

Section 9: Concealed spaces (cavities)

Introduction

9.1 Concealed spaces or cavities in the construction of a building provide a ready route for smoke and flame spread. This is particularly so in the case of voids in, above and below the construction of a building, e.g. walls, floors, ceilings and roofs. As any spread is concealed, it presents a greater danger than would a more obvious weakness in the fabric of the building.

Provision of cavity barriers

9.2 Provisions for cavity barriers are given below for specified locations. The provisions necessary to restrict the spread of smoke and flames through cavities are broadly for the purpose of sub-dividing:

- a. cavities, which could otherwise form a pathway around a fire-separating element and closing the edges of cavities; therefore reducing the potential for unseen fire spread; and

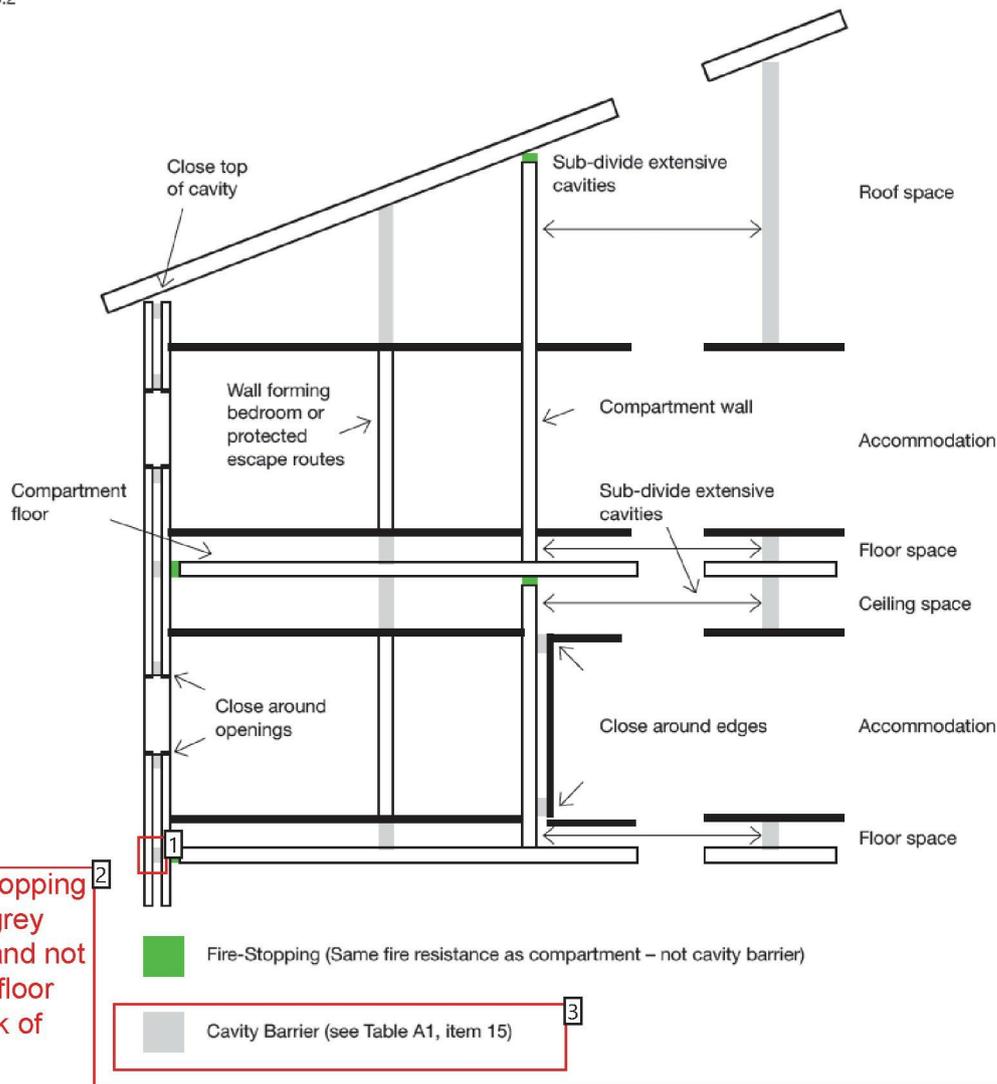
Note: These should not be confused with fire-stopping details, see Section 10 and Diagram 33 (see also paragraphs 9.3 to 9.7).

- b. extensive cavities (see paragraphs 9.8 to 9.12).

Consideration should also be given to the construction and fixing of cavity barriers provided for these purposes and the extent to which openings in them should be protected. For guidance on these issues, see paragraphs 9.13 to 9.16 respectively.

Diagram 33 Provisions for cavity barriers

See para 9.2



Our firestopping is in the grey location and not between floor slab/ back of retained concrete cladding

Summary of Comments on BR_PDF_AD_B2_2013_V2.pdf

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Number: 1 Author: Neil Subject: Rectangle Date: 31/03/2015 11:32:06 +01'00'

Number: 2 Author: Neil Subject: Text Box Date: 31/03/2015 11:38:29 +01'00'

Our firestopping is in the grey location and not between floor slab/ back of retained concrete cladding

Number: 3 Author: Neil Subject: Rectangle Date: 31/03/2015 11:32:18 +01'00'
