

Technical Support: 01243 838986 Customer Services: 01243 838999

Installation Recommendations



Installation Recommendations

GOOD PRACTICE



POOR PRACTICE

lss B - 21.12.15 - RCS

- 1. NOT enough ventilation around the fitting.
- 2. NOT enough clearance between joist and fitting.

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Why you need FIREGUARD

Part E Acoustic Standard

In today's modern society there is a general increase in the levels of background noises that can be expected in a domestic environment when compared with the past. The evolvement of ever increasing high fidelity systems and associated power outputs, TV, Satellite and Radio, coupled to noise from traffic such as automobiles, trains and aircraft means that unwanted noise is on the increase. This additional noise has increased stress levels which ultimately results in poor health and fatigue. The end result is loss of revenue to industry through absence. Thus, the Government has implemented changes to the building regulations to ensure that a reasonable amount of attenuation can be expected between partition walls and ceilings not only between separate dwellings but also noise derived from within an individual residential area. The special gaskets incorporated into the Fireguard design ensure that the criteria is met.

Part L Energy Conservation

The 2006 revision to Part L has added considerable onus onto lighting installations with a far more defined requirement for energy conservation. There is now a need for 1 in 4 downlights to be energy efficient. Where downlights are used in abundance the need to find suitable locations for energy efficient luminaires becomes more challenging. This fitting gives you those options allowing you to choose an LED lamp which is suitable and more efficient than the traditional halogen lamp.

Part C Moisture Protection

New building materials and associated construction methods are altering the way in which new properties are manufactured. There is a move towards breathable membranes for roofs; these replace traditional bitumen coated roofing felt and negate the need to provide ventilated eaves to roofs. The material allows water vapour to permeate from the roof area out to the surrounding environment but remains impervious to external moisture. The material is much lighter and allows a roof to be completed at ground level and lifted into position on the dwelling creating a water tight environment under which construction can continue. There is no longer a need to provide ventilated eaves. For this reason the amount of moisture that can enter a cold roof void must be controlled; thus anything which punctures the seal between the cold roof area and dwelling area must be considered. Light fittings and loft hatches are good examples of intrusions into the roof area that can facilitate the passage of moisture.BS2520 which is referenced in Part C stipulates the permitted air flow per luminaire (0.06m³/Hr/m² at a pressure of 2 pascals) for which Part L defines the testing criteria and total building envelope performance. The requirements are very demanding and care is needed to ensure compliance. Fireguard downlights have been designed with special seals to inhibit the flow of air & moisture through the fitting as required by Part C of the building regulations. This has been widely enforced from the 1st of July 2005.

Part B Fire Safety

The purpose of Part B is to ensure building structures provide adequate protection to personnel to allow the safe evacuation of a building structure/complex. The regulation has been a legal requirement since 1987. The level of resistance required is proportional to the risk involved and the location of adjacent dwellings. For the domestic market 30 or 60 minutes is normal. However under extreme conditions 90 minutes is required. All Fireguard fittings are tested for 30, 60 & 90 minute ceilings (I -Joist ceiling construction 30 & 60 minute compliant).