

# HS Firestop Compound

## Tools required

- Paddle mixer
- Measuring jug or container
- Mixing bucket
- Trowel
- Float trowel
- Insulation knife or saw

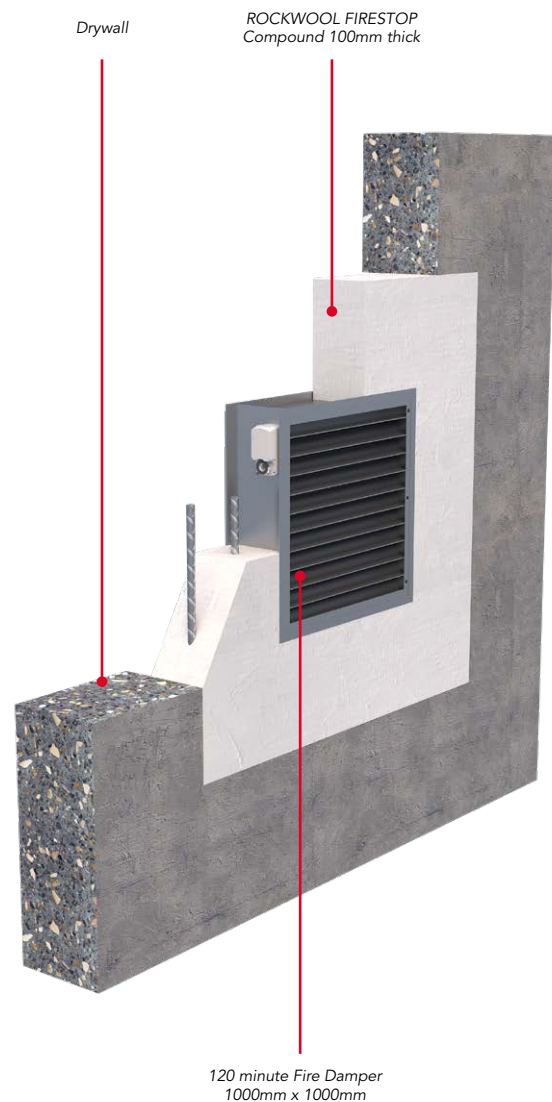
## Ancillary products

Tested ROCKWOOL fire stopping solution dependent upon penetrating service - see standard detail pack or FIREPRO® app

## Fixing and application

1. Ensure that the aperture and services in question are tested with HS Firestop Compound, and the site conditions are within the application specification. All services and apertures need to be clean and clear of all dust and loose particles. The aperture temperature needs to be at 5°C or above at time of installation.
2. Measure out the correct amount of clean water into a clean container to achieve the desired consistency.
3. HS Firestop Compound can be mixed preferably by mechanical paddle or manually if required.
4. HS Firestop Compound: water ratio
  - Pourable Mix ratio of 3-3½:1
  - Trowel Mix ratio of 4:1
5. Gradually add the HS Firestop Compound stirring continually. Continue mixing until the compound is mixed to a smooth even consistency. \*Any spillage should be wiped up with a damp cloth before setting occurs.
6. Mix only enough material sufficient for use within the recommended pot life (20-30 minutes).
7. Pot life and set times will be reduced for lower water content and higher temperatures.
8. Installation should not be carried out when temperatures are above 35°C. Setting times are normally between 30 and 90 minutes.

Figure 1



9. Plastic pipework must be protected with either ROCKWOOL Firestop Pipe Collars or Intumescent Pipe Wraps. See ROCKWOOL standard details pack for solutions for penetrating services.
10. Pour HS Firestop Compound to the required 100mm thickness.
11. Once filled, smooth off the HS Firestop Compound to produce a professional finish.

*Note: Do not attempt to extend working time by remixing with additional water once the mortar has started to set, as this will interfere with the setting process. Always mix in clean buckets.*

*Fit a shuttering board to the bottom of the opening. Shuttering materials must be able to support the wet weight of the compound under pouring conditions.*

*\*HS Firestop Compound may stain pipes and services*

*Upon installation make sure that you install the HS Firestop Compound to the recommended ratio for the aperture you are installing, make sure that you fill the full depth in a single pour to create a solid structure. Apply a minimum depth of 100mm in a single pour to achieve loadbearing capabilities.*

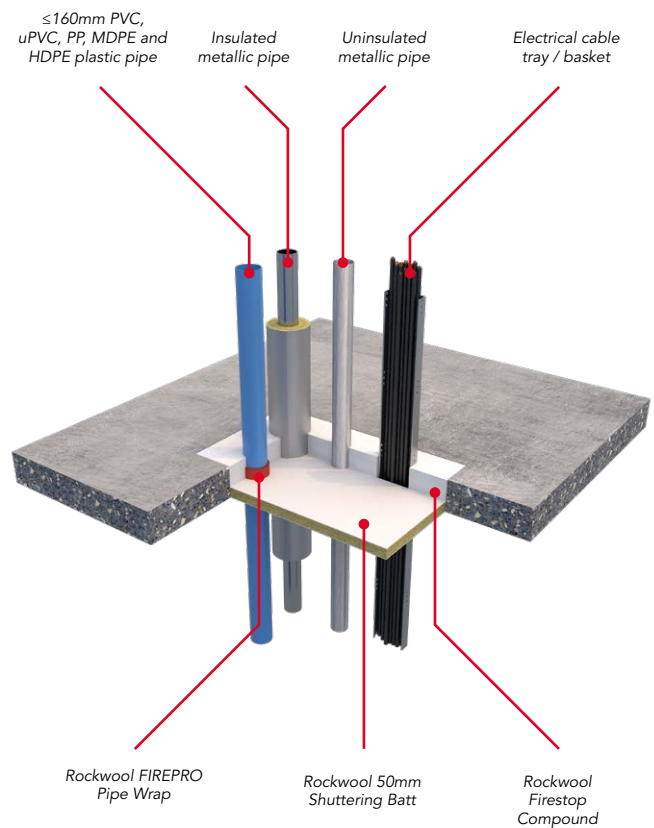
## Wall openings (Figure 1)

For small holes and gaps, trowel a stiff mix into the opening to the correct depth. For larger holes, use an appropriate non-combustible shuttering material to support the mix until it sets, or, if a fair faced finish is required to both sides, consider using a sandwich construction. Alternatively, the HS FireStop Compound may be pre-cast into convenient sized blocks, a stiff mix being used as a bedding mortar. All combustible services (Plastic Pipes etc.) should have a ROCKWOOL tested fire rated closure device/material fitted prior to the pouring of the HS Firestop Compound.

## Floor openings (Figure 2)


When sealing holes in floor slabs, appropriate shuttering must be installed, cut to fit tightly around any services within the opening, to support the wet mix until it sets. Non-combustible shuttering materials, such as mineral fibre slab, can be left in place, but combustible materials must be removed, after the mix has set. For complex penetrations it may be preferable, to initially form a thin seal around all services, with a nominal 5mm layer of the HS Firestop Compound mix. Once this has set the remaining depth of seal should be poured in one operation. All combustible services (Plastic Pipes etc.) should have a tested fire rated closure device/material fitted prior to the pouring of the HS Firestop Compound.


Figure 2





## Health & safety


The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.


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Cover exposed skin  
When working in unventilated area wear disposable face mask.
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Clean area using vacuum equipment.
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Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations.
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Rinse in cold water before washing.
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Ventilate working area if possible.
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Wear goggles when working overhead.