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European Technical Assessment

ETA-20/0993
of 28.12.2020

General part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment	Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik (OIB) Austrian Institute of Construction Engineering
Trade name of the construction product	Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B
Product family to which the construction product belongs	Fire Stopping and Fire Sealing Products: Penetration seals
Manufacturer	Hilti AG Feldkircherstrasse 100 9494 Schaan LIECHTENSTEIN
Manufacturing plant	Hilti production plant 4a Hilti production plant 5a
This European Technical Assessment contains	44 pages including Annexes A to D which form an integral part of this assessment
This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of	European Assessment Document EAD 350454-00-1104 “Fire stopping and fire sealing products – Penetration seals”

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Specific parts

1 Technical description of the product

Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is a graphite based pipe wrap used to reinstate the fire resistance performance of wall or floor constructions where they have been provided with apertures for the penetration of single or multiple services.

The Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is supplied in roll form, with binding wire used to wrap around pipes and pipe insulation to form a penetration seal. The bandage is cut to a length which suits the overall diameter of pipe or pipe and insulation and wrapped around the penetration twice.

Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is supplied in 125 mm width, 2 mm thick and 10 m length.

Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is used in conjunction with Hilti Firestop Acrylic CFS-S ACR to seal annular spaces up to 15 mm. Hilti Firestop Acrylic CFS-S ACR is subject to a separate ETA referenced 10/0292 & 10/0389.

Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is used in conjunction with mortar and gypsum to seal annular spaces up to 50 mm. The mortar should be EN998-2 – class M10.

2 Specification of the intended use(s) in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document (hereinafter EAD)

2.1 Intended use

The intended use of Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is to reinstate the fire resistance performance of rigid floors and walls and flexible wall constructions where they are penetrated by various insulated plastic, aluminium composite and metallic pipes.

The specific elements of construction that the system Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B may be used to provide a penetration seal in, are as follows:

Construction-element	Construction
1. Rigid walls	The wall must have a minimum thickness 100 mm and comprise concrete, aerated concrete or masonry, with a minimum density of 550 kg/m³.
2. Rigid floors	The floors must have a minimum thickness of 150 mm and comprise concrete, aerated concrete or masonry, with a minimum density of 550 kg/m³.
3. Flexible walls	The wall must have a minimum thickness of 100 mm and comprise timber or steel studs lined on both faces with minimum 2 layers of 12,5 mm thick, 'Type F' gypsum boards according to EN 520. In timber stud walls, no part of the penetration shall be closer than 100 mm to a stud, the cavity must be closed between the penetration seal and the stud and minimum 100 mm of insulation of class A1 or A2 according to EN 13501-1, is provided within the cavity between the penetration seal and the stud.

The supporting construction must be classified in accordance with EN 13501-2 for the required fire resistance period. The System “Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” may be used to provide a penetration seal with insulated plastic, aluminium composite and metallic pipes

There is no minimum separation between adjacent seals

Services in walls shall be supported at maximum 400mm from the face of the separating element for walls, and 400 mm above the surface of the floor.

2.2 Use conditions

“Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” is intended for use in internal conditions with humidity lower than 85 % RH excluding temperatures below 0° C, without exposure to rain or UV, and can therefore - according to EAD 350454-00-1104, clause 1.2.1 - be categorized as Type Z_2.

2.3 Working life

The provisions made in this European Technical Assessment are based on an assumed working life of “Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” of 10 years, provided the conditions laid down in the technical literature of the manufacturer relating to packaging, transport, storage, installation, use and repair are met.

The indications given on the intended working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer or the Technical Assessment Body, but are to be regarded only as a means for selecting the appropriate product in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

The real working life might be, in normal use conditions, considerably longer without major degradation affecting the Basic requirements for construction works.

2.4 Manufacturing

The European Technical Assessment is issued for the product on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with the Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to the Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik before the changes are introduced.

The Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik will decide whether or not such changes affect the European Technical Assessment and consequently the validity of the CE marking on the basis of the European Technical Assessment and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the European Technical Assessment, shall be necessary.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

Basic requirements for construction works	Essential characteristic	Method of verification	Performance
BWR 2	Reaction to fire	EN 13501-1:2007	Clause 3.1.1 of the ETA
	Resistance to fire	EN 13501-2:2007	Clause 3.1.2 of the ETA
BWR 3	Air permeability	No performance assessed	
	Water permeability	No performance assessed	
	Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances	No performance assessed	
BWR 4	Mechanical resistance and stability	No performance assessed	
	Resistance to impact / movement	No performance assessed	
	Adhesion	No performance assessed	
	Durability	EOTA TR 024:2006	Clause 3.3.4 of the ETA
BWR 5	Airborne sound insulation	No performance assessed	
BWR 6	Thermal properties	No performance assessed	
	Water vapour permeability	No performance assessed	

3.1 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

3.1.1 Reaction to fire

“Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” is classified ‘E’ in accordance with EN 13501-1.

3.1.2 Resistance to fire

“Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” has been tested in accordance with EN 1366-3: 2009 based upon the test results and the field of direct application specified within EN 1366-3: 2009, the system Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B has been classified in accordance with EN 13501-2, as given in Annex C.

The seals may only be penetrated by the services described in Annex C; other parts or support constructions must not penetrate the seal.

The service support construction must be fixed to the building element containing the penetration seal or a suitable adjacent building element, in such a manner that in the case of fire, no additional load is imposed on the seal. Furthermore, it is assumed that the unexposed face support is maintained for the required period of fire resistance.

Pipes must be perpendicular to the seal surface.

It is assumed that compressed air systems are switched off by other means in the case of fire.

The function of the pipe seal in case of pneumatic dispatch systems, pressurised air systems etc. is guaranteed only when the systems are shut off in case of fire.

The assessment does not cover the avoidance of destruction of the seal or of the abutting building element(s) by forces caused by temperature changes in case of fire. This has to be considered when designing the piping system.

This European Technical Assessment does not address any risks associated with leakage of dangerous liquids or gases caused by failure of the pipe(s) in case of fire.

The classifications relate to C/U (capped inside the furnace/uncapped outside) for metal pipes and U/C (capped outside/uncapped inside the furnace) for plastic and composite pipes. For further information refer to national regulations.

The durability assessment does not take account of the possible effect of substances permeating through the pipe on the penetration seal.

3.2 Hygiene, health and the environment (BWR 3)

3.2.1 Air permeability

No performance assessed.

3.2.2 Water permeability

No performance assessed.

3.2.3 Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances

No performance assessed.

3.3 Safety and accessibility in use (BWR 4)

3.3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

No performance assessed.

3.3.2 Resistance to impact/movement

No performance assessed.

3.3.3 Adhesion

No performance assessed.

3.3.4 Durability

“Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” has been tested in accordance with EOTA Technical Report TR024 for the intended use condition.

“Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B” is therefore appropriate for use in internal conditions with humidity lower than 85 % RH excluding temperatures below 0° C, without exposure to rain or UV, and can therefore - according to EAD 350454-00-1104, clause 1.2.1 - be categorized as Type Z_2.

3.4 Protection against noise (BWR 5)

3.4.1 Airborne sound insulation

No performance assessed.

3.5 Energy economy and heat retention (BWR 6)

3.5.1 Thermal properties

No performance assessed

3.5.2 Water vapour permeability

No performance assessed.

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

According to the Decision 1999/454/EC[1], amended by Decision 2001/596/EC[2] of the European Commission the system(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance (see Annex V of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011) is given in the following table.

Product(s)	**Intended use(s)**	**Level(s) or class(es)** (resistance to fire)	**System** of assessment and verification of constancy of performance
Fire Stopping and Fire Sealing Products	for fire compartmentation and/or fire protection or fire performance	any	1

In addition, according to the Decision 1999/454/EC, amended by Decision 2001/596/EC of the European Commission the system(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance, with regard to reaction to fire, is given the following table.

Product(s)	**Intended use(s)**	**Level(s) or class(es)** (reaction to fire)	**System** of assessment and verification of constancy of performance
Fire Stopping and Fire Sealing Products	For uses subject to regulations on reaction to fire	A1*, A2*, B*, C*	1
		A1**, A2**, B**, C**, D, E	3
		(A1 to E)***, F	4

* Products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material)

** Products/materials not covered by footnote (*)

*** Products/materials that do not require to be tested for reaction to fire (e.g. products/materials of class A1 according to Commission Decision 96/603/EC, as amended)

[1] Official Journal of the European Communities no. L 178, 14.7.1999, p. 52

[2] Official Journal of the European Communities no. L 209, 2.8.2001, p. 33

5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited with the Technical Assessment Body Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik.

The notified product certification body shall visit the factory at least twice a year for surveillance of the manufacturer.

Issued in Vienna on 28.12.2020
by Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik

The original document is signed by:

Rainer Mikulits
Managing Director

ANNEX A
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

A.1 References to standards mentioned in the ETA

EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests
EN 13501-2	Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 2: Classification using test data from fire resistance tests

A.2 Other reference documents

EOTA TR 024	Characterisation, Aspects of Durability and Factory Production Control for Reactive Materials, Components and Products
EAD 350454-00-1104	Fire stopping and fire sealing products: Penetration Seals

ANNEX B

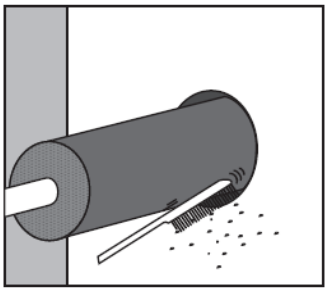
DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT "HILTI FIRESTOP BANDAGE CFS-B":

A detailed specification of the product is contained in document "Evaluation Report" relating to this European Technical Assessment ETA-20/0993 of "Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B" which is a non-public part of this ETA.

B.1 Installation

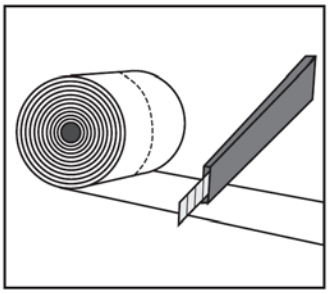
Installation of "Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B" shall be conducted as follows:

1



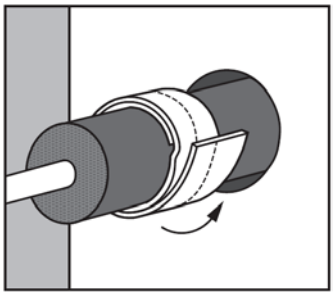
Clean opening.

2



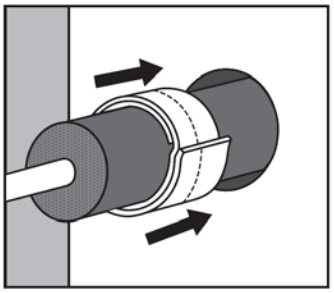
Cut Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B to fit the outside diameter of the insulation. Consider the number of 2 layers.

3



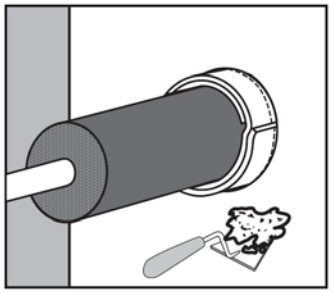
Wrap Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B around the insulation. Secure the bandage with steel bands or wire (≥ 0,7 mm)

4



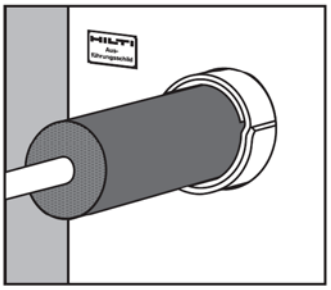
Install Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B on both sides within the opening in a depth of 62,5 mm.

5



Close the remaining gap with mortar or gypsum.

6



If it is necessary, an additional insulation over the bandage has to be installed.

Two layers of bandage are required around the pipe/insulation.

B.2 Use, maintenance, repair

"Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B" should be installed and used as described earlier in this document.
"Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B" seals which are damaged should not be used or if damaged after installation, should be removed and replaced with undamaged bandages.
In the area covered by the ETA when the set up recommendation have been followed there is no maintenance protocol to be followed.

ANNEX C

RESISTANCE TO FIRE CLASSIFICATION OF PENETRATION SEALS MADE OF "HILTI FIRESTOP BANDAGE CFS-B"

Intended use of pipes and reference to relevant section.

Application	Pipe Material	Flexible and rigid wall ≥ 100 mm	Rigid wall ≥ 200 mm	Floor ≥ 150mm
Heating	Copper	see C.2.1.2	see C.2.2.2	see C.2.3.2
	Steel	see C.2.1.3	see C.2.2.3	see C.2.3.3
	Alu Composite Pipes	see C.2.1.4	see C.2.2.4	see C.2.3.4
	Plastic Pipes	see C.2.1.5	-	see C.2.3.5
Potable Water	Stainless Steel	see C.2.1.3	see C.2.2.3	see C.2.3.3
	Alu Composite Pipes	see C.2.1.4	see C.2.2.4	see C.2.3.4
	Plastic Pipes	see C.2.1.5	-	see C.2.3.5
Cooling	Copper	see C.2.1.2	see C.2.2.2	see C.2.3.2
	Steel / Stainless Steel	see C.2.1.3	see C.2.2.3	see C.2.3.3
	Alu Composite Pipes	see C.2.1.4	see C.2.2.4	see C.2.3.4
	Plastic Pipes	see C.2.1.5		see C.2.3.5
Various	Copper	see C.2.1.2	see C.2.2.2	see C.2.3.2
	Steel	see C.2.1.3	see C.2.2.3	see C.2.3.3
	Alu Composite Pipes	see C.2.1.4	see C.2.2.4	see C.2.3.4
	Plastic Pipes	see C.2.1.5		see C.2.3.5

C.1 General Information "Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B"

C.1.1 Penetration seal and bandage installation

Pipes insulated with elastomeric combustible insulation (see Annex D) fire-stopped by wrapping the Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B twice around the insulation material.

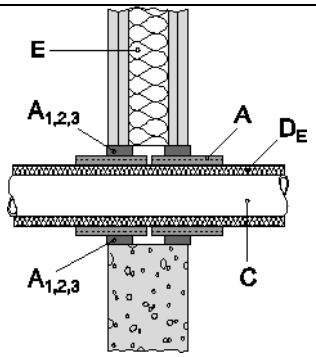
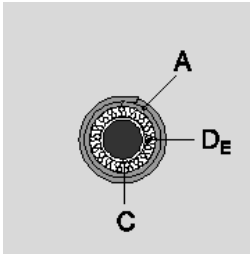
Steel wire is utilised to hold the Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B together, positioned approximately in the first quarter measured from the flank.

The Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is mounted on both sides of the penetration.

The Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is then pushed into the penetration in line with the designated marking shown on center of the Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B. In case of 100 mm thick walls the Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B was placed 50 mm inside and 75 mm outside the flexible wall.

C.1.1.1 Single penetration seal

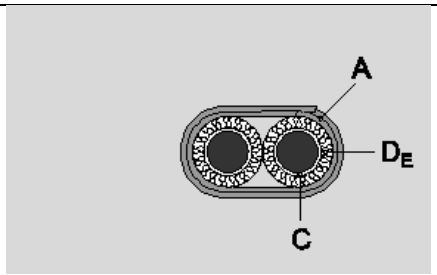
Single insulated pipes running through the penetration are sealed utilising two layers of Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B.

Installation scheme of bandage	
a) Side view	b) Front view
	

C.1.1.2 Bundled Penetration

Small aluminium composite pipes (≤ Ø 16 mm) can be wrapped together in a double penetration with the Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B.

Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B is wrapped over both insulated pipes. Fixing and positioning of the bandage is as described above.

Installation scheme of bandage
Front view of two pipes wrapped together with bandage


C.1.2 Pipe insulation with combustible and mineral wool insulation

Specific insulation thickness with corresponding classification class is shown at each section below.

C.1.2.1 Elastomeric combustible insulation

Pipes insulated with elastomeric butyl rubber based insulation material are varying in thickness from 7,7 mm up to 45 mm in configuration (CS) Continued Sustained. See also table of butyl rubber based insulation at Annex D.
Thicknesses display generally measured values and correspond to nominal values with tolerances.
Results were displayed considering EN 1366-3:2009, clause E.2.7.5.2 and E.2.7.8.2 allowing interpolation of wall thickness and diameter between tested specimens and insulation thickness, respectively.
Metallic pipes from diameter 323,9 mm on were insulated by a fixed thickness of 25 mm elastomeric butyl rubber based insulation.
Metallic pipes were tested in C/U configuration, plastic and aluminum composite pipes in U/C configuration.

C.1.2.2 Glass-fiber mineral wool insulation

Instead of elastomeric butyl rubber based insulation glass-fiber mineral wool insulation (MW EN 14303-T4-ST(+)260-MV2, e.G. Isover ML-3) could be used for direct insulation of copper and steel pipes. Specific application please see corresponding chapters.

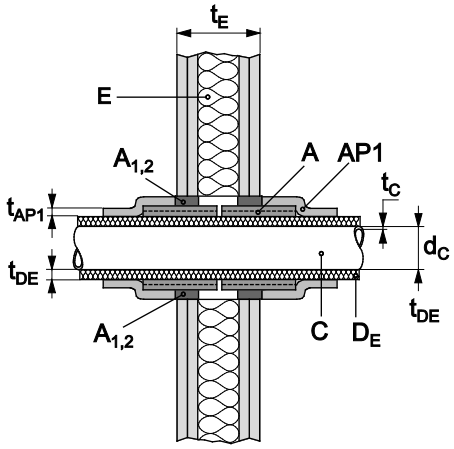
C.1.2.3 Mineral wool insulation

Insulation of mineral wool (melting point > 1000°C) has a density of at least 45 kg/m³ (e.g. Rockwool Klimarock, RS 800). Insulation thickness depends on pipe diameter. Local Interrupted (LI).

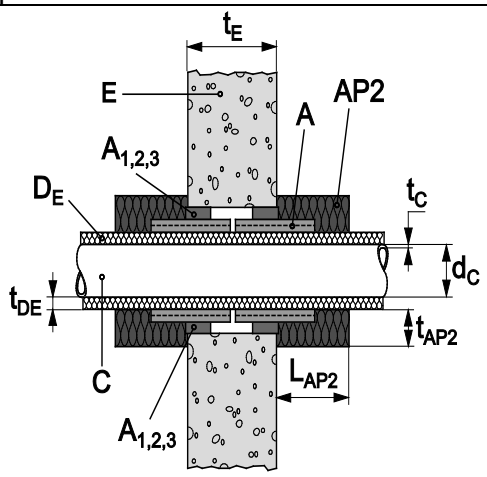
C.1.3 Additional protection

Additional insulation material (AP) is utilised for some applications and comprises of the following:

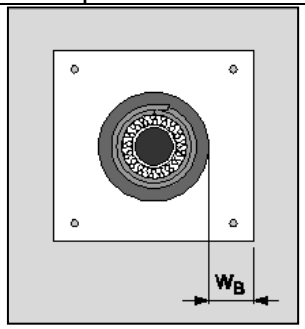
AP1: Armaflex AF elastomeric material for thermal insulation, 19 mm thick and 300 mm in length (LI) Local Interrupted



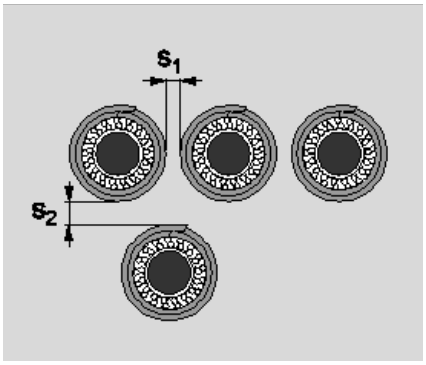
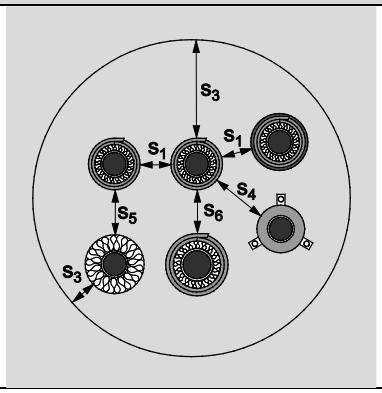
AP2: Mineral wool, Rockwool Klimarock, 40 mm thick, 250 mm in length; density approximately 45 kg/m³ (LI) Local Interrupted



AP3: Beading / Outside Framing
Beading for flexible wall (100 mm) is applied by adding boards on both sides in two layers (2x12,5 mm Type F board) fixed with drywall screws. The resulting strips around the pipe whole are at least 50 mm in width (WB). Final penetration seal thickness is 150 mm.



C.1.4 Distance to insulated pipes and other fire-stopped services

Distance of services to each other – references see below C.1.4.1 to C.1.4.5 These distances are valid for flexible, rigid wall and floor	
	

Sketches refer to round-shaped openings and their typical annular space

C.1.4.1 Distance to pipes firestopped by bandage in linear configuraton - S1

Distance is ≥ 0 mm to each other for insulated pipes wrapped by bandage CFS-B and in some cases to additional protection according classification.

C.1.4.2 Distance to pipes firestopped by bandage in cluster configuraton - S2

Distance is ≥ 0 mm to each other for insulated pipes wrapped by bandage CFS-B and in some cases to additional protection according classification.

C.1.4.3 Distances to seal edge - S3

In round openings distance to seal edge are up to 40mm. In case where no gap is left between construction and bandage, smoke tightness has to be secured.

C.1.4.4 Distance to Hilti Firestop Collar CFS-C EL - S4

Distance to Hilti Firestop Collar is shown to be zero. Please refer for detailed results the corresponding ETA 14/0085.

C.1.4.5 Distance to Mineral Wool Insulation - S5

Insulated pipes fire-stopped with Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B are tested to have a distance of zero to adjacent mineral wool (≥ 1000 C°, 45 kg/m³) insulated penetrations (see C1.2.3) or respectively to additional protection.

C.1.4.6 Distance to PE-HD / PE-Xa and PP-R pipes- S6

Distance is ≥ 0 mm to each other for insulated pipes wrapped by bandage CFS-B and in some cases to additional protection according classification.

C.1.5 Annular Gap

In flexible and rigid wall Hilti Acrylic Firestop CFS-S ACR and gypsum is used to fill annular space. Mortar and gypsum is used in rigid walls and floors in full depth.
Hilti Acrylic Firestop CFS-S ACR is applied for gaps from 0 mm -15 mm at about 25 mm in depth.
Mortar and gypsum is used in rigid walls and floors, annular space is allowed from approximately 3 up to 40 mm.

C1.6 Pipe Support

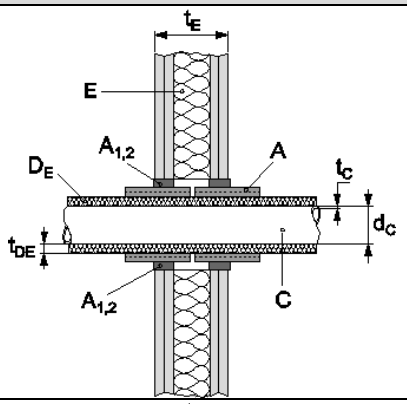
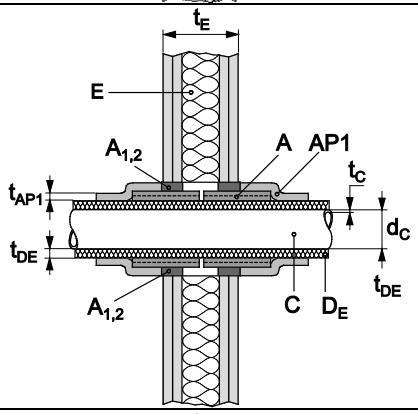
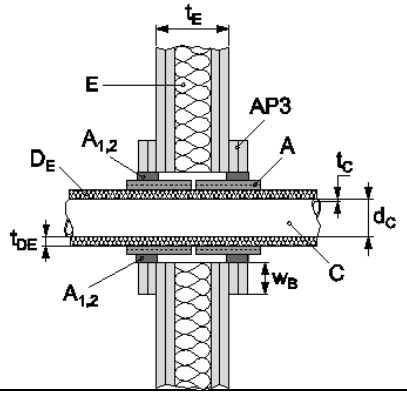
Pipes are supported in wall application at a distance of 400 mm.
In floors first support was in 400 mm distance installed from surface.

C.2 Testing of fire resistance in different constructions

C.2.1 Flexible and rigid walls (≥ 100 mm)

C.2.1.1 Setup of walls

Installation variations of insulated pipes protected by Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B

Installation examples for dry wall and rigid walls: **a) Standard installation** **b) Installation with additional protection AP1** **c) Installation with additional protection beading/outside framing (AP3)**	
a)	
b)	
c)	

C.2.1.2 Copper pipes

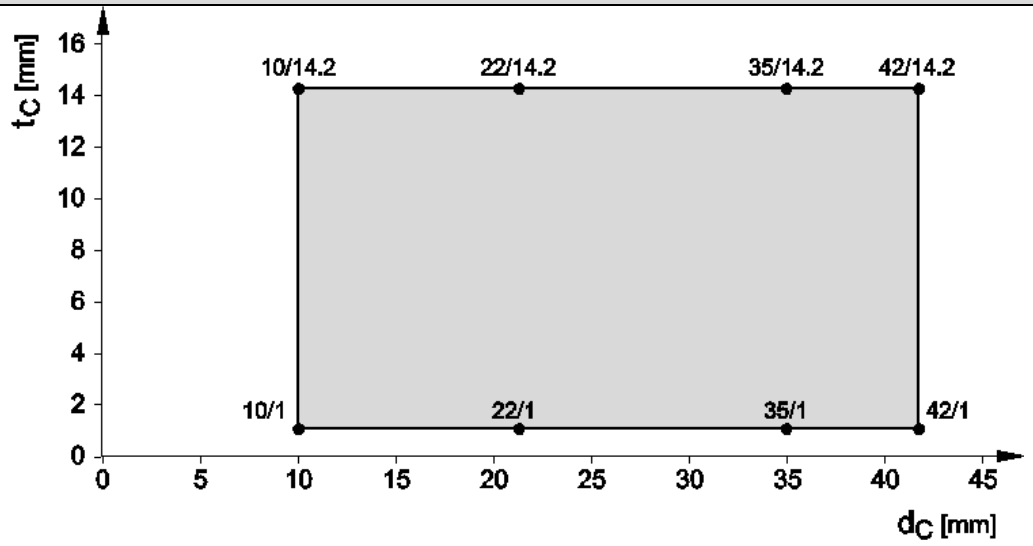
The field of application given is also valid for other metal pipes with lower heat conductivity than copper (approx. 350 W/mK at 20°C) and a melting point of minimum 1050°C.

C.2.1.2.1 Copper pipes are insulated with elastomeric butyl rubber based insulation ranging in thickness [mm] from 7,5mm till up to 36,5mm.

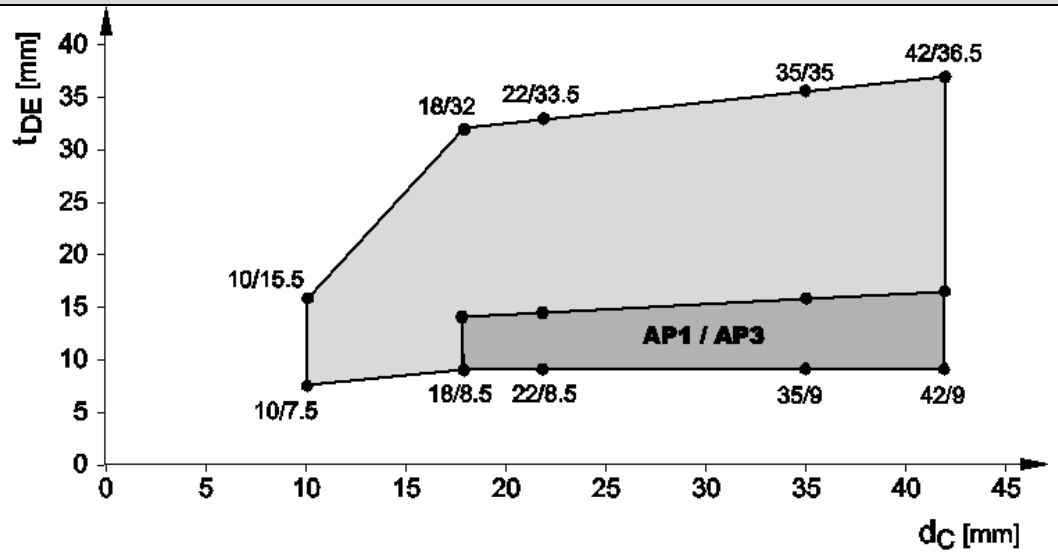
Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U		
						addition. protection	
			from	to	-	AP 1	AP 3
Copper	10 to 18	1 - 14,2	7,5	32,0	EI 90	-	-
Copper	18 to 42	1 - 14,2	8,0	36,5	EI 60	EI 90	-
Copper	18 to 42	1 - 14,2	14,0	36,5	EI 90		-
Copper	18 to 42	1 - 14,2	8,0	36,5			EI 90
Copper	10 to 35	1 - 14,2	7,5	35,0			EI 120
[1a,2]Copper	10 to 54	1 - 14,2	30	30	EI 90		
[1a,1,2]Copper	28 to 88,9	1/2 - 14,2	10/30	100		EI 90	
[2]Copper	88,9	2 - 14,2	100	100		EI 120	

[1a] zero separation of pipes from 30 mm insulation on to each other and 100mm to other services
[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2

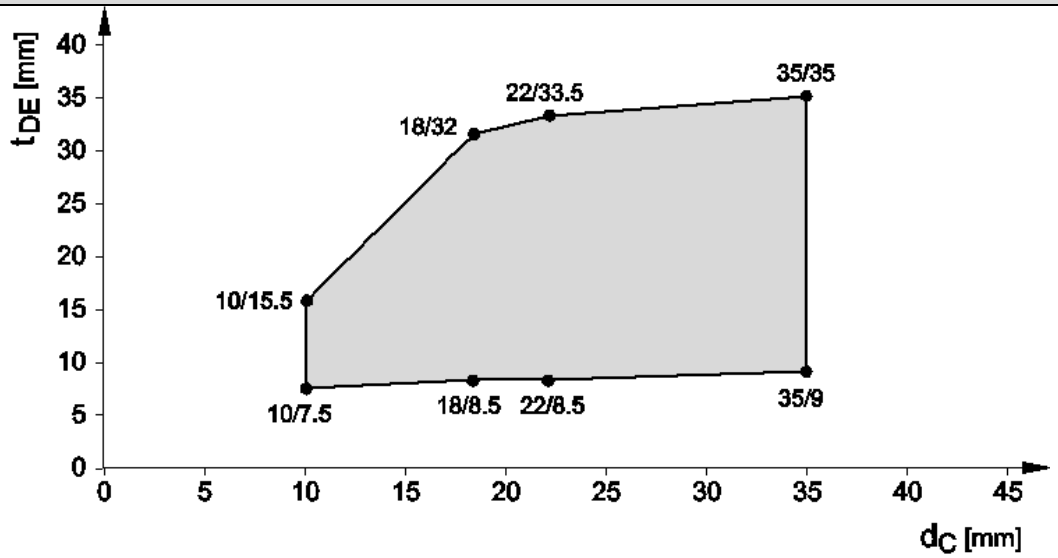
Copper pipe – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (II) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



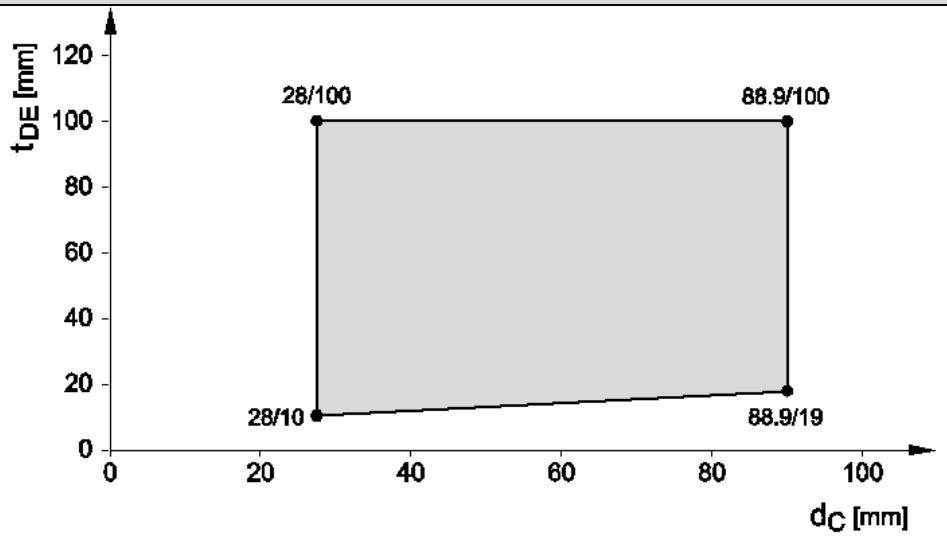
Copper pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) – EI 90, C/U (plus AP1 or AP3)
Thin insulation thickness aquires at higher pipe diameter additional protection (AP1 or AP3; dark area)
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Copper pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) – EI 120, C/U plus AP3
Additional protection AP3 – penetration seal thickness 150 mm
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Copper pipes (Ø 28- 88,9), wall (≥ 100 mm) – EI 90 C/U
Butyl rubber based flexible foam insulation or glass-fiber mineralwool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.1.2.2 Copper pipes with preinstalled Wicu Flex PE Insulation

Copper pipes are pre-insulated with PE insulation (CS) ranging in thickness [mm] from 12 mm up to 22 mm.

Copper Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U	
			from	to	-	AP 3
PE Insulation Wicu flex	12 to 22	1,0/1,5 to 14,2	6	6	EI 60	EI 120-

C.2.1.2.3 Copper pipes with PUR insulation

Copper pipes are insulated with PUR insulation of density 39,4 kg/m³ ranging in thickness [mm] from 12 mm up to 54 mm (CS).

Copper Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U	
			from	to	-	AP 3
PUR Insulation	12 to 54	1,0/1,5 to 14,2	10	50	EI 60	EI 90-

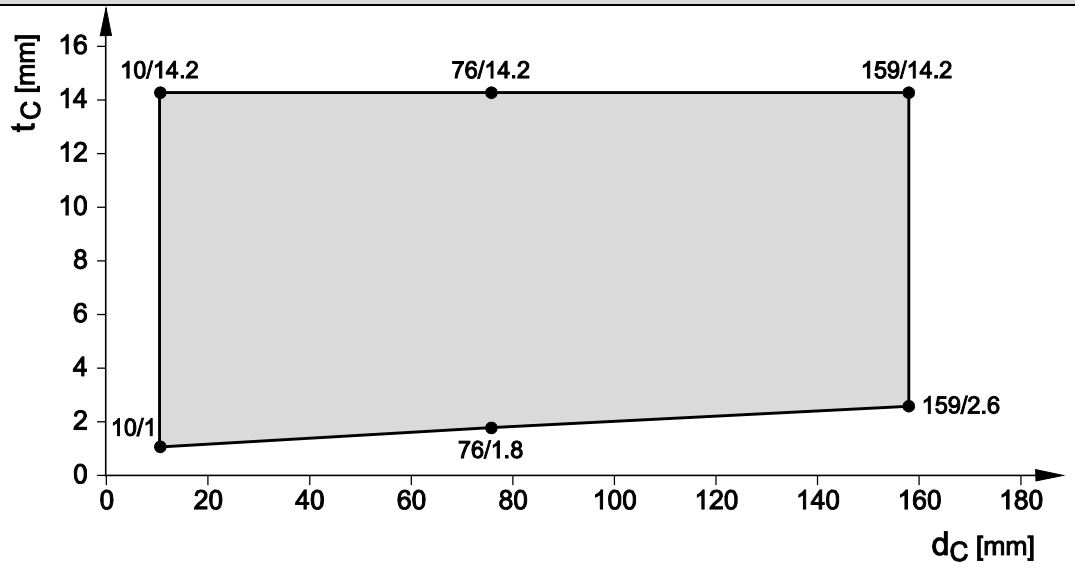
C.2.1.3 Steel Pipes

Applying Annex E1.3.2 of DIN EN 1366-3:2009 the field of application given above for copper pipes is also valid for other metal pipes with lower heat conductivity than copper and a melting point of minimum 1050°C, e.g. unalloyed steel, low alloyed steel, cast iron, stainless steel, Ni alloys (NiCu, NiCr, NiMo alloys) and Ni.

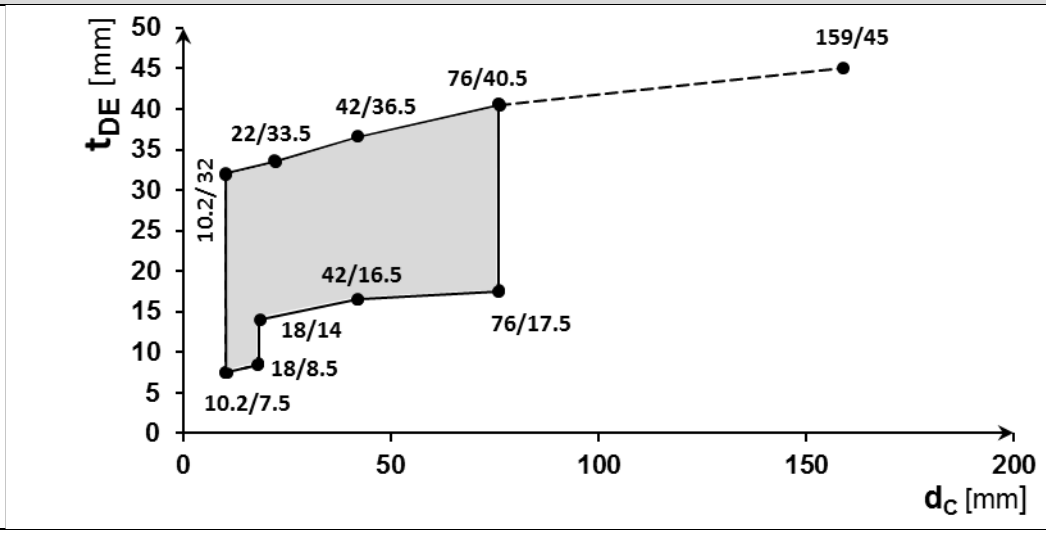
Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U		
			from	to	-	AP 1	AP 3
Steel	10,2 to 18	1 - 14,2	7,5	33,5	EI 90		
Steel	10,2 - 60	1 - 14,2	7,5	39			EI 120
Steel	18 to 42	1 - 14,2	8,5	36,5	EI 60	EI 90	
Steel	18 to 42	1 - 14,2	14,0	36,5	EI 90		
Steel	42,4 to 76	1,4 - 14,2	16,5	40,5	EI 90		
Steel	42,4 to 76	1,4 - 14,2	9,0	40,5		EI 90	
Steel	10,2 to 76	1 - 14,2	7,5	40,5		EI 90	
Steel	76 to 159	1,8/2,6 - 14,2	40,5	45	EI 120		
Steel[1a,1,2]	28 to 88,9	1/2 - 14,2	10/30	100		EI 90	
Steel[1,2]	88,9 to 114,3	2,0 – 14,2	40	40		EI 90	

[1a] zero separation of pipes from 30 mm insulation on to each other and 100mm to other services
[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2

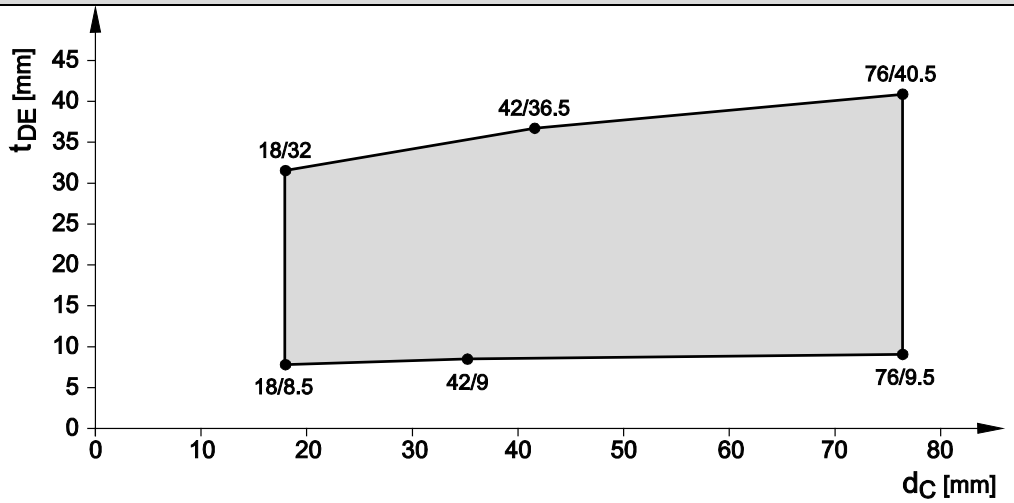
Steel pipe, flexible wall (≥ 100 mm) – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (t_C) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



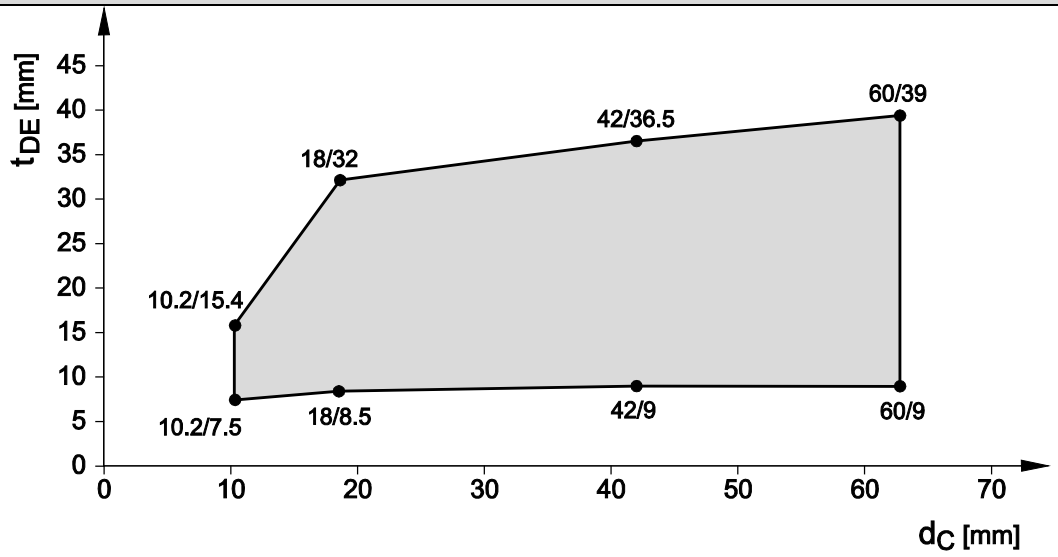
Steel pipes, flexible wall (≥100 mm) – EI 90 / EI 120 (dotted line) C/U
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



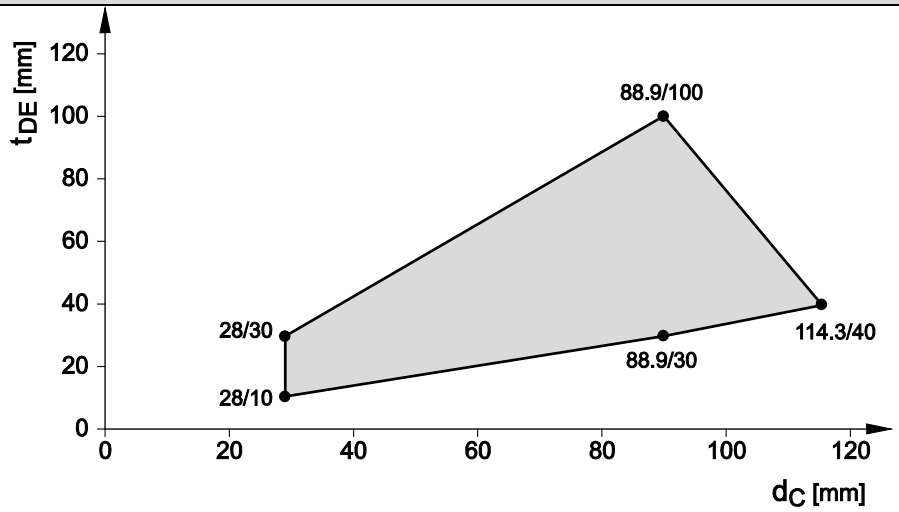
Steel pipes, wall (≥100 mm) – EI 90, C/U plus AP1
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) – EI 120, C/U plus beading (AP3)
Additional protection AP3, thickness of penetration seal 150 mm
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes, walls (≥ 100 mm) – EI 90 with AP1, C/U
Butyl rubber based flexible foam insulation or glass-fiber mineral wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.1.4 Aluminum Composite Pipes

Aluminum composite pipes were available only at one pipe thickness for each diameter.

C.2.1.4.1 Aluminum Composite Pipes insulated with butyl rubber based flexible foam

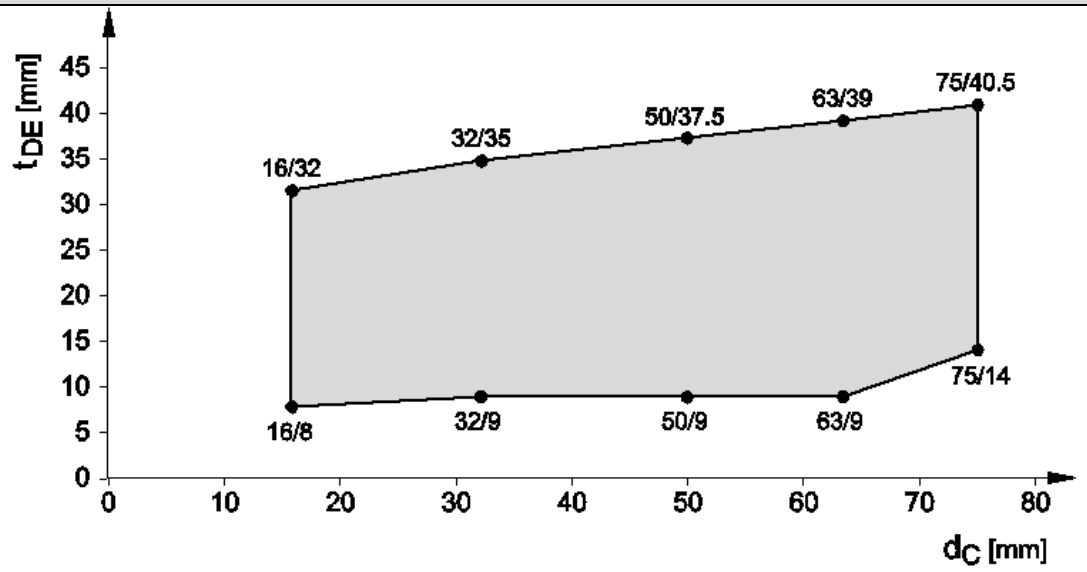
Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C		
			From	To			AP3
Fränkische Rohrwerke	Alpex F50 Profi	16 to 32	8,0	35,0	EI 90		
		32 to 40	9,0	36,5	EI 60		
		32 to 50	9,0	37,5			EI 120
		50 to 75	9,0	40,5	EI 60		
		50 to 75	37,5	40,5	EI 120		
Geberit*	Mepla	16 to 32	0	0	EI 90[2]		
		16 to 32	8,0	35,0	EI 90		
		32 to 40	9,0	36,5	EI 60		
		32 to 50	9,0	37,5			EI 120
		50 to 75	9,0	40,5	EI 60		
		50 to 75	37,5	40,5	EI 120		
Georg Fischer	Sanipex	16 to 32	8,0	35,0	EI 90		
		32 to 40	9,0	36,5	EI 60		
		32 to 50	9,0	37,5			EI 120
		50 to 63	9,0	39,5	EI 60		
IVT	PRINETO Stabilrohr	17 to 52	8,0	37,5	EI 90		
		52 to 63	9,0	39,5	EI 60		
		17 to 63	32	39,5	EI 120		
KeKelit	KELOX KM 110	16 to 75	8,0	40,5	EI 90		
		16 to 75	32	40,5	EI 120		
Rehau	Rautitan stabil	16 to 40	8,0	36,5	EI 90		
		16 to 40	32,0	36,5	EI 120[1]		
TECE	TECEflex Verbundrohr	16 to 50	8,0	37,5	EI 90		
		63	9,0	39,5	EI 60		
		16 to 63	32	40,5	EI 120		
Uponor	Unipipe plus	16 to 32	8,0	32,0	EI 120[1]		
	Unipipe MLC	40 to 63	9,0	39,5			EI 90[2]
Viega	SANIFIX Fosta-Rohr	16 to 32	8,0	33,0	EI 120[1]		
		32 to 63	9,0	39,5	EI 60		
		32 to 50	9,0	37,5			EI 120
		16 to 63	32	39,5	EI 120		
	Raxofix	16 to 40	8,0	35,0	EI 120[1]		
		40 to 63	9,0	39,5	EI 60		EI 120

[1] EI 90 for zero distance, 400 mm first support
[2] first pipe support 250 mm, distance to next service 100 mm

Small pipes (≤ Ø 16 mm) can be wrapped in a twin manner with bandage and perform EI 120

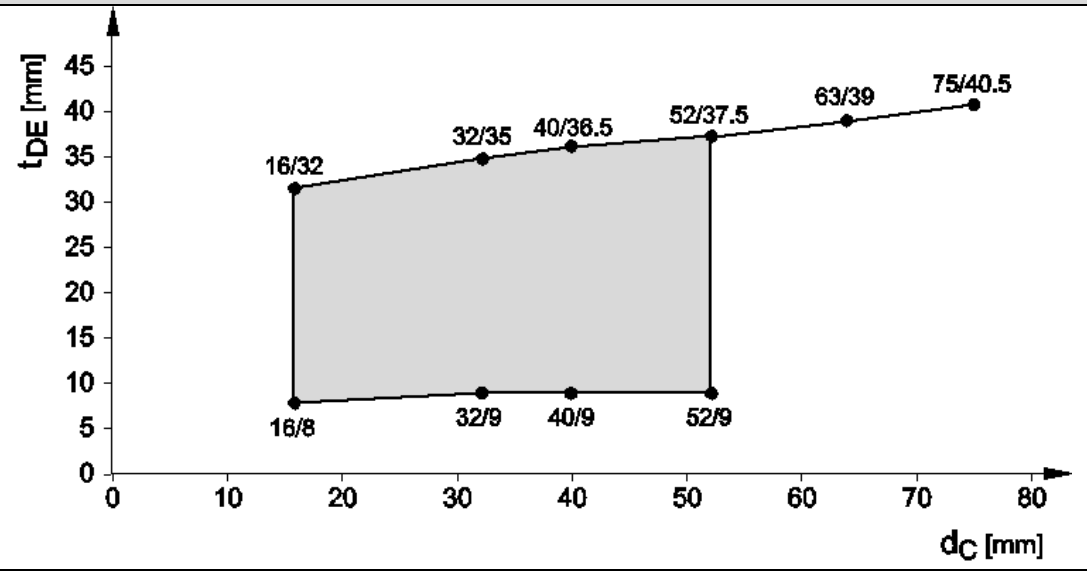
Graph shows results simplified, for all details see table above.

Aluminium Composite Pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 60, U/C
All specimens listed
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



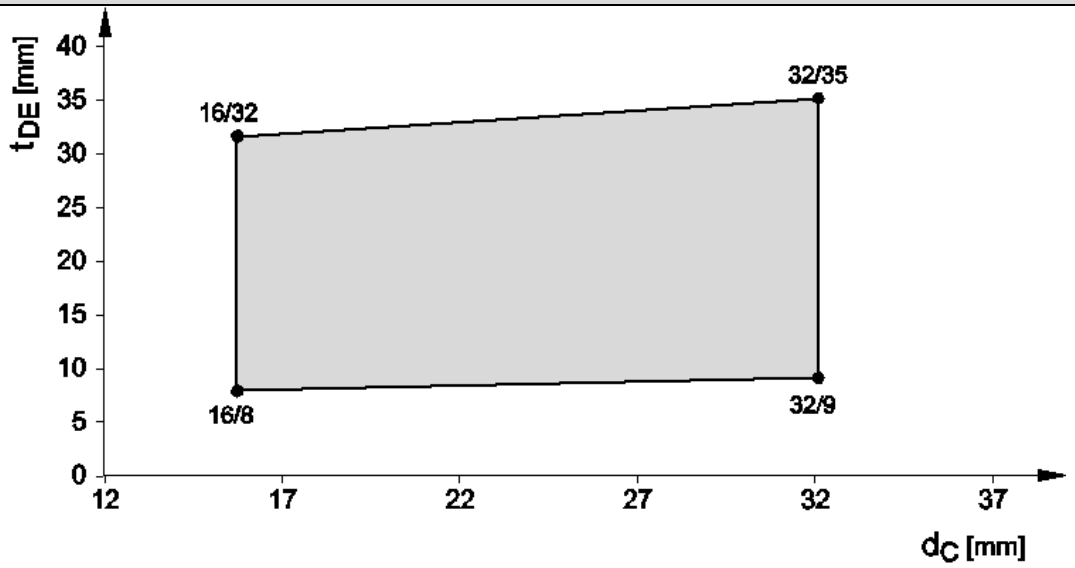
Group 1 of composite pipes (grey shaded) – Brand: Kekelit (Kelox), IVT (Prineto Stabil Rohr), Rehau (≤ 40 mm; Rautitan stabil), TECEflex

Aluminium Composite Pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 90, U/C
All pipes of group 1
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)

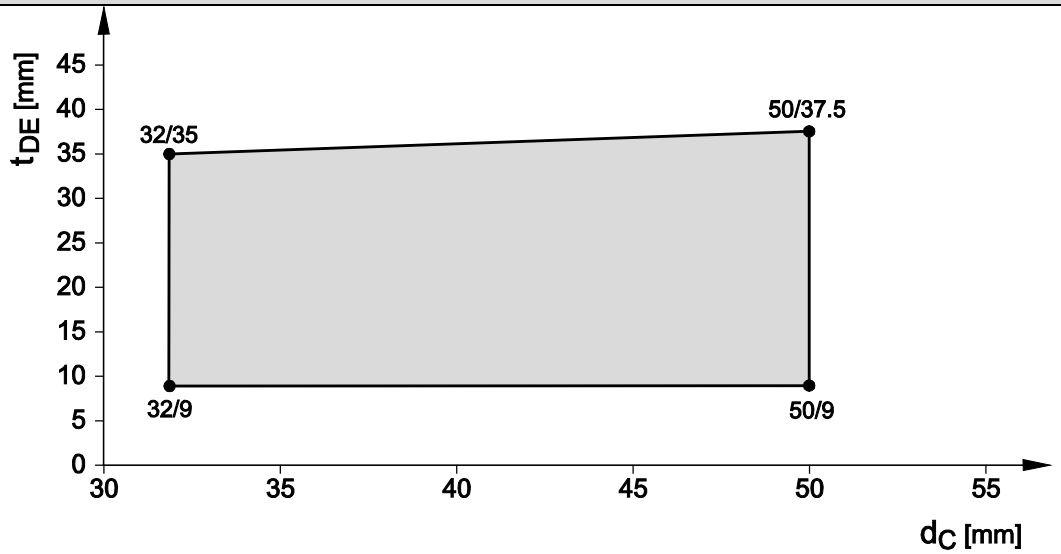


Group 2 of composite pipes - Brand: Fränkische Rohrwerke (Alpex System), Geberit (Mepla), Georg Fischer (Sanipex), Viega (Sanifix Fosta), Uponor (Unipipe Plus)

Aluminium Composite Pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 90, U/C
All pipes of group 2
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Aluminium Composite Pipes, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 120, U/C plus beading
All pipes of group 2 *
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



* Uponor MLC - EI 90

C.2.1.4.2 Aluminium Composite Pipes with protection pipe and or pre-insulated closed-cell PE foam

Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
			From	To	
Geberit	Mepla pre-insulated	16 to 26	6,0	13,0	EI 120
KeKelit Kelox[1]	Pro KM 130	14 to 32	9,0	9,0	EI 120
	Plus KM 134	14 to 32	4,0	9,0	EI 120
	Pro KM 140	16 to 20	PE HD	tube	EI 120
	Plus KM 144	16 to 20	4+ PE	HD tube	EI 120
Uponor[1]	Unipipe plus	16 to 25	4,0	10,0	EI 120
	Unipipe MLC	16 to 20	PE HD	tube	EI 120

[1] PE Foam has fire resistance classified according EN 13501-1 as E

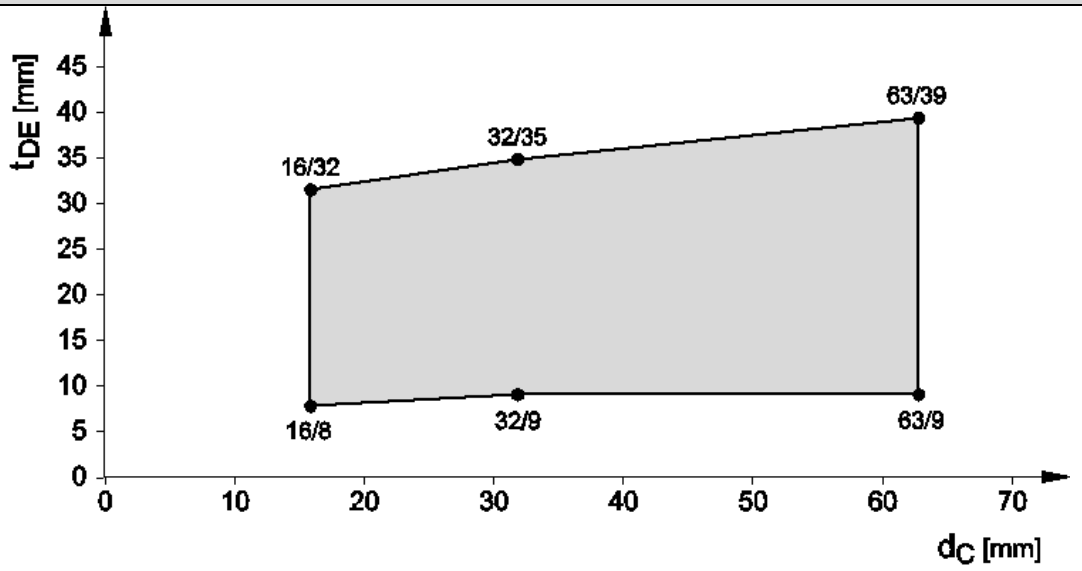
C.2.1.5 Plastic pipes

C.2.1.5.2 Plastic pipes made of PE-Xa (EN ISO 15875) and PE (EN 12201-2)

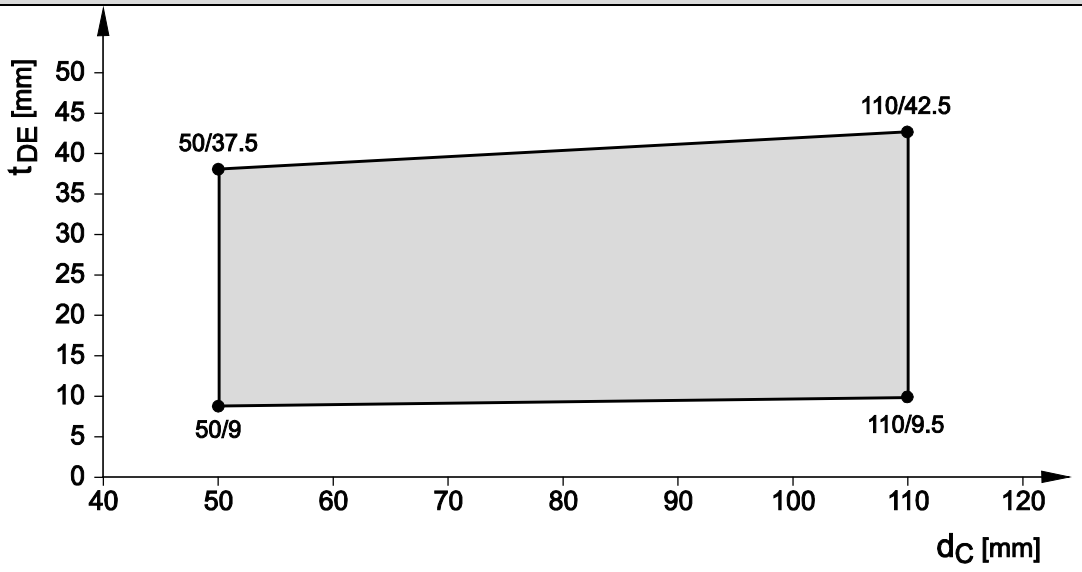
Pipe insulation was butyl rubber based flexible foam.

Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification U/C
			from	to	
PE-Xa Rautitan Flex	16 to 63	2,2 to 8,6	8,0	39,0	EI 120
PE / XSC 50 Wavin TS PE 100	50 to 110	4,6 to 10	9,0	42,5	EI 120

Plastic pipes PE-X according EN ISO 15875, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 120, U/C
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Plastic pipes PE-HD according EN 12201-2, wall (≥ 100 mm) - EI 120, U/C
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.1.5.2 Plastic pipes made of PP-R (EN 15874 / DIN 8077/78 / ISO 21003)

Plastic pipes are insulated with butyl rubber based flexible foam.

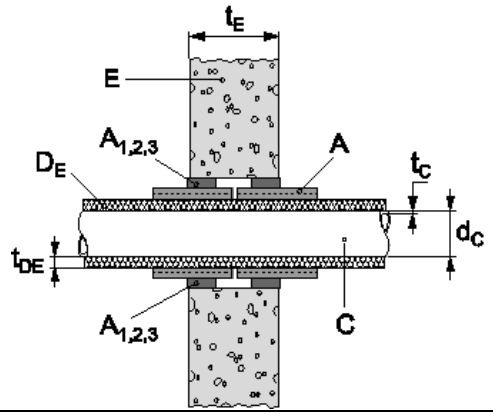
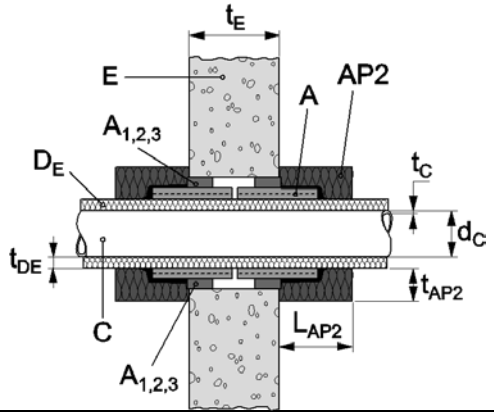
Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Wall thickness (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
				From	To	
Aquaterm	Green[1,3]	20 to 110	1,9 to 10	8,0	40,5	EI 120*
	Blue[1,3]	20 to 110	1,9 to 10	8,0	40,5	EI 120*
Poloplast	Polo-Polymutan ML5[2]	20 to 75	2,8 to 10,3	8,5	40,5	EI 120*
	Polo-Polymutan[3]	20 to 75	1,9 to 6,8	8,0	40,5	EI 90
	Polo-Tersia[3]	20 to 75	1,9 to 12,5	8,0	40,5	EI 90
Kekelit Ketrix	Cryolen Polyolefinblend[1]	20 to 75	1,9 to 6,8	8,0	40,5	EI 90

* for zero distance and / or 400 mm first pipe support classification is EI 90 U/C
[1] according EN 15874
[2] according ISO 21003
[3] according DIN 8077/78

C.2.2 Rigid Wall (≥ 200 mm)

C.2.2.1 Set-up of rigid wall

The wall must have a minimum thickness of 200 mm and comprise of concrete, aerated concrete or masonry, with a minimum density of 550 kg/m³.
Installation variants of insulated pipes protected by Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B

Installation examples:	
Standard installation	**Installation with additional protection AP2**
	

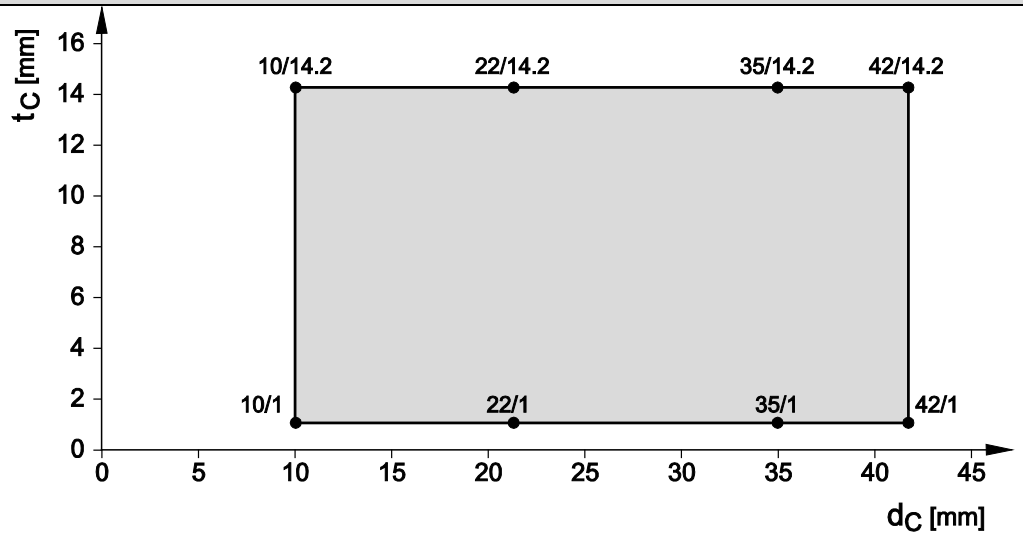
C.2.2.2 Copper Pipes

C.2.2.2.1 Copper Pipes with butyl rubber based insulation or glass wool insulation

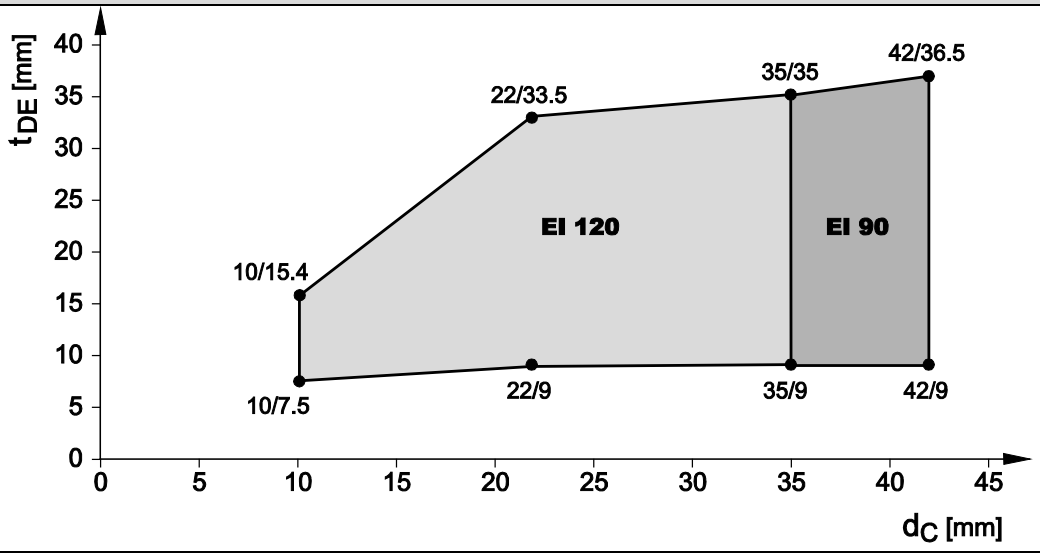
Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U
			from	to	
			Ø small	Ø big	-
Copper	10 to 42	1 - 14,2	7,5	36,5	EI 90
Copper	10 to 35	1 - 14,2	7,5	35,0	EI 120
[1,2]Copper	28 to 88,9	1/2 - 14,2	10/19	100	EI 90

[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2

Copper pipe, rigid wall (≥ 200 mm) – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (t_C) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Copper pipes, rigid wall (≥ 200 mm) – EI 120 / EI 90, C/U
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.2.3 Steel pipes

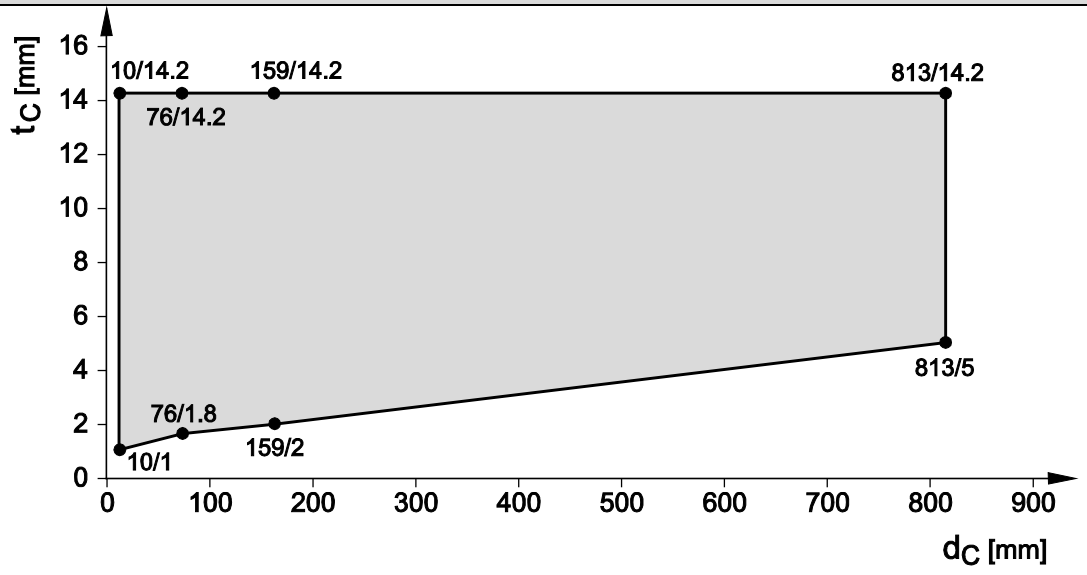
Applying Annex E1.3.2 of DIN EN 1366-3:2009 the field of application given in C.2.2.2 for copper pipes is also valid for other metal pipes with lower heat conductivity than copper and a melting point of minimum 1050°C, e.g. unalloyed steel, low alloyed steel, cast iron, stainless steel, Ni alloys (NiCu, NiCr, NiMo alloys) and Ni.

Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U	
			from	to	-	AP 2
Steel	10,2 to 60	1 to 14,2	7,5	39	EI120	
Steel	76 to 159	1,8 to 14,2	17,5	45	EI 90	
Steel	159	2 to 14,2	16	45	EI 120	
Steel	159 to 813	2 to 14,2	25	25		EI 120
Steel[1a,1,2]	28 to 88,9	1/2 to 14,2	10/30	30	EI 90	
Steel[1,2]	88,9 to 159	2,0 to 14,2	40	80	EI 90	

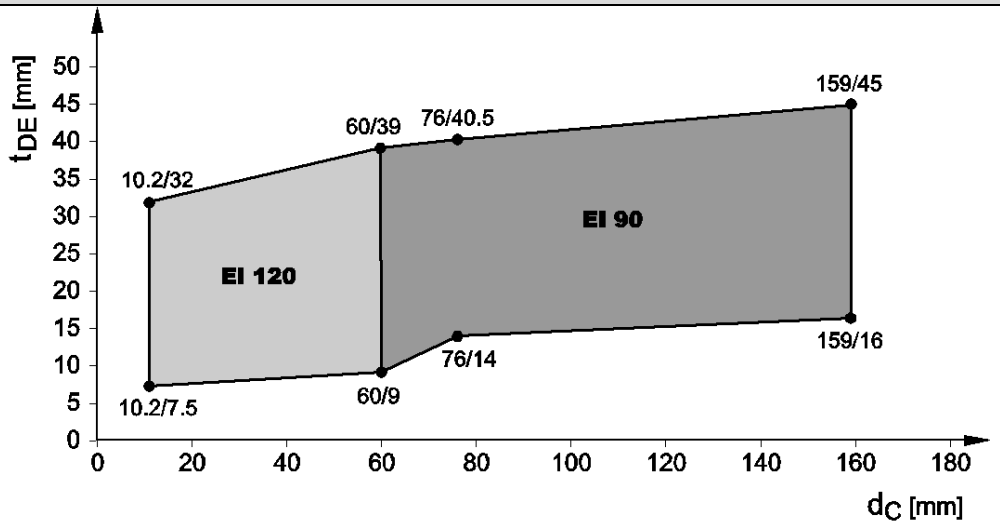
[1a] EI 120; zero separation of pipes at 30 mm insulation on to each other and 100 mm to other services
[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2

AP 2 insulation was applied in a length of 500 mm for pipe Ø 813. Therefore, this is valid for pipe range from Ø 159 to Ø 813 mm.

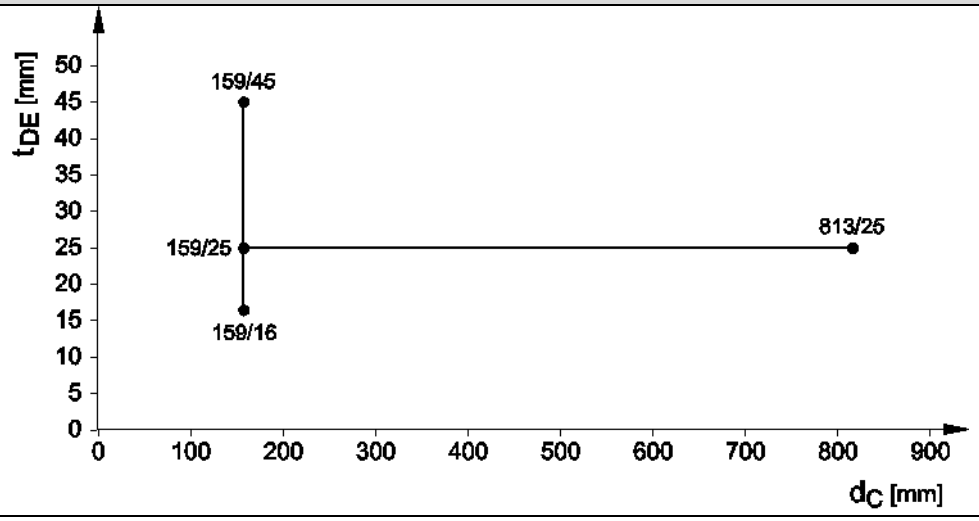
Steel pipe, rigid wall (≥ 200 mm) – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (t_C) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes, C/U, rigid wall (≥200 mm) – EI 120 /90, C/U
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes, rigid wall (≥200 mm) – EI 120, C/U
Insulated large pipes from Ø 159 up to 813 mm
Elastomeric insulation plus additional protection mineralwool (AP2, Klimarock 40 mm)
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



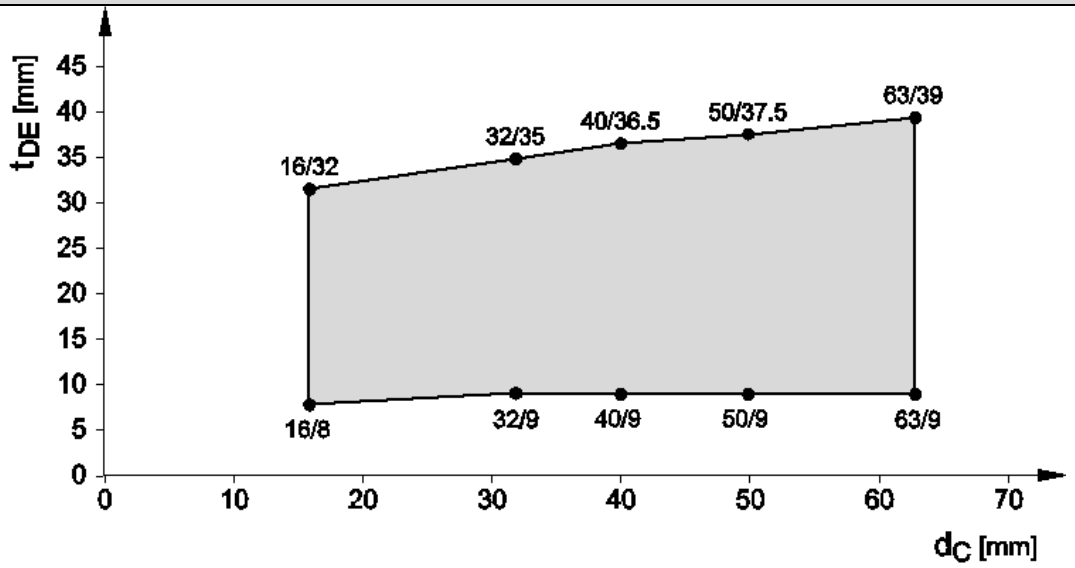
C.2.2.4 Aluminium Composite Pipes

Alumninium composite pipes were available only at one pipe thickness for each diameter.

Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
			from	to	
Fränkische Rohrwerke	Alpex F50 Profi	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
Geberit	Mepla	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
Georg Fischer	Sanipex	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
IVT	PRINETO Stabilrohr	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
KeKelit	KELOX KM 110	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
Rehau	Rautitan stabil	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
TECE	TECEflex Verbundrohr	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
Viega	SANIFIX Fosta-Rohr	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120

Result is valid for composite pipes group 1 and 2 with exception Uponor (see C.2.1.4.1)

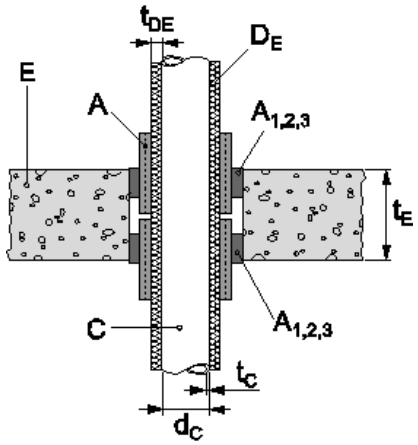
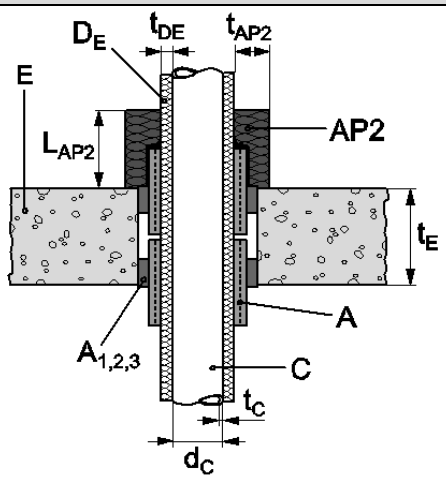
Aluminium Composite Pipes, rigid wall (≥ 200 mm) - EI 120 , U/C
All specimens group 1 and group 2 (not proven for Uponor)
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.3 Floor

C.2.3.1 Setup of floor (≥ 150 mm)

The supporting construction is build according EN 1355-3:2009 of at least lightweight concrete slabs of a thickness of 150 mm and a density of 550 kg/m³.
Installation variants of insulated pipes protected by Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B.

Installation examples:	
Standard installation	**Installation with additional protection AP2**
	

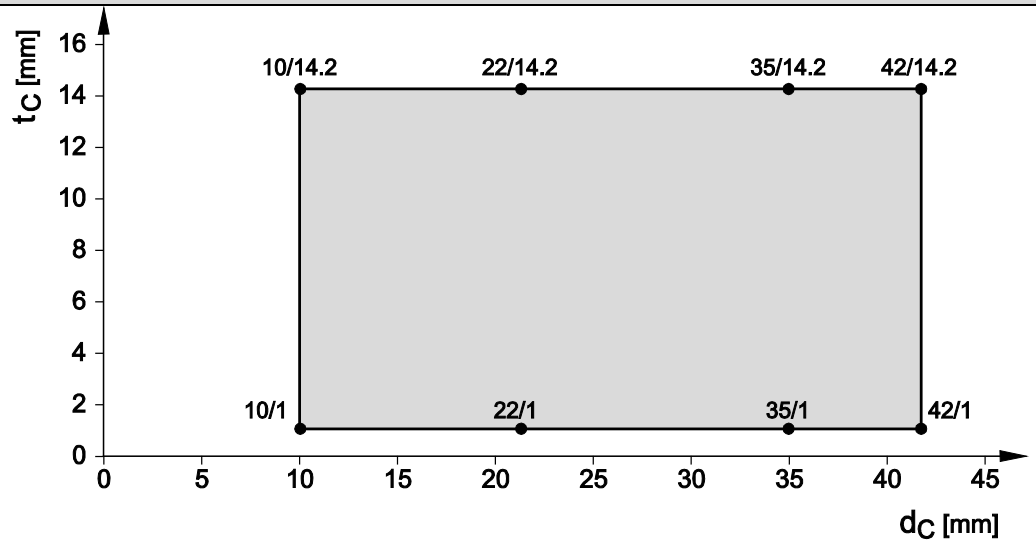
C.2.3.2 Copper Pipes

C.2.3.2.1 Copper Pipes with butyl rubber based flexible foam insulation

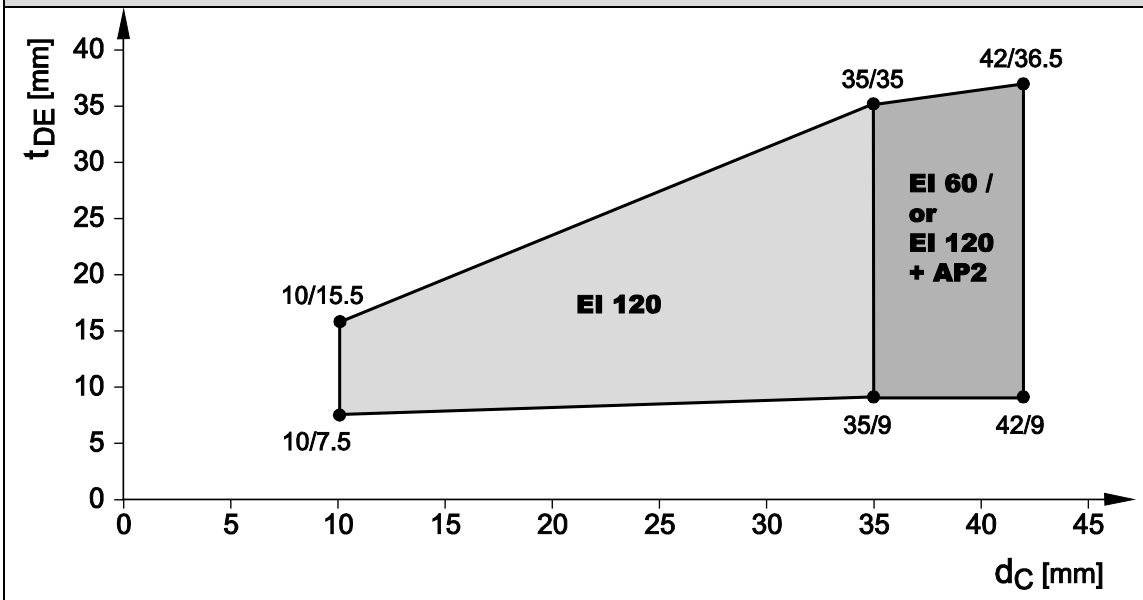
Service	**Pipe diameter d_C [mm]**	**Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]**	**Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]**		**Classification C/U**		
			from	**to**	**-**	**AP 1**	**AP 2**
Copper	10 to 35	1 - 14,2	7,5	35,0	EI 120	-	-
Copper	35 to 42	1 - 14,2	9,0	36,5	EI 60		EI 120
Copper	42	1,2	9,0	35	EI 120		
[1,2]Copper	28 to 88,9	1/2 - 14,2	10	100	EI 90		

[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2

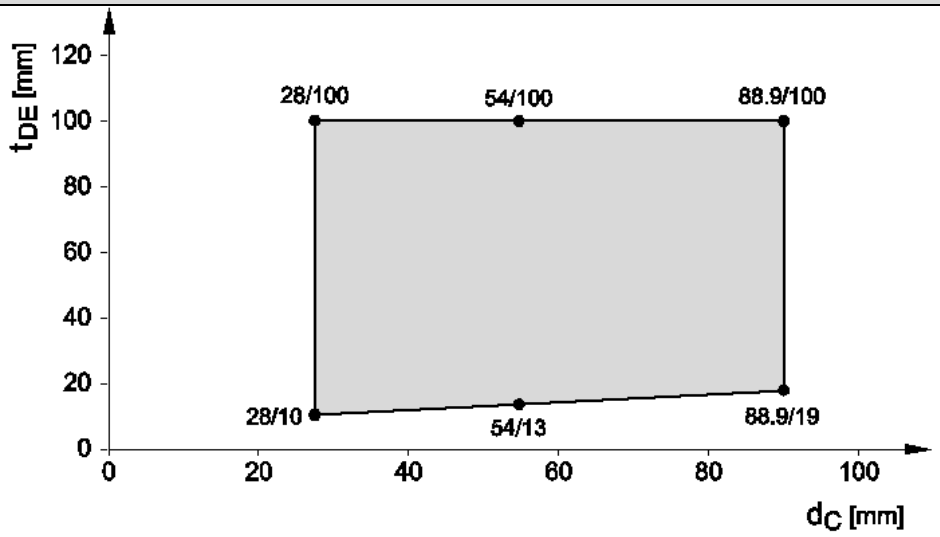
Copper pipe, rigid floor (≥ 150 mm) – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (t_C) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Copper pipes, floor (≥ 150 mm) – EI 120 / EI 60 / EI 120 plus AP2, C/U
Additional protection AP2 (mineral wool) is required from Ø 35 to 42 mm to reach EI 120
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Copper pipes (Ø 28 - 88,9), floor (≥ 150 mm) – EI 90 C/U
Butyl rubber based flexible foam insulation or glass-fiber mineralwool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.3.2.2 Copper pipes with preinstalled Wicu Flex PE Insulation

Copper pipes are pre-insulated with PE insulation (CS) ranging in thickness [mm] from 12 mm up to 22 mm.

Copper Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U-
			from	to	
Wicuflex*	22	1,0 to 14,2	6,0	6,0	EI 180

* distance to next penetration ≥ 150 mm; first pipe support ≥ 250 mm

C.2.3.2.3 Copper pipes with PUR insulation

Copper pipes are insulated with PUR insulation of density 39,4 kg/m³ ranging in thickness [mm] from 12 mm up to 54 mm (CS).

Copper Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U-
			from	to	
PUR insulation*	12 to 54	1,5 to 14,2	10,0	50,0	EI 120

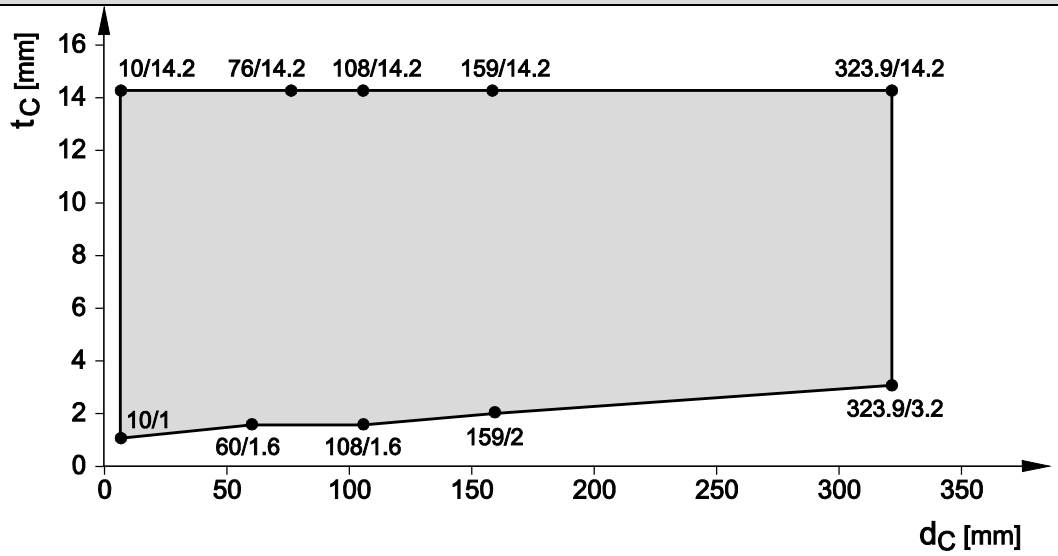
* distance to next penetration ≥150 mm; first pipe support ≥ 250 mm

C.2.3.3 Steel Pipes

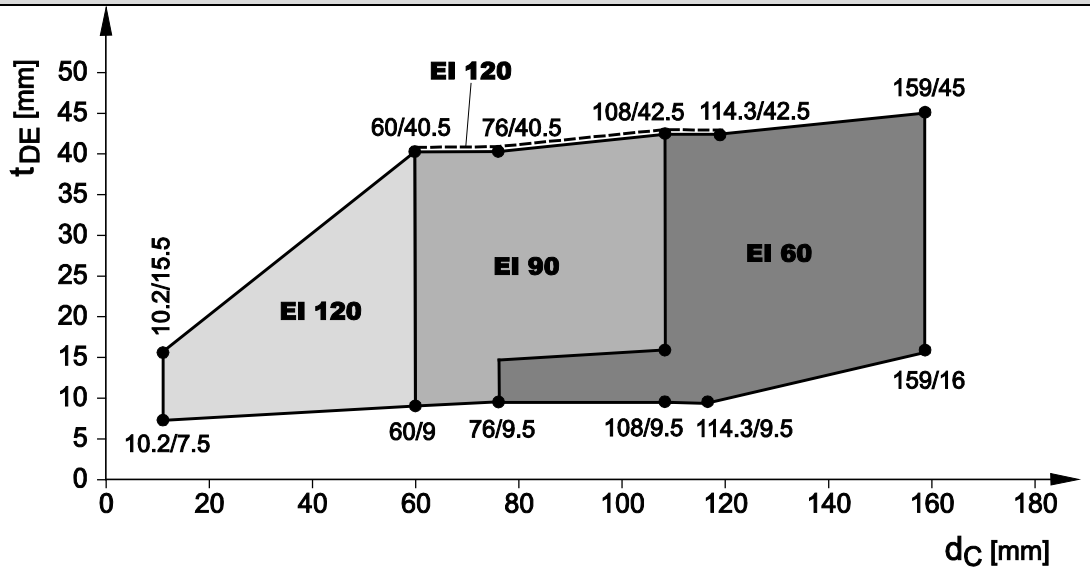
Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification C/U	
			from	to	-	AP 2
Steel	10,2 to 60	1 to 14,2	7,5	39,0	EI120	
Steel	60 to 76	1 to 14,2	9,0	40,5	EI 90	EI 120
Steel	76 to 108	1,8 to 14,2	14,0	42,5	EI 90	
Steel	10,2 to 114,3	1 to 14,2	15,5	42,5	EI 120	
Steel[3]	76 to 159	1,8 to 14,2	9,5	45		EI 120
Steel[3]	159 to 323,9	1,8 to 14,2	25	25		EI 120
Steel[4]	76 to 159	1,8 to 14,2	9,0	45	EI 60	
Steel[1,2]	88,9 to 159	2,0 to 14,2	25	80	EI 90	
Steel[1,2,5]	28 to 54	1/2 to 14,2	10	40	EI 90	

[1] separation of pipes to each other or other services 100 mm
[2] alternative glass fiber wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2
[3] till Ø159 mm insulation thickness is up to 45 mm; pipe diameters above butyl rubber based insulation is 25 mm. AP 2 – Klima Rock Insulation 40 mm at a length of 500 mm.
[4] minimal insulation thickness above Ø 114,3 mm is increased to 16 mm
[5] with only one wrapping

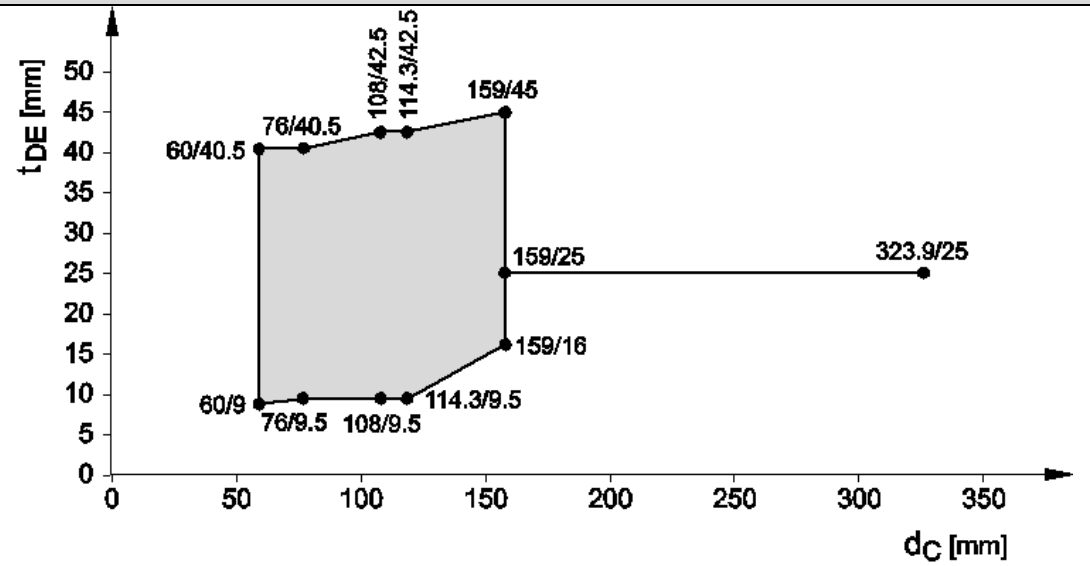
Steel pipe, floor (≥ 150 mm) – relation wall thickness towards pipe diameter
Graph shows pipe wall thickness (t_C) towards pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



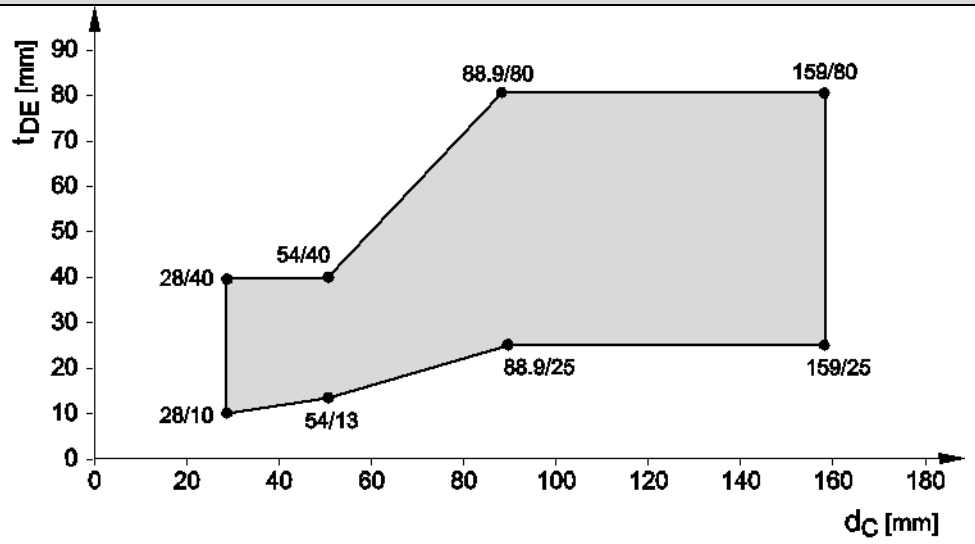
Steel pipes, floor (≥ 150 mm) – EI 120 / EI 90 / EI 60, C/U
Different insulation thickness results in distinct classifications
EI 120 classification is valid for highest insulation thickness up to Ø 114 mm (dotted line)
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes, floor (≥ 150 mm) – EI 120, C/U plus AP2
Pipes insulated with elastic butyl rubber based insulation are additional protected by AP2 (Klimarock 40 mm)
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Steel pipes (Ø 28 - 88,9), floor (≥ 150 mm) – EI 90, C/U
Butyl rubber based flexible foam insulation or glass-fiber mineral wool insulation according Annex C.1.2.2
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.3.4 Aluminium Composite Pipes

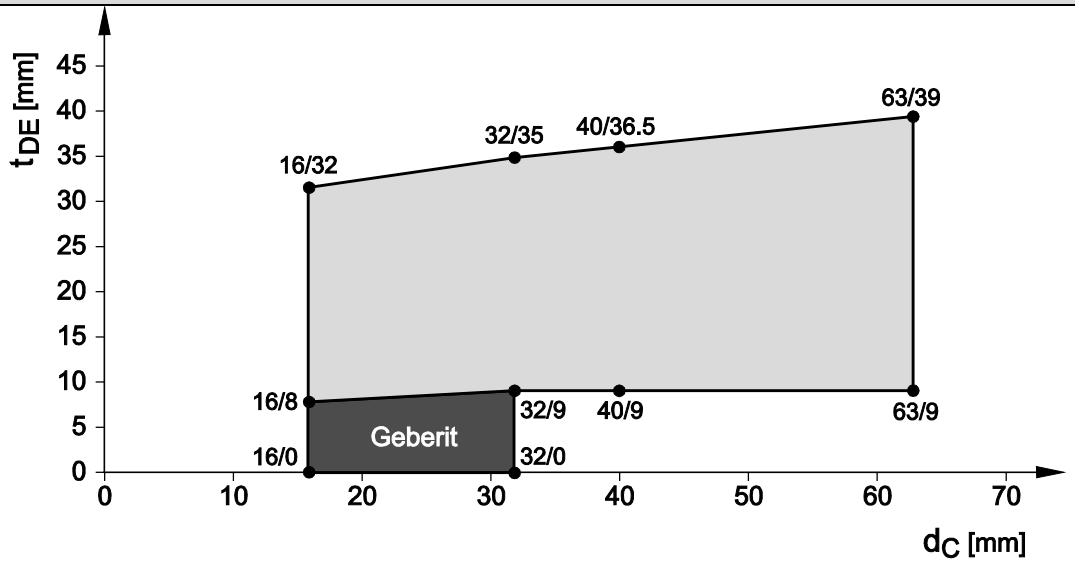
Alumninium composite pipes were available only at one pipe thickness for each diameter.

C.2.3.4.1 Aluminium Composite Pipes insulated with butyl rubber based flexible foam

Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
			from	to	
Fränkische Rohrwerke	Alpex F50 Profi	16 to 40	8,0	36,5	EI 120
		40 to 75	9,0	40,5	EI 90
		75	40,5	40,5	EI 180
Geberit	Mepla	16 to 32	0	0	EI 240[1]
		16 to 75	8,0	39,5	EI 120
		75	40,5	40,5	EI 180
Georg Fischer	Sanipex	16 to 63	8,0	39,5	EI 120
IVT	PRINETO Stabilrohr	17 to 63	8,0	39,5	EI 120
KeKelit	KELOX KM 110	16 to 75	8,0	40,5	EI 120[2]
		75	9,5	40,5	EI 180[2]
Rehau	Rautitan Stabil	16 to 40	8,0	38,5	EI 90
TECE	TECEflex Verbundrohr	16 to 63	8,0	39,5	EI 120
Uponor	Unipipe Plus	16 to 32	8,0	35,0	EI 240[1]
	Unipipe MLC	16 to 63	8,0	39,0	EI 120
Viega	SANIFIX Fosta-Rohr	16 to 63	8,0 9,0	39,5	EI 120
	Raxofix	16 to 63	8,0	39,5	EI 240*

[1] EI 120 for zero distance, 400 mm first support
[2] EI 90 for zero distance, 400 mm first support

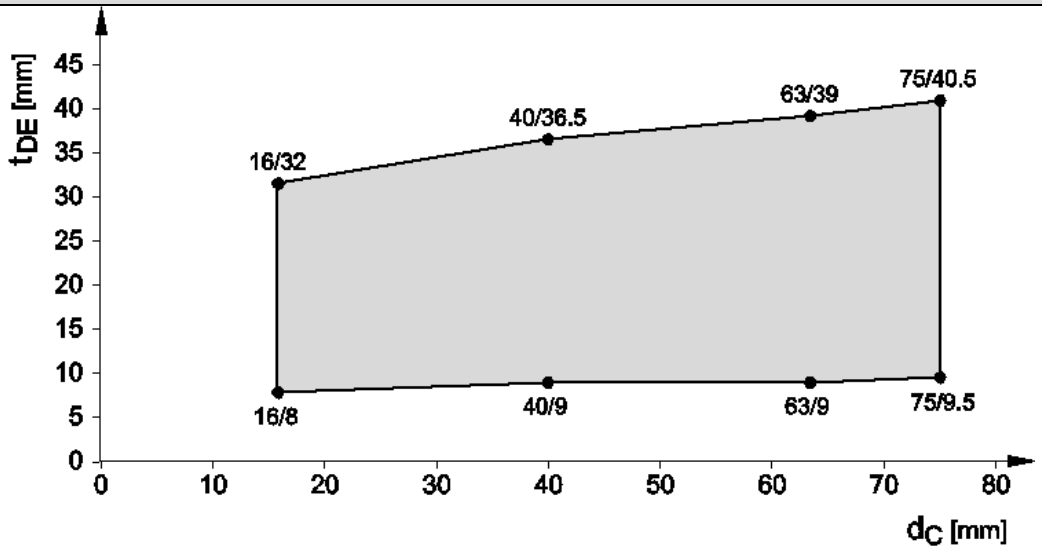
Aluminium Composite Pipes, floor (≥ 150 mm) - EI 120, U/C
All specimens listed*
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



*Fränkische Rohrwerke only up to Ø 40 mm

Graph shows results simplified, for all details see table.

Aluminium Composite Pipes, floor (≥ 150 mm) EI 90, U/C for Fränkische Rohrwerke, Geberit, Kekelit
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.3.4.2 Aluminium Composite Pipes insulated with protection pipe and or pre-insulated closed-cell PE foam

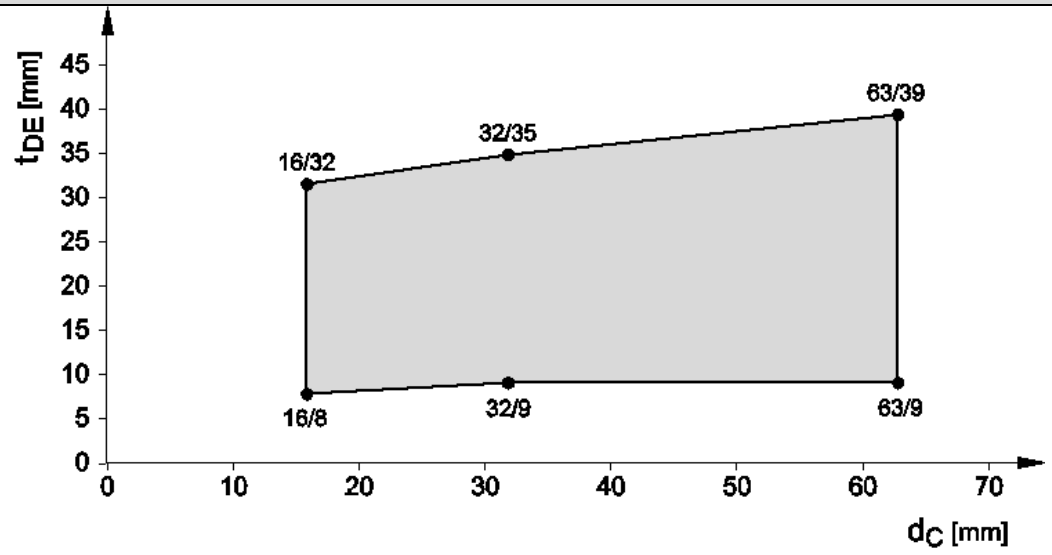
Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
			From	To	
Geberit*	Mepla pre-insulated	16 to 26	6,0	13,0	EI 120
KeKelit Kelox	Pro KM 130	14 to 32	9,0	9,0	EI 120
	Plus KM 134	14 to 32	4,0	9,0	EI 120
	Pro KM 140	16 to 20	PE HD	tube	EI 120
	Plus KM 144	16 to 20	4+ PE	HD tube	EI 120
Uponor	Unipipe plus	16 to 25	4,0	10,0	EI 120
	Unipipe MLC	16 to 20	PE HD	tube	EI 120

C.2.3.5 Plastic Pipes

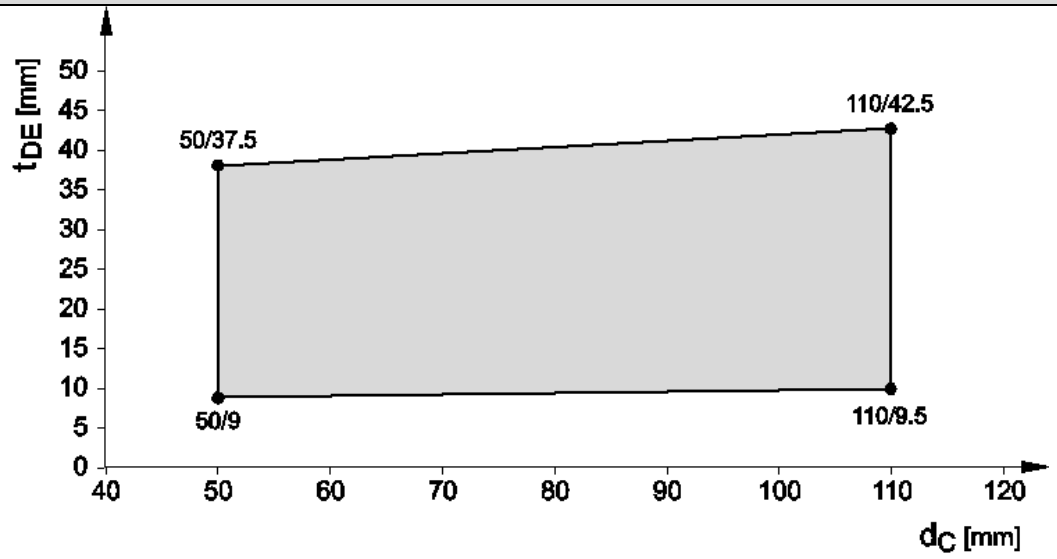
C.2.3.5.1 Plastic pipes made of PE-Xa (EN ISO 15875) and PE (EN 12201-2)

Service	Pipe diameter d_C [mm]	Pipe wall thickness t_C [mm]	Insulation thickness t_{DE} [mm]		Classification -
			from	to	
PE-Xa Rautitan Flex	16 to 63	2,2 to 8,6	8,0	39,0	EI 180
PE / XSC 50 Wavin TS PE 100	50 to 110	4,6 to 10	9,0	42,5	EI 180

Plastic pipes PE-X according EN ISO 15875, floor (≥ 150 mm) - EI 180, U/C
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



Plastic pipes PE-HD according EN 12201-2, floor (≥ 150 mm) - EI 180, U/C
Graph shows assessed insulation thickness (t_{DE}) at certain pipe diameter (Ø d_C)



C.2.3.5.2 Plastic pipes made of PP-R

Plastic pipes are continued, sustained (CS) insulated with elastomeric thermal foam.

Manufacturer	Product name	Pipe diameter dc (mm)	Wall thickness (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)		Classification U/C
				From	To	
Aquaterm	Green[1,3]	20 to 110	1,9 to 10	8,0	40,5	EI 240*
	Blue[1,3]	20 to 110	1,9 to 10	8,0	40,5	EI 240*
Poloplast	Polo-Polymutan ML5[2]	20 to 75	2,8 to 10,3	8,0	40,5	EI 240*
	Polo-Polymutan[3]	20 to 75	1,9 to 6,8	8,0	40,5	EI 240*
	Polo-Tersia[3]	20 to 75	1,9 to 12,5	8,0	40,5	EI 240*
Kekelit Ketrix	Cryolen Polyolefinblend[1]	20 to 75	1,9 to 6,8	8,0	40,5	EI 240*

* for zero distance and / or 400 mm first pipe support classification is EI 120 U/C
[1] according EN 15874
[2] according ISO 21003
[3] according DIN 8077/78

ANNEX D

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DRAWINGS; LIST OF ELASTOMERIC BUTYL RUBBER BASED FOAM INSUTLATION

Abbreviation	Description
A	Hilti Firestop Bandage CFS-B
A_1	Annular gap seal with Hilti Firestop Acrylic Sealant CFS-S ACR
A_2	Annular gap seal with gypsum plaster
A_3	Annular gap seal with cementious mortar acc. EN 998-2, group at least M2
C	Service (metal, composite, plastic pipes)
D_E	Pipe insulation, combustible, butyl based elastomeric foamed material
d_C	Pipe diameter (nominal outside diameter)
E	Building element (wall, floor)
s_1	Minimum distance between single insulated pipes
s_2	Minimum distance between clustered pipes
s_3	Minimum distance between penetrating pipe and building element
S_4	Minimum distance between single insulated pipes and Collar CFS-C SL
S_5	Minimum distance between single insulated pipes and Conlit shell or Klimarock
t_C	Pipe wall thickness
t_{DE}	Insulation thickness
t_E	Thickness of the building element
L_D	Length of Insulation
AP1	Additional protection by elastomeric, butyl rubber based insulation
AP2	Additional protection by mineralwool (Klimarock)
AP3	Additional protection by beading / outside framing

List of assessed elastomeric butyl rubber based foam insulations:

Producer	Assessed Type of foamed elastomeric thermal isolation
Armacell GmbH	• [2]Armaflex AF, [3,4]Armaflex SH, [1]Armaflex Ultima, [6]Armaflex HT
NMC Group	• [3]Insul-Tube (nmc), [3]Insul-Tube H-Plus (nmc),
Kaimann GmbH	• [2]Kaiflex KK plus, [4]Kaiflex KK,
L'Isolante K-Flex	• l'Isolante K-Flex HT, [5]l'Isolante K-Flex ECO, [2]l'Isolante K-Flex ST, [3]l'Isolante K-Flex H, [2]l'Isolante K-Flex ST Plus

[1] BL-s1, d0; [2] BL-s2, d0; [3] BL-s3, d0; [4] CL-s3, d0; [5] DL-s2, d0; [6] DL-s3, d0 according EN 13501-1