



Classification Report for Fire resistance classification of construction products and building elements in accordance with EN 13501-2: 2023

SPONSOR: ROCKWOOL Limited

PRODUCT NAME: FirePro® Flex Seal

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1. Introduction

This classification report defines the classification assigned to the fire resisting linear joint and gap sealing system designated as FirePro® Flex Seal, by the procedures given in

EN 13501-2: 2023 - Fire classification of construction products and building elements. - Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation services

This classification report consists of 16 pages and may only be used or reproduced in its entirety.

2. Details of classification product

2.1. General

The product designated as FirePro® Flex Seal is a low-density stone wool core, pre-coated with a high-performance, highly flexible fire-resistant ablative coating, designed for sealing linear joints within rigid supporting substrates.

2.2. Product description

The element, FirePro® Flex Seal designated as a fire resisting linear joint and gap sealing system 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 report reference	Test date	Test method
Warringtonfire Testing and Certification Limited - Approved Body No. 0833	ROCKWOOL Limited	WF No. 547007 Iss1	16.11.2024	BS EN 1366-4:2021
		WF No. 554121B/R Iss1	21.08.2025	
		WF No. 556230A/R Iss1	08.12.2025	

3.2. Results

Summary of report No.: WF No. 547007 Iss1

A fire resistance test in accordance with EN 1366-4: 2021, on horizontal linear gap seals installed in a 4000mm long by 3000mm wide, with varied thickness, rigid floor supporting construction. The results of the test were as follows:

Product	Integrity (minutes)		Insulation (minutes)
	Cotton Pad	Sustained Flaming	
A[#]	144*	144*	144*
B	144*	144*	128
C	144*	144*	144*
D	144*	144*	87

* Test was discontinued after a period of 144 minutes.

Prior to testing the specimen was compressed by 25% and then decompressed back to its original installation width.

Summary of report No.: WF No. 554121B/R Iss1

A fire resistance test in accordance with EN 1366-4: 2021, on linear gap seals installed in head of wall configuration, between a rigid wall and floor supporting construction. The results of the test were as follows:

Product	Integrity (minutes)		Insulation (minutes)
	Cotton Pad	Sustained Flaming	
J[#]	264*	264*	264*
K[#]	264*	264*	264*

* Test was discontinued after a period of 264 minutes.

Prior to testing the specimen was compressed by 50% and then decompressed back to its original installation width.

Summary of report No.: WF No. 556230A/R Iss1

A fire resistance test in accordance with EN 1366-4: 2021, on a linear gap seal installed in head of wall configuration, under a rigid floor and atop a FirePro® CB50 double batt, blank penetration seal, installed within a rigid wall. The results of the test were as follows:

Product	Integrity (minutes)		Insulation (minutes)
	Cotton Pad	Sustained Flaming	
A#	264*	264*	251

* Test was discontinued after a period of 264 minutes.

Prior to testing the specimen was compressed from 110mm by 60mm to 50mm and then decompressed from 50mm by 50mm to 100mm in a vertical orientated axis. Additionally, the specimen was compressed from 1200mm by 10mm to 1190mm in a horizontally orientated axis.

4. Classification and field of application

4.1. Reference of classification

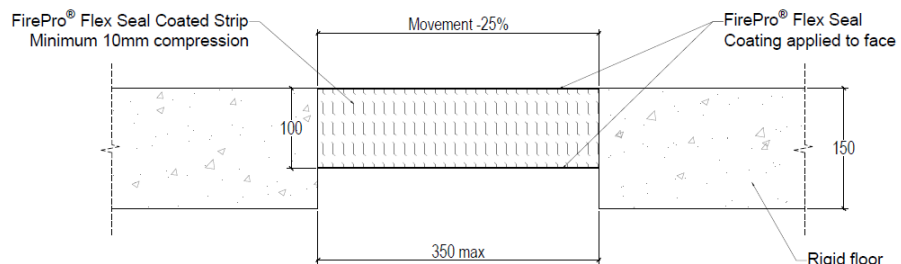
This classification has been carried out in accordance with Clause 7 of EN 13501-2: 2023.

4.2. Classification

The linear joint gap seal designated as FirePro® Flex Seal is classified according to the following combinations of performance parameters and classes as appropriate.

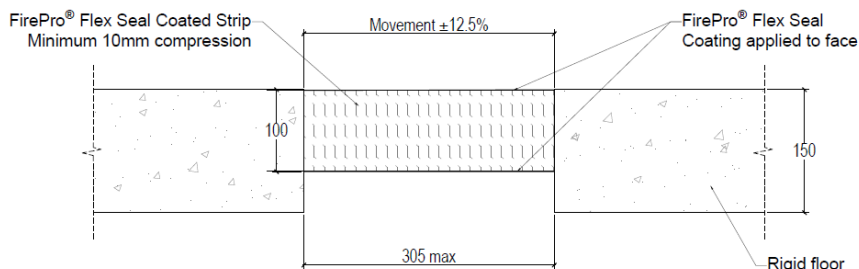
R	E	I	W		t	t	-	M	S	-	C	IncSlow	sn	ef	r
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FirePro® Flex Seal within Rigid Floors with a maximum cavity width of 350mm



FirePro® AIS applied to perimeter of opening prior to installation of linear gap seal

Additional application of FirePro® Flex Seal Coating applied to non-coated sides and to both faces after installation



FirePro® AIS applied to perimeter of opening prior to installation of linear gap seal

Additional application of FirePro® Flex Seal Coating applied to non-coated sides and to both faces after installation

For Joints up to 350 mm (with Min. 10 mm seal compression)

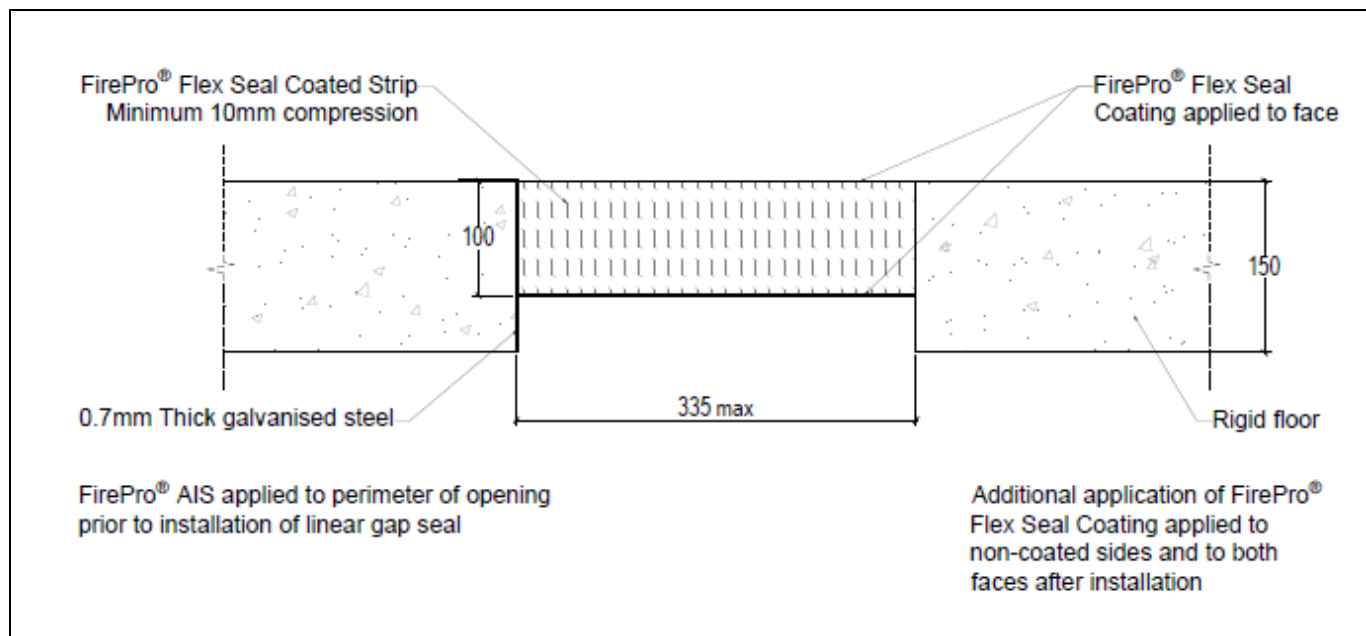
Max joint width as shown below.

FirePro® Flex Seal within Min. 150mm thick AAC, normal density concrete and masonry rigid Floors with movement

Min. seal thickness	Max joint width	Max. seal movement	Min. seal compression	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	350 mm	-25%	10 mm	AAC*-AAC*	EI 120 – H – M _{lat} -25 – F – W 30 to W 350
100 mm	305 mm	+12.5%	55 mm	AAC*-AAC*	EI 120 – H – M _{lat} 12.5% – F – W 30 to W 305

* AAC, normal density concrete and masonry substrates

FirePro® Flex Seal within Rigid Floors with a steel facing and a maximum cavity width of 350mm

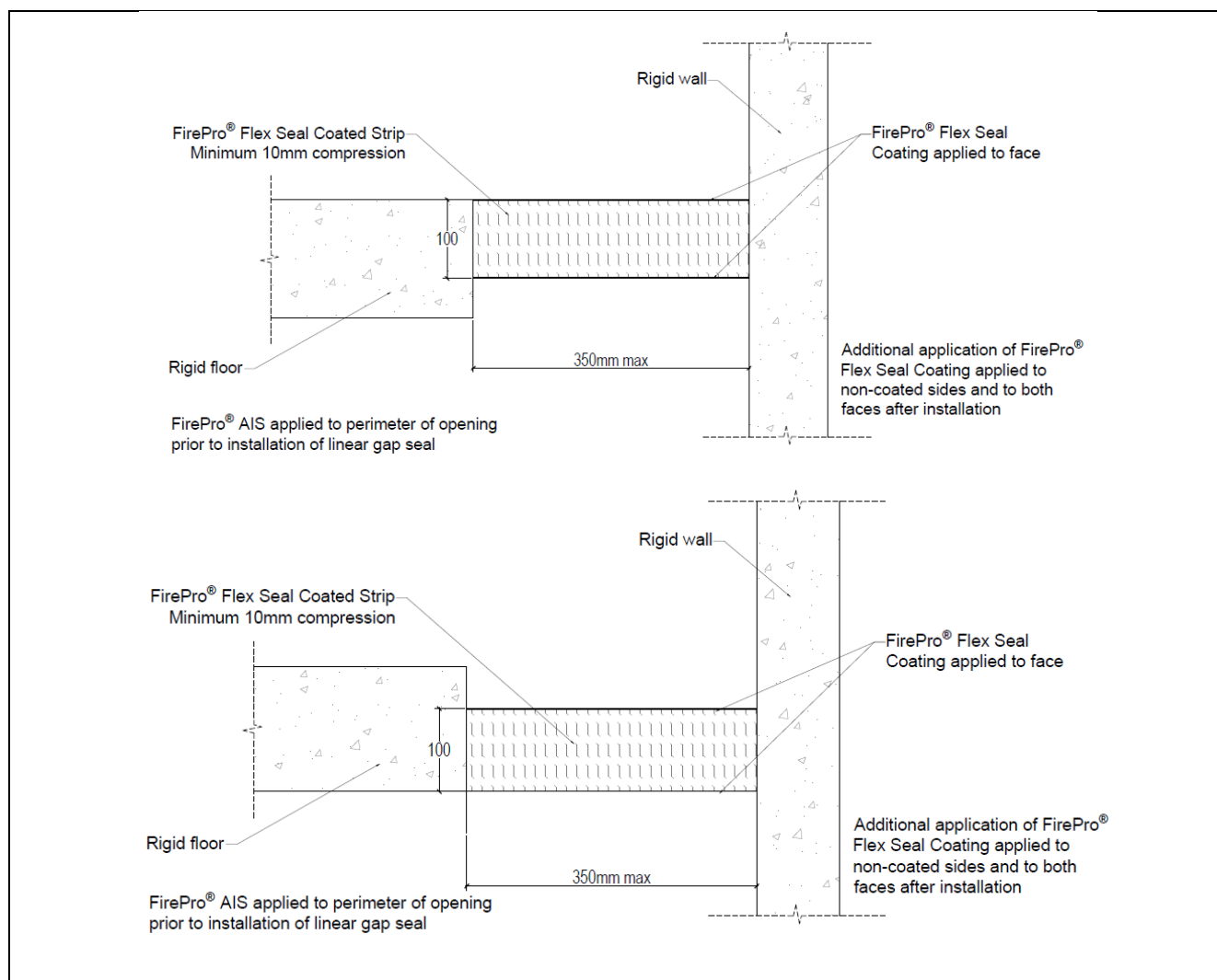


FirePro® Flex Seal between steel lined* AAC, Normal density concrete and masonry rigid floors.
 * Galvanised steel lining Min 0.7mm thickness

Min. Seal thickness	Max Joint width	Min. Seal Compression	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	335 mm	15 mm	AAC**-Steel*	EI 120 – H – X – F – W 30 to W 335

** AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry substrates

FirePro® Flex Seal between rigid floors and rigid walls with a maximum cavity width of 350mm

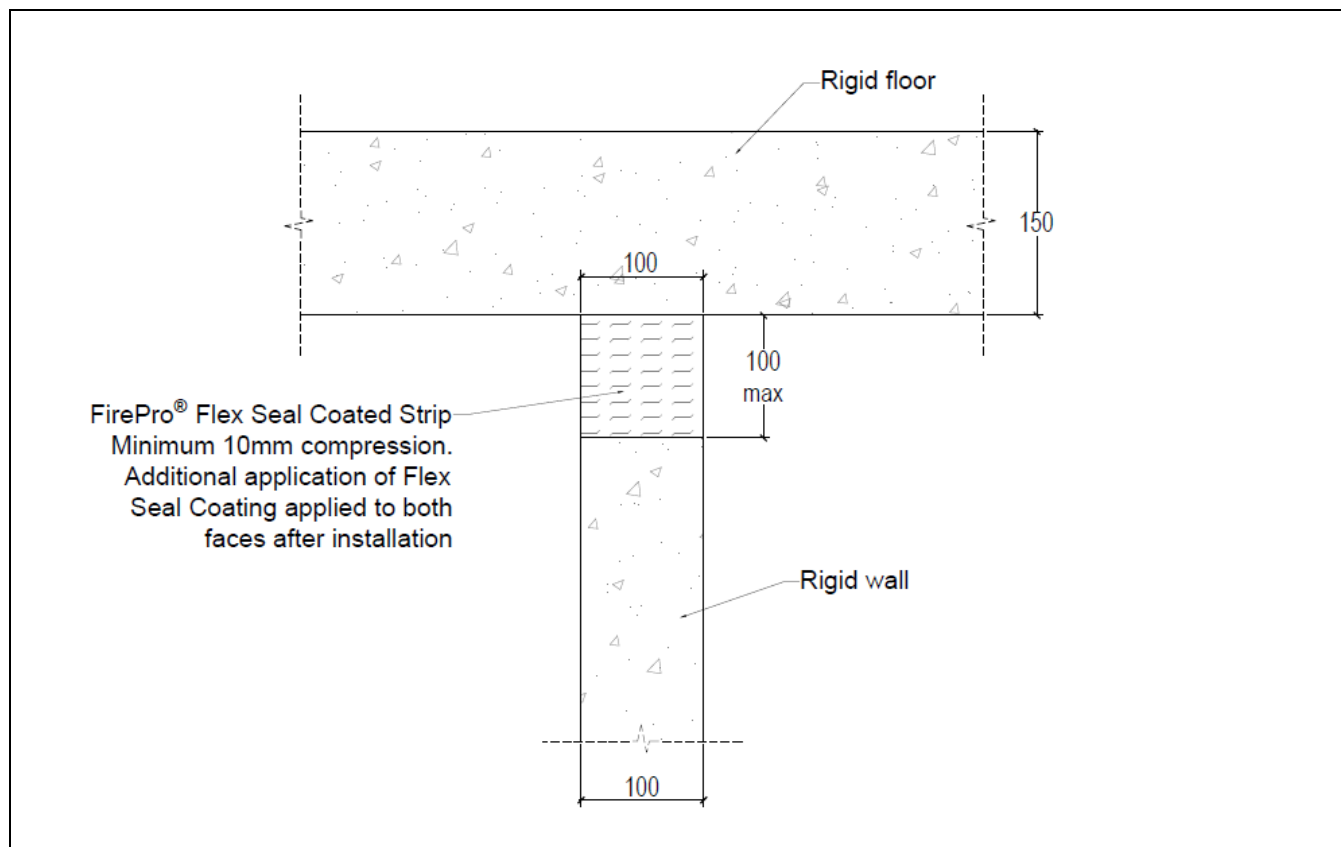


100 mm FirePro® Flex Seal within Min. 150 mm thick AAC rigid floors and AAC rigid walls

Min. seal thickness	Max Joint width	Min. seal Compression	Substrates	Installation position	Classification
100 mm	350 mm	10 mm	AAC*-AAC*	Top of floor joint	EI 120 – H – X – F – W 30 to W 350
100 mm	350 mm	10 mm	AAC*-AAC*	Bottom of floor joint	E 120 / EI 60 – H – X – F – W 30 to W 350

* AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry substrates

FirePro® Flex Seal at head of wall between top of rigid floors and rigid walls with a maximum cavity height of 100mm



FirePro® Flex Seal between AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry rigid floors & AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry rigid walls

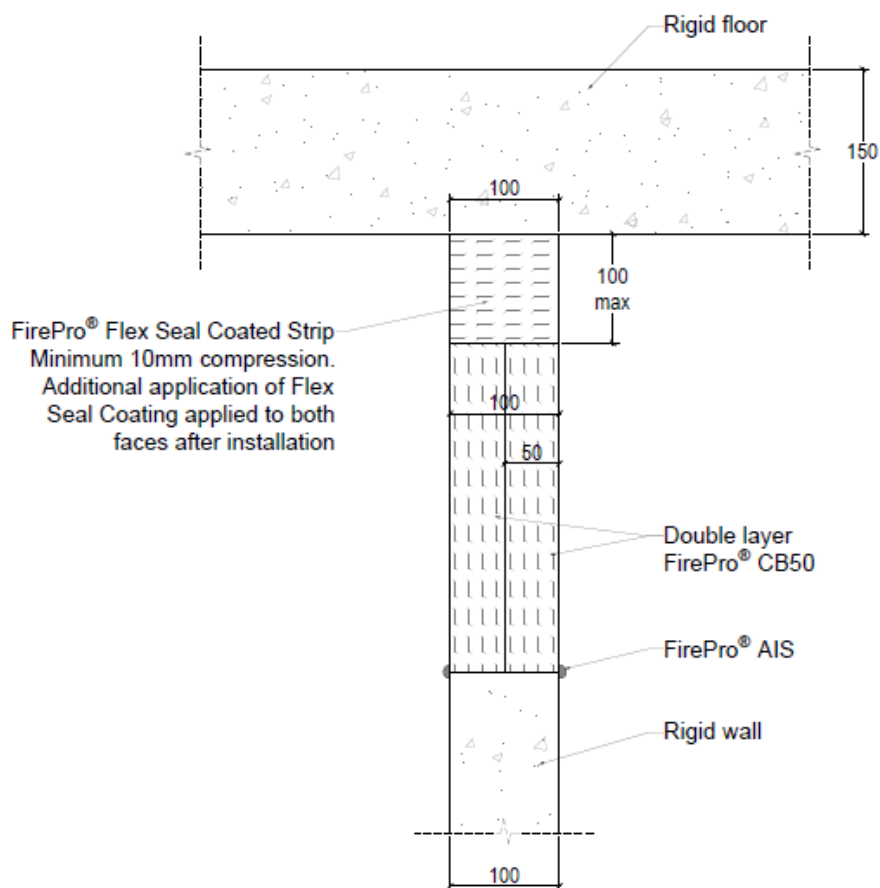
Min. seal thickness	Max joint height	Max. seal movement	Min. seal compression	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	100 mm	-50%	10 mm	AAC*-AAC*	EI 240 – T – M _{Lat} (-)50 – F – W 30 to W 100**
100 mm	75 mm	±33%	35 mm	AAC*-AAC*	EI 240 – T – M _{Lat} 33 – F – W 30 to W 75**

* AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry substrates.

** Not illustrated.

FirePro® Flex Seal at head of wall between rigid floor & FirePro® CB50 double batt seal, with a maximum cavity width of 100mm

Construction details:



FirePro® Flex Seal Linear Joint between AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry rigid floors & FirePro® CB50

Min. seal thickness	Max joint height	Max. seal movement	Min. seal compression	Substrates	Classification
100 mm	100 mm	-50%	10 mm	AAC*-CB50	EI 240 – T – M _{Lat} (-)50 – F – W 30 to W 100**
100 mm	75 mm	±33%	35 mm	AAC*-CB50	EI 240 – T – M _{Lat} 33 – F – W 30 to W 75

* AAC, Normal density concrete, Concrete blockwork and Masonry substrates.

** Not illustrated.

4.3. Field of Application

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.

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.

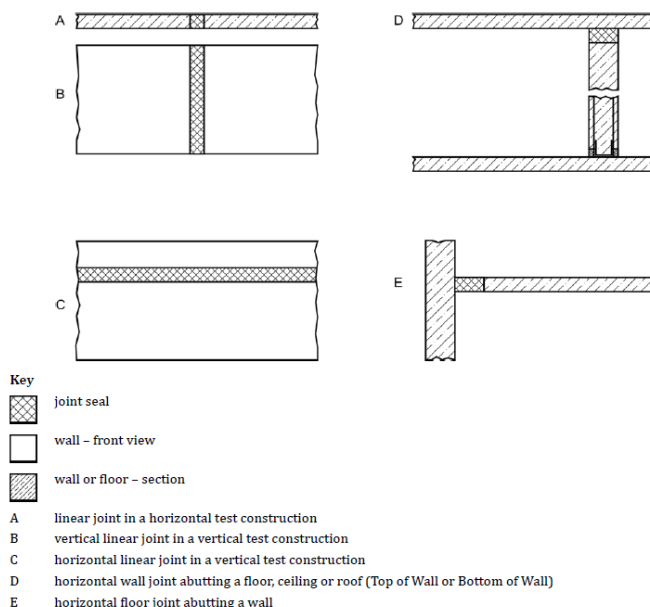


Figure 28 — Test and application orientation of joint seals

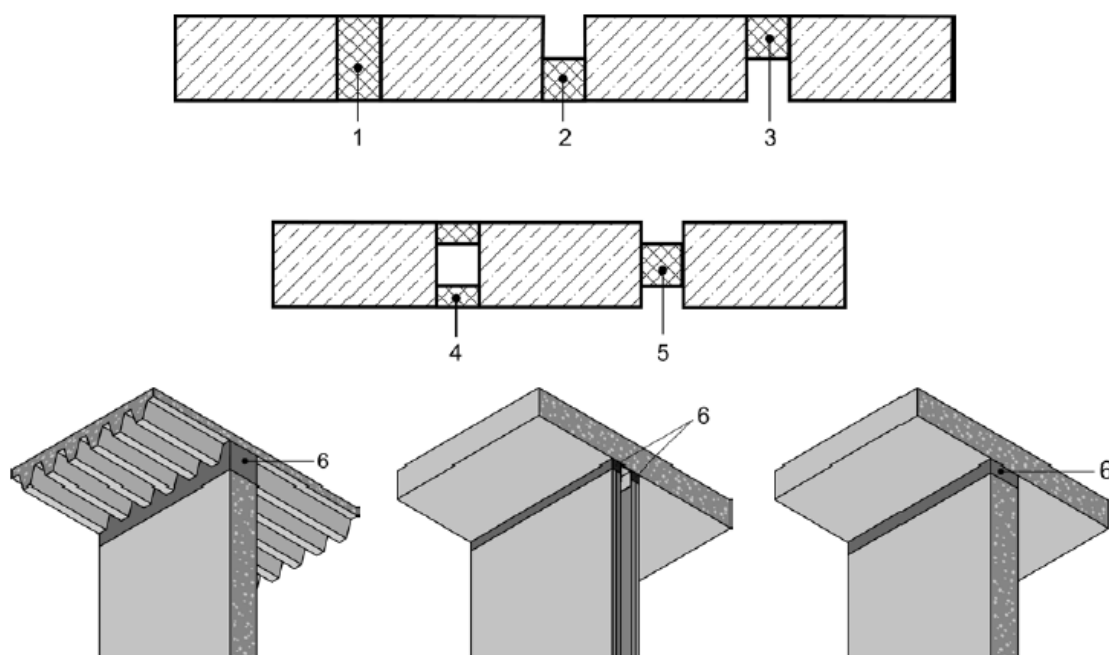
13.2 Supporting construction

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 Supporting construction

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 Supporting construction

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.

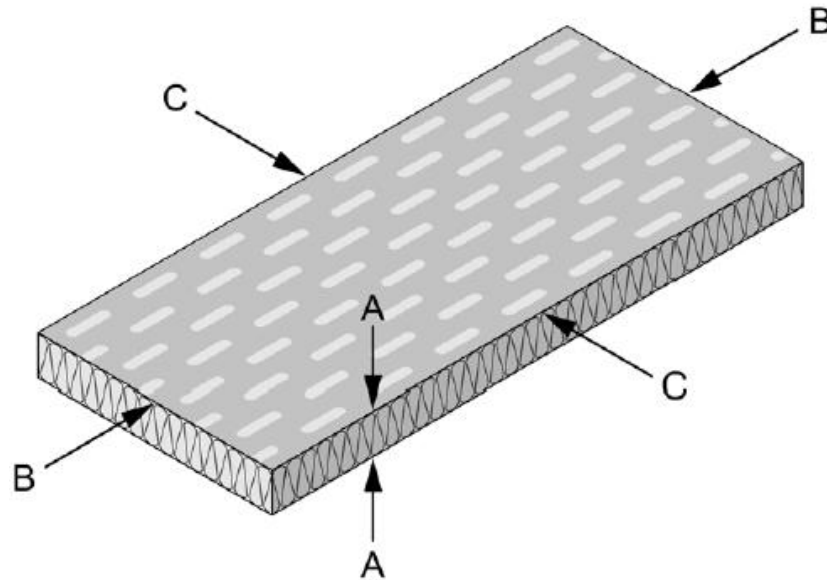


Figure 4 — Mineral wool - compression directions

5. Limitations

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

6. Signatories

Report prepared by:



Andres Gallego
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Built Environment

Reviewed/Approved by:



Chris Johnson
Senior Staff Engineer
Built Environment

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

6.1. Amendments

See table for details of amendments to original Classification report template:

Version	Date	Changes	Creator / Approver
1.0	09.30.2026	Initial issue	Andres Gallego/Chris Johnson

END OF REPORT