



Certificate No: IFCC 1091

This is to certify that the

Cable Pass Transit System

manufactured by

Complete Fire Protection Ltd

Unit 2, Ferry Steps Industrial Estate, St Philips, Bristol BS2 0XW
Tel: 0117 9711917 Web: www.cfpltd-shop.co.uk

Satisfies the requirements of IFCC scheme SDP 13 for penetration seals. This includes the testing of products to **BS 476: Part 20: 1987**, the inspection of the Factory Production Control and continuing surveillance audits and testing of samples of products taken from production. The products, used as specified herein, will contribute to the integrity of partitions or walls for **30, 60, or 120 minutes**, as applicable for the fire resistance performance of the partitions or walls in which the product is installed.

The certificate remains valid subject to satisfactory annual surveillance of factory production control by IFC Certification. The reader should contact IFC Certification or refer to www.ifccertification.com to validate its status.



First Issued: 03 June 2014
Valid to: 03 June 2017
Issue No: 1



175

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob Williams'.

Bob Williams
Director of Certification

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Morgan'.

Peter Morgan
Scheme Manager

IFC Certification Ltd, 20 Park Street, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire. UK, HP27 9AH
Tel: +44 (0)1844 275500 Fax: +44 (0)1844 274002 E-mail: info@ifccertification.com Web: www.ifccertification.com

Certificate No: IFCC 1091

Registered No: 4777898 England

Cable Pass Transit System

The Cable Pass Transit system (also referenced herein as the CPT system) is designed to reinstate the integrity of a partition or wall where a hole is made to allow temporary passage of power or telecommunication cables.

The CPT system comprises an FPB 150 Pipe Bandage fitted around a 150mm diameter PVC pipe liner, and steel face plates. A tubular 'sock', formed from flame retardant canvas, and with drawstring cords at each end, is fitted around the pipe liner and FPB, prior to the assembly being inserted into the aperture in a partition or wall. The ends of the 'sock' extend beyond the face of the wall. The steel face plates, each with a circular opening to suit the pipe liner, are screwed to both faces of the partition/wall, to conceal the edges of the aperture. Lugs on the rear of the face plates engage with each end of the pipe liner, to ensure alignment.

Once the cables are in place, the drawstrings of the sock are pulled tightly closed around the penetrating cables. If no cables are present, the ends of the sock are folded and tucked inside the pipe liner.

Apart from the aspects summarised in this schedule, all aspects of the materials or installation of the CPT system must otherwise be all as tested in BTC 5416F.

Note 1: The proposed products shall be installed in accordance with the details approved, herein, by IFC Certification; and with reference to installation instructions issued by the manufacturer. If any discrepancies occur between these respective documents, then IFC Certification should be consulted for clarification, prior to installation.

Based on the specimens tested, the following scope of approval is available for the Cable Pass Transit systems described within this document:

Scope	Notes
Installation in partitions for 30, 60, or 120 minutes	Refer to clauses 1 and 3 below
Installation in solid walls for 30, 60, or 120 minutes	Refer to clauses 2 and 3 below
Use with a range of cables	Refer to clause 4 below
Use without cables	Refer to clause 5 below
Available with rectangular or circular face plates	Refer to clause 6 below

This Schedule addresses itself solely to the ability of the assemblies described to satisfy the integrity criteria of the fire resistance test. It does not imply any suitability for use with respect to other unspecified criteria.

Certificate No: IFCC 1091

NOTES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF CPT SYSTEM

1. Use in Partitions –

- For 30 minute applications, partitions shall be at least 100mm thick, and be formed with a single layer of plasterboard, at least 12mm thick, on each face of the steel studs.
- For 60 minute applications, partitions shall be at least 100mm thick, and be formed with a single layer of plasterboard, at least of 15mm thick, on each face of the steel studs, OR with a twin layer of plasterboard, each at least 12mm thick, on each face of the steel studs.
- For 120 minute applications, partitions shall be at least 100mm thick, and be formed with a twin layer of plasterboard, each at least 15mm thick, on each face of the steel studs.
- If the partition is thicker than 100mm, for all of the applications/ratings described above, additional specifications apply; refer to clause 3 below.
- In all cases, the hole in the partition, to accept the CPT shall be framed with steel channel, to suit the partition system, screwed in place. Horizontal transom members shall be fitted to the vertical studs of the partition, with short vertical members to form the sides of the aperture. If required, the aperture may be positioned alongside one of the vertical studs of the partition, so that the stud forms the framing on one side of the aperture.
- The aperture shall be lined with single or twin layers of plasterboard, to match the specification of boards used on the face of the partition; to create a finished aperture of 200 x 200mm.
- Screws to secure the CPT to the partition shall be fitted through the flanges of the face plates of the CPT, as tested, and shall be of sufficient length to penetrate the plasterboard, and engage into the steel framing/studs around the aperture.
- In all cases, the partition shall be of a type that has been tested or assessed, by others, to achieve the required level of fire resistance, and all other aspects of the partition shall be in accordance with the relevant test evidence/third-party approvals.
- Two apertures may be formed in each 'bay' of partition, i.e. between studs at 600mm centres; subject to a minimum margin of 150mm between each aperture for the CPT.
- If more than two apertures are proposed in a particular zone of partition, it is the responsibility of others to determine the suitable frequency of holes, or IFC Certification should be consulted for further advice; since the parameters will depend upon 'project-specific' factors that may affect overall fire performance and stability of the partition.

Certificate No: IFCC 1091

NOTES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF CPT SYSTEM (continued)

2. Use in Solid Walls –

- The wall must be at least 100mm thick, and formed as a single/solid layer.
- If the wall is thicker than 100mm, and/or if it is a 'double-skin' wall, with a cavity, then additional specifications apply; refer to clause 3 below.
- The hole in the wall, to accept the CPT system, does not need to be lined, but the aperture shall be neatly formed, and must not include any loose material; to create a finished aperture. Mortar should be applied to irregular holes, to form a neat aperture; ensuring that the completed perimeter will accept robust fixing of screws.
- The hole in the wall should be 200 x 200mm. Alternatively, if it is preferred to 'drill/bore' a 200mm diameter hole through the wall, this is acceptable; since the hole will still be covered by the rectangular face plates. See also clause 6 herein, regarding circular face plates.
- The CPT shall be screwed into the wall, with screws through the flanges on the face plates of the CPT. If the wall includes decorative screed/plaster, or plasterboard dry-lining, the length of screws shall be adequate to ensure that they engage into the solid construction.
- In all cases, the wall shall be of a type that is suitable to achieve the required level of fire resistance, and all other aspects of the wall shall be in accordance with the relevant standards/design approvals.
- Two apertures may be formed in a zone of wall; subject to a minimum margin of 150mm between apertures.
- If more than two apertures are proposed in a particular zone of wall, it is the responsibility of others to determine the suitable frequency of holes, or IFC Certification should be consulted for further advice; since the parameters will depend upon 'project-specific' factors that may affect overall fire performance and stability of the wall.

3. Use in partitions or walls thicker than 100mm, or in cavity walls –

- If the partition/wall thickness is greater than 120mm, the width of the FPB pipe bandage shall be increased; ideally to match the partition/wall thickness, or so that the ends of the pipe bandage are no more than 10mm away from the rear of each face plate.
- In cavity walls, two 100mm wide FPB 150 pipe bandages shall be employed. Each pipe bandage shall be aligned within the plane of the solid layers of the wall, and pipe bandages shall be no more than 10mm away from the rear of each face plate.

Certificate No: IFCC 1091

NOTES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF CPT SYSTEM (continued)

4. Use with a range of cables -

- Only cable types with copper conductors and pvc sheaths are approved.
- Power cables, or telecommunication cables, up to a maximum 15mm diameter, may be included, in any combination.
- In all cases, the cables should be arranged so that they form a compact 'bundle' within the pipe liner of the CPT, to minimise gaps between each cable where they pass through the CPT.
- A single cable may be unsupported, but cable bundles must be supported on both sides of the partition/wall, and within 500mm of the CPT, using a support system that is independently secured to the partition/wall, or soffit; and that will remain effective under fire test conditions.

5. Use without cables –

- When no cables are present, the ends of the sock must be folded and tucked inside both ends of the pipe liner, and the hinged cover plates must be closed over the hole.

6. Rectangular or circular face plates –

- Rectangular face plates, nominally 300mm wide, and 250mm high, must be used with partitions, being fitted over a 200 x 200mm aperture.
- Rectangular face plates, as above, may also be used to cover a 200 x 200mm aperture, or a 200mm diameter aperture, in a solid wall.
- Circular face plates, 300mm diameter, may be employed to cover a 200mm diameter aperture bored in a solid wall.
- All face plates must be installed to provide a minimum 25mm wide 'flange' to overlap the face of the wall, and the same degree of 'edge cover' to the annular gap, between the pipe liner and the edge of the aperture.

General –

Within the scope of this approval, it is inappropriate to define any other potential parameters that apply for complex arrangements, and installations that cannot meet the above limitations should be referred to IFC Certification, for consideration as a project-specific evaluation.

The minimum specifications for partitions/walls quoted herein relate to their thermal characteristics, with regard to the contribution towards the performance of the Cable Pass Transit. It is the responsibility of others to determine the thickness and specification of the construction for other criteria, under cold-state and fire hazard conditions, which may be greater than the minimum requirements defined herein.