



HALSPAN®



Halspan H30 & H60 Fire, Smoke & Acoustic Twin Fin Seal

For Hollow Steel Frames



Halspan H30 & H60 Fire, Smoke & Acoustic Twin Fin Seals have been fully tested to BS476: Part 22:1987 and EN 1634-1 for performance to 30 and 60 minutes fire resistance in the specific application of timber fire doors in hollow steel frames.

Halspan H30 & H60 Twin Fin Seals also provide additional resistance to airborne sound transmission and can offer improvements to the acoustic ratings of hollow steel frame doorsets.



For 30 and 60 Minute Fire Rated Doors in Hollow Steel Frames

Tested in Accordance with:

BS476: Part 22:1987 and EN 1634-1

*See notes section overleaf on smoke control and further considerations for other relevant test standards

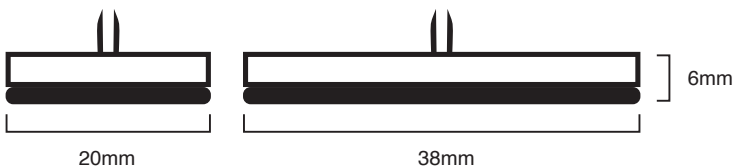


Product Codes & Specification

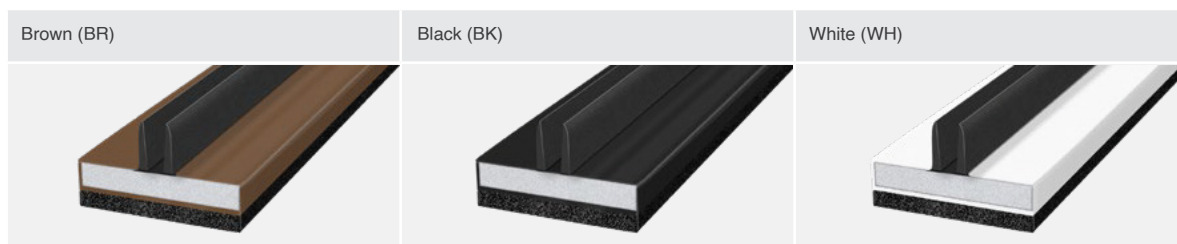
Master Product Code: BOM-TWF

Halspan Fire Seals are available in the sizes and colours shown below (+/-0.3mm) depending on your performance requirements. The standard length supplied is 2100mm, 2500mm & 3000mm. Special lengths and colours can also be made to order. All seals are supplied complete with a self-adhesive backing strip for ease of installation. Max gap size 3mm-4mm.

Section



Colour Range



Halspan fire seals are PVC encapsulated in a range of colours shown above. Any RAL colour can be supplied subject to special order. Halspan H30 & H60 seals are sodium silicate and graphite based.

Product Name	Halspan 30 minute Fire, Smoke & Acoustic Twin Fin Seal for Hollow Steel Frames 20mm x 6mm	
Colour	2100mm	
● Brown	BOM-TWF-H30-21BR	
● Black	BOM-TWF-H30-21BK	
○ White	BOM-TWF-H30-21WH	
Product Name	Halspan 60 minute Fire, Smoke & Acoustic Twin Fin Seal for Hollow Steel Frames 38mm x 6mm	
Colour	2100mm	
● Brown	BOM-TWF-H60-21BR	
● Black	BOM-TWF-H60-21BK	
○ White	BOM-TWF-H60-21WH	



Smoke

A Note on Smoke Control

(from BS 8214: 2016)

The test standards for determining smoke leakage are BS 476-31.1 and BS EN 1634-3. Smoke leakage is essentially the transfer of airborne particles of the products of combustion, and sealing systems are used to restrict this air flow. Seals are used to fill the gaps between the door leaf and the frame. As such, they can have an adverse effect on the operating forces required to use the door if not carefully fitted. Removal of seals to accommodate door hardware increases the leakage rate. Seals that fit in the centre thickness of the door are generally subjected to friction effects detrimental to the durability of the seal and the easy use of the door. Seals applied to the face of the doorstop are unlikely to have a noticeably adverse effect on the forces required to open the door. Doorstop-mounted seals might prevent the door from latching or closing if incorrectly fitted, or when incorporated within a door rebate that has not been designed to accommodate such seals.

Fire doors that are required by the appropriate building regulations to restrict the flow of ambient temperature smoke, identified by the suffix S, e.g. FD30S, FD 30S (BS 476-31) or the suffix Sa, e.g. E 30Sa (BS EN 1634-3), should be fitted with smoke seals. When installed, the threshold gap should, where practicable, be sealed by a (flexible edge) or automatic drop seal, either with a leakage rate not exceeding 3 m³/h per metre at 25 Pa when tested to BS 476-31.1 or BS 1634-3, or just contacting the floor, giving an even contact with the floor but not exhibiting significant increased frictional forces that could interfere with the closing action of the door. Where this is impracticable, the threshold gap should not exceed 3 mm at any point.

Halspan strongly recommend the use of our SLS-DRP range of automatic drop seals and SLS-TRI triple fin seals to ensure compliance on smoke rated doorsets.



General Notes

Further Considerations

Note that there is other guidance available, including BS 9999:2017 - Code of practice for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings, which may impose different or additional requirements, such as consideration of the gap between door leaf and threshold.

Halspan intumescent seals and smoke seals have undertaken extensive testing over many years and have been proven to perform against the toughest test standards in the most onerous of doorset designs. Care must be taken to ensure that these seals are used in the correct manner, in accordance with certification data such as Field of Application Reports and primary test evidence.

Further industry guidance can also be found in the following publications:

BS 8214:2016: Timber-based fire door assemblies - Code of practice

BS 9999:2017: Fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings – Code of practice

ASDMA - Guidance and Recommendations for the Coordination of Bespoke Doorsets

ASDMA - Best Practice Guide to Timber Fire Doors

Supporting Certification and Test Data

Certification - Fire

Warringtonfire Halspan Optima 30 Field of Application Report Chilt/A01204 Part 2

Warringtonfire Halspan Prima 30 Field of Application Report FEA/F97174 Part 2

Warringtonfire Halspan Prima 60 Field of Application Report FEA/F96103

IFC Halspan Optima 30 Field of Application Report PAR/10341/01

IFC Halspan Prima 30 Field of Application Report IFCA/06166

IFC Halspan Prima 60 Field of Application Report IFCA/06167

Smoke Test Data

WYC406080-5

WYC406902-02, 03 & 04

