD 11** On site sprayed intumescent coatings
- **TGD 15** Non - reactive sprayed coatings
- **TGD 16** Off site sprayed intumescent coatings
- **TGD 17** Code of practice for installation & inspection firestopping
- **TGD 18** Code of practice for installing & inspecting fire resisting ducts
- **TGD 19** Test method for open state cavity barriers



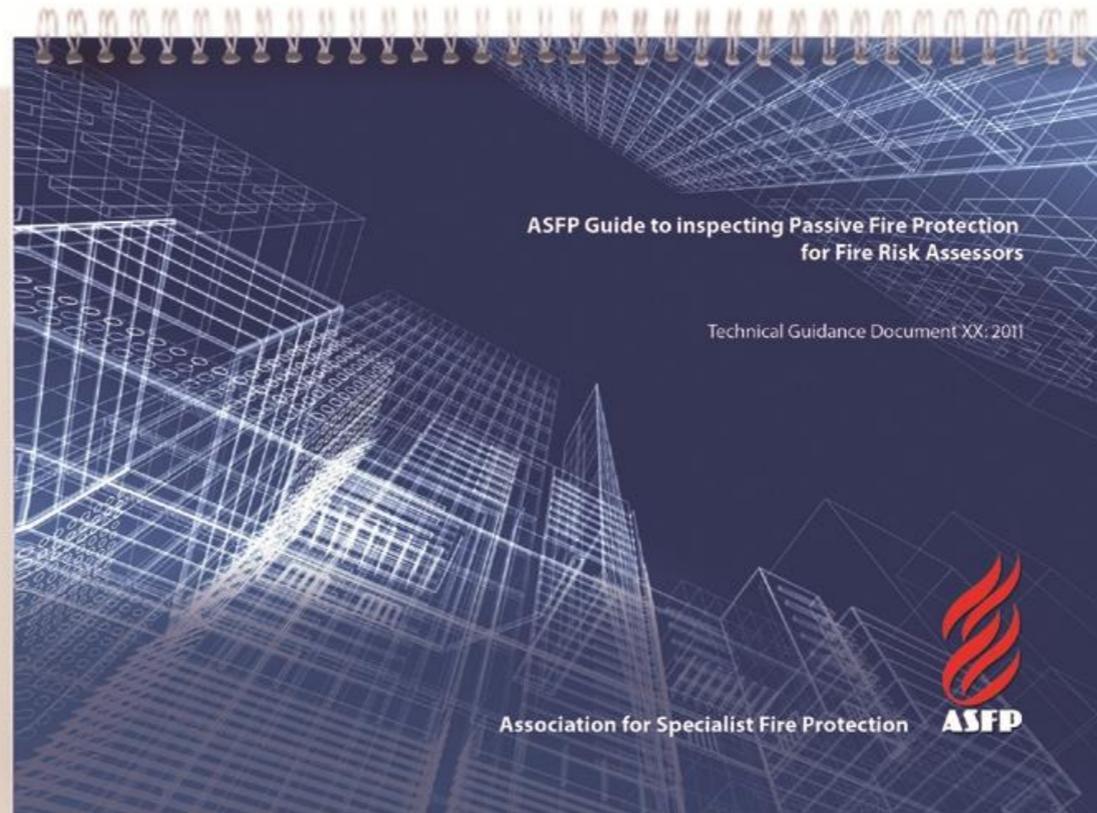
ASFP Technical Guidance Document - TGD 17

Code of practice for the installation and inspection of fire stopping systems in buildings:

Linear joint seals, penetration seals, small cavity barriers

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

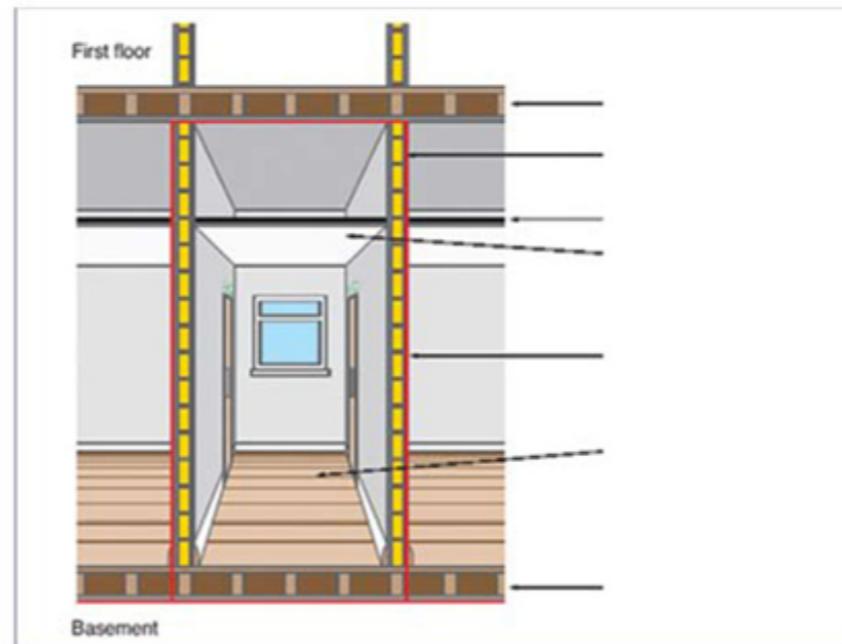
ASFP Guide to Passive Fire Protection under the Fire Safety Order



ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

- Introduces role of Fire Risk Assessor & Assessment
- Need to evaluate PFP associated with Means of escape
- NOT a full survey of compliance with Approved documents

These include: fire doors and associated ironmongery, fire-resisting ducts and dampers. Many products can be CE marked already (for example, fire door ironmongery) and these provide some reassurance that the product has been adequately evaluated.



7.4 Procedure

To evaluate the PFP associated with the means of escape, the fire risk assessor will need to examine:

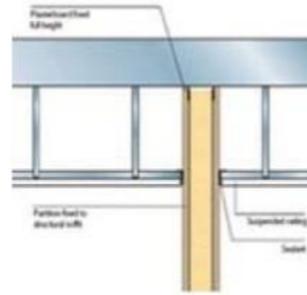
- ▶ Lining materials for wall and ceilings on escape routes
- ▶ Fire doors
- ▶ Construction of walls, ceilings and floors forming escape routes
- ▶ Penetrating services in walls ceilings and floors forming escape routes e.g. ducts
- ▶ Other items of PFP, but usually only in the course of examining the items above

These are considered below in appropriate detail. Further detailed guidance on each type of construction can be found in Annexes B to K.

Fire risk assessors should take care when inspecting buildings that they follow all relevant health and safety guidelines. In particular, hazards associated with confined spaces, working at height, protection against dust (which may include asbestos) and vermin should be considered.

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

- Description of each type of Passive Fire Protection
- Pictures of what to look for (good & bad)
- Annexes with info, further reading, links to third party organisations



If this is significant e.g. if it means that fire can spread via the ceiling void over compartment walls which have not been taken floor slab to floor slab, then the assessor should note this in his assessment and recommend inspection by a third party to verify if the ceiling is fire-resisting or not, or alternatively, to recommend replacement.

One of the most common faults found in existing ceilings is that hold-down clips are removed and not replaced when maintenance work has been conducted behind the ceiling. If tiles are a loose fit, the original design should be checked, since pressure increases during a fire condition can remove lightweight tiles. Damage to tiles is common and replacement with tiles from another manufacturer could lead to a premature failure in a fire. Tiles that are damaged should be replaced with ones of the correct type. Further guidance on the construction of ceilings is given in Annex F.

Image: Vertical compartmentation taken up to underside of floor slab (correct)

10.5 Hidden spaces

In addition to checking the materials and construction of the walls, floors and ceilings in escape routes, it is crucially important that the assessor ensures that these extend above suspended ceilings to the floor slab (or equivalent) above and below the raised floors to the floor slab below. There are many instances where an 'out of sight – out of mind' mentality results in fire-resisting construction being compromised because it is not extended from 'floor slab to floor slab'.

Image: Vertical compartmentation not extending up to floor slab above (incorrect). Image courtesy of Exova Warringtonfire

10.5 Methodology

The assessor will need to inspect all fire-resisting walls, ceilings and floors forming escape routes and evaluate the condition of the fire separating elements. He will also need to look above suspended ceilings abutting walls that bound escape routes – especially at corridor ends. It is unreasonable and impractical to lift every ceiling tile to examine the whole length of such walls, but a selection from each escape route will give the assessor an idea of the condition of the fire-resisting construction. Remote video equipment and/or the use of torches to illuminate any holes will assist. A torch or lamp placed on one side of a wall while the assessor looks at the other side for any light shining through is an indicator of the degree to which the wall is sealed against the passage of smoke. The assessor should pay particular attention to walls above suspended ceilings at corridor ends (where there will usually be fire-resisting doors) as the wall above the suspended ceiling may not extend fully to the floor slab above.

ASFP FIS Fire Performance Label Scheme

ASFP – On-site Guide to Fire-stopping

- Description of each type of Fire-stopping
- Competency requirements of staff
- Practical guidance to site staff of fire-stopping techniques
- Dos and Don'ts
- Fully illustrated
- Links to further information





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