



(11) **EP 1 181 481 B9**

(12) **CORRECTED NEW EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(15) Correction information:

Corrected version no 1 (W1 B2)

Corrections, see

Claims EN 1

Claims FR 1-19

(51) Int Cl.:

F16L 57/04 ^(2006.01) **F16L 57/00** ^(2006.01)

F16L 5/04 ^(2006.01)

(86) International application number:

PCT/AU2000/000407

(48) Corrigendum issued on:

23.10.2013 Bulletin 2013/43

(87) International publication number:

WO 2000/068608 (16.11.2000 Gazette 2000/46)

(45) Date of publication and mention

of the opposition decision:

13.02.2013 Bulletin 2013/07

(45) Mention of the grant of the patent:

14.01.2009 Bulletin 2009/03

(21) Application number: **00920287.0**

(22) Date of filing: **05.05.2000**

(54) **Continuous strip of fire collar material**

Materialbahn für Brandschutzringe

Bande continue de matériau pour colliers coupe-feu

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**

(56) References cited:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| EP-A2- 0 982 522 | WO-A1-00/68608 |
| WO-A1-89/04407 | WO-A1-97/04838 |
| AU-A- 7 539 796 | CH-A5- 689 023 |
| DE-A1- 2 942 333 | DE-A1- 4 113 375 |
| DE-A1- 4 325 757 | DE-U1- 29 815 912 |
| GB-A- 2 111 624 | GB-A- 2 233 725 |
| GB-A- 2 233 725 | GB-A- 2 281 859 |
| GB-A- 2 334 770 | US-A- 1 734 554 |
| US-A- 4 063 356 | US-A- 4 280 308 |
| US-A- 4 467 577 | US-A- 4 663 204 |
| US-A- 4 951 442 | US-A- 5 103 609 |
| US-A- 5 586 739 | US-A- 5 887 396 |

(30) Priority: **07.05.1999 AU PQ024099**

(43) Date of publication of application:

27.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/09

(73) Proprietor: **Promat Australia Pty Ltd**

Mile End, SA 5031 (AU)

(72) Inventor: **PORTER, Raymond**

Heathfield, S.A. 5153 (AU)

(74) Representative: **Jennings, Nigel Robin et al**

Kilburn & Strode LLP

20 Red Lion Street

London WC1R 4PJ (GB)

EP 1 181 481 B9

Description

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to a continuous strip of fire collar material suitable for forming a fire collar and service shut off devices constituted of such fire collars.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Service shut off devices or fire collars are placed around service lines such as plastics materials pipes or cable trays where they pass through a wall or soffit so that in the event of a fire intumescent material within the service shut off devices or fire collars will expand and close off the hole through the wall or soffit to prevent the fire passing from one part of a building to another.

[0003] Service shut off devices or fire collars are generally made for a single size of pipe or cable tray or other service line and therefore where a major installation is occurring and there may be a number of different sizes and shapes of plastic pipes, cable trays or other service lines then a large stock of service shut off devices or fire collars is necessary.

[0004] US- A- 5887396 discloses a fire collar in the form of a strip which can be formed around a pipe. The strip is of finite length with specific end structures and a large stock of such collars is needed for use on a range of pipe sizes.

[0005] It is the object of this invention to provide a continuous strip of fire collar material for forming a service shut off device or fire collar arrangement where a large range of different size and shape stocks is not necessary.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a continuous strip of fire collar material for forming a fire collar as set forth in claim 1.

[0007] In one form, therefore, a service shut off device can be formed comprising a selected length of a composite body adapted to be formed into a shape to fit in use around a service line, the composite body having a flexible casing and a body of intumescent material received in the casing, the composite body further comprising means associated with the casing to contain the intumescent material within the casing and means to retain the collar in a selected shape around the service line.

[0008] The body of intumescent material is continuous. The body of intumescent material may be transversely cut or perforated at intervals to assist with selection of the required length of the service shut off device.

[0009] It will be seen that by this means a selected length of a strip of service shut off device or fire collar material can be wrapped around a cable tray, service line or a pipe or formed into selected shape to be placed around a cable tray, service line or a pipe and retained in that shape.

[0010] In one preferred embodiment of the invention the flexible casing may be substantially U-shaped with the intumescent material received in the hollow of the U-shape.

[0011] Alternatively the casing may only provide a backing for the intumescent material or may provide a backing and one edge.

[0012] The casing may be made from a metallic material such as sheet aluminium, stainless steel or steel and may be anodised or galvanised to prevent corrosion in an installation.

[0013] Alternatively the casing may be manufactured from a composite material such as a glass reinforced material or the like.

[0014] Flexibility of the casing is provided by a plurality of transverse lines of weakening in the casing and the intumescent material is sufficiently flexible to be able to be bent around the service line or pipe or contains areas of weakening to enable it to be bent into a selected shape, such as a circular shape.

[0015] The means to retain the collar in the selected shape such as a circular shape may be a wire or other strap material which can be wound around the collar when it is formed into the selected shape and joined to hold the collar in that shape.

[0016] Alternatively fasteners such as screws or blind rivets may be used to hold the device in the selected shape.

[0017] In one embodiment the service shut off device or fire collar may be adapted to be formed around a service line within a wall or soffit or alternatively the service shut off device or fire collar may be mounted against a wall or soffit.

[0018] There may be provided brackets either associated with the casing or a separate bracket which can be fastened onto the casing to hold the casing against a wall or soffit.

[0019] There may be tabs extending from the casing which may provide the brackets.

[0020] There may be a plurality of co-acting connecting pieces on the bracket and the casing so that the bracket is retained onto the casing.

[0021] The co-acting connecting piece between the casing and the bracket may also act to be a connector between the ends of the casing of the composite body to both retain the casing in the selected shape and to be used as a bracket. Hence the bracket both holds the selected shape of the fire collar and acts as a mounting bracket.

[0022] The means associated with the casing to contain the intumescent material within the casing may be an adhesive. Alternatively it may include a plurality of tabs associated with the casing which extend against or into the intumescent material.

[0023] The means to retain the collar in the selected shape may include a link member, the link member having a plurality of pins adapted to co-act with apertures on the casing across a join in the casing whereby the collar

is retained in the selected shape.

[0024] The service shut off device may include a plurality of co-acting connecting pieces on the bracket and the casing so that the bracket is retained onto the casing.

[0025] The service shut off device may be provided by a stack of more than one service shut off device as discussed above.

[0026] The transverse lines of weakening may provide the regions at which the strip of material can be severed to form the individual lengths for the fire collar and also enable it to be bent around or wrapped around to form a selected shape for the fire collar.

[0027] In one preferred embodiment the casing may be comprised of a face section and two side sections adapted in use to provide a substantially U-shaped body. The lugs bent out of the casing may be on the face of the casing or on one of the side sections.

[0028] Alternatively the casing may only provide a backing for the intumescent material or may provide a backing and one edge.

[0029] Preferably the side sections are formed from a plurality of tabs configured such that upon bending of the continuous strip into a selected shape such as a circular shape the tabs enable the inner side of the strip to form a smaller radius than the outer side. The tabs may overlap or pass under adjacent tabs to enable the bending. One method by which this can be done is to provide two bend lines between the face section and each side section with the lines separated by essentially the thickness of the casing material. Alternate tabs may be bent on one line and the in between tabs bent on the other line. Alternatively a bend line for each tab may be angled to the direction of elongation of the strip so that during bending a tab passes under the adjacent tab on one side and over the adjacent tab on its other side.

[0030] There may be further provided from one or both of the side sections tongues extending from the side sections and which are folded over the intumescent material such that they are substantially parallel to the face. One tongue may extend from each tab on each side. Such tongues may assist in retaining the intumescent material within the casing and to assist with crushing of a pipe when the intumescent material is expanding in use or to assist with transfer of heat to the pipe so that it assists with softening of the pipe.

[0031] There may be further provided brackets to mount the fire collar to a wall or ceiling or soffit in use.

[0032] The brackets may be adapted to clip onto the casing so that they are attained with the casing.

[0033] In one preferred embodiment of the invention there may be provided a plurality of co-acting connecting portions on the brackets and collar so that the bracket can be retained onto the collar. In one form the co-acting connecting arrangement may be a plurality of slots formed in the casing with a plurality of pins on the brackets.

[0034] Alternatively the pins may be provided on the casing and the slots on the brackets.

[0035] There may be further provided means to retain the continuous strip of material into a selected shape such as a circular shape. Such a means may be comprised of wire or other strip material adapted to be wrapped around the casing and joined together to form the selected shape of the fire collar.

[0036] Alternatively the joining of the continuous strip into the selected shape may be done by the brackets being mounted by the co-acting connecting portions on both ends of the strip when wrapped in the selected shape so that the bracket acts as both the mounting bracket and retainer for the selected shape. In such an embodiment the bracket may include at least two pairs of co-acting connecting catch means so that the casing can be gripped across the joint.

[0037] The intumescent material may be retained onto the casing by an adhesive.

[0038] It will be seen that generally from this invention by having a continuous strip of fire collar material the strip can be broken off or severed in a selected length and then wrapped around a service line such as a cable tray or pipe. Hence a tradesman need only carry a continuous length of the material onto site and the material cut off to length as required.

[0039] The continuous strip of the present invention may be transported in a packaging system for a continuous strip material type of the type discussed above which is adapted to be used in a selected length, the packaging comprising a cuboidal body adapted to contain a roll of the continuous strip material, the cuboidal body having two opposed sides and two pairs of opposed edges, a slot in a first edge of the cuboidal body through which the material may be drawn and markings on the packaging on or adjacent the first edge to enable measurement of the selected length.

[0040] It will be seen that by use of such a packaging system a continuous strip such as the continuous strip of fire collar material may be stored within the packaging and the strip drawn out just to the length required then the strip broken off or severed off by other means to give the strip of material which can be formed into the fire collar.

[0041] The packaging system may also include a drawer or other receptacle within the body which can hold the brackets or other means for retaining the fire collar into a circular shape.

[0042] The packaging system may also have an axis formed into it from one face to the other so the roll of strip material is supported while it is being unwound or alternatively shaping of packing within the packaging may assist to retain the roll of strip material in a substantially wound form.

[0043] There may be slot in one of the faces so that a user may view the strip within the casing to see what length of the strip is still remaining.

[0044] A service shut off device may be formed comprising a stack of two or more fire collars, formed from a continuous strip of fire collar material according to the

invention.

[0045] By this arrangement there can be obtained a faster shut off or a more powerful shut off of a service line such as a pipe.

[0046] This then generally describes the invention but to assist with understanding, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings which show a preferred embodiment of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0047] In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a packaging arrangement for a continuous strip of fire collar material,

Figure 2 shows a fire collar formed into a circular shape using the continuous strip of the present invention,

Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment of a strip of casing material according to one embodiment of the invention,

Figure 4 shows a portion of a continuous strip of fire collar material,

Figure 5 shows the other side of the continuous strip shown in Figure 4,

Figure 6 shows one view of a bracket for a collar,

Figure 7 shows a further view of the bracket shown in Figure 6,

Figure 8 shows an embodiment of fire collar utilising two fire collars for larger diameter pipes,

Figure 9 shows a similar embodiment as that in Figure 8 utilising two fire collars for larger diameter pipes but with a different method of retaining the collars,

Figure 10 shows a similar embodiment as that in Figure 8 utilising two fire collars for larger diameter pipes but with a different method of retaining the collars,

Figure 11 shows a further embodiment of a service shut off device suitable for cable trays,

Figure 12 shows a still further embodiment of a service shut off device suitable for cable trays,

Figure 16 shows an alternative embodiment of a service shut off device,

FIG 17 shows an embodiment of a bracket suitable for use with the fire collar shown in Figure 16,

FIG 18 shows an alternative embodiment of bracket suitable for use with the fire collar shown in Figure 16,

FIG 19 shows an alternative embodiment of fire collar,

FIG 20 shows a bracket suitable for the fire collar of Figure 19,

FIG 21 shows an alternative view of the bracket shown in Figure 20,

FIG 22 shows a portion of a continuous strip of fire collar material suitable for forming the fire collar shown in Figure 16; and

FIG 23 shows an alternative embodiment of the continuous strip of fire collar material suitable to manufacture the fire collar shown in Figure 19.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0048] It will be seen in Figure 1 that the packaging for a continuous strip of fire collar material comprises a generally cuboidal box which may be preferably made out of cardboard which has a face 1 and edges 2,3,4 and 5. Within the box there is a spiral coil of intumescent fire collar material which has an end 6 extending out of a slot 7 in the face 5. Markings 8 on the face 1 adjacent the edge 5 show the length of material drawn out of the slot so that a cutting point is known.

[0049] A slot 10 in the face 1 enables a user to see the strip material within the casing so that the amount remaining can be checked.

[0050] A drawer 11 is provided in the face 2. The drawer can retain brackets and mounting nails, screws or bolts for the fire collar. The drawer may be positioned with its opening upwards or to one side depending upon the intended orientation of the packaging in use.

[0051] Figures 2 to 5 show an embodiment of a continuous strip of material and a fire collar made from the strip according to this embodiment.

[0052] The fire collar in use generally comprises an elongated strip of material formed into a circular shape and retained in that shape.

[0053] The fire collar comprises a casing 20 which in its unformed shape can be seen in Figure 3. As can be seen in particularly Figures 4 and 5 the casing is of a substantially U-shape having a face 21 and two edges 22 and 24. The edges are cut at intervals as can best be seen in Figure 3 so that the collar can be rolled into a circular shape. Tabs 26 extend from each portion of the segmented edges which in use fold over the intumescent material 28 within the casing 20.

[0054] In the segmented edge 22 there are formed on alternate segments apertures 30 and pairs of U-shaped lugs 32.

[0055] The U-shaped lugs 32 are folded inwards to cut

into the intumescent material to retain it in place within casing.

[0056] In use the edge 22 is mounted against a wall or socket and the apertures 30 and apertures formed by the lugs 32 being bent inwards allow a certain amount of intumescent material to flow against the wall or socket to provide a seal at the base of the collar.

[0057] On the outer side of the casing 20 are two lines of slots 34 these slots co-act with pins on brackets 36 to hold the brackets to the casing and to join the strip of collar material into a circular shape.

[0058] As can be best seen in the strip blank shown in FIG 3 there are two lines of bend lines on each side of the strip. A first line of bend lines 31 is used for the tabs 33 and a second set of lines 29 is used for the tabs 35. By this arrangement after the formation of the continuous strip then during the bending of the strip into the circular shape of whatever diameter the ends of the tabs 35 with the wider portion away from the face 21 will be lower than the tabs 33 and pass under the tabs 33.

[0059] The brackets can be seen in more detail in Figures 6 and 7.

[0060] On each bracket there is a portion 40 including an aperture 42 so that the bracket be mounted to a wall or socket and an upstanding body part 44 and an upper tongue 46. Pins 48 are bent out of the upstanding portion 44 and bend inwardly and in use are received in the slots 34 in the casing to mount the bracket to the casing.

[0061] As discussed earlier the pins 48 may also act to hold the collar into the circular shape by being received in slots 34 on either side of a join.

[0062] Pairs of slots may be provided on each segment of the casing so that differences in required diameter can be taken up.

[0063] Lines of transverse weakening 25 may be provided at intervals along the length of the casing so that casing may be cut or otherwise severed such as by breaking at the selected points.

[0064] Also lines of weakening 27 may be provided within the intumescent material to enable it to be broken off at the selected length.

[0065] Figure 8 shows an embodiment of fire collar which utilises two continuous strips according to this invention and formed into circular portions to go around pipes of a larger diameter. Pipe 50 may be of a diameter greater than 100 mm and has a first strip 52 and a second strip 54 wound around it and stacked one on top the other. Double length brackets 56 with retaining pins 58 which extend into recesses 60 in both collars may be provided to ensure that the fire collar is retained in position. Alternatively there may be pins 58 only in the upper portion of the bracket that extend into the upper collar 54 so that only the upper collar is specifically retained.

[0066] Figure 9 shows a similar embodiment to that shown in Figure 8 but in this case the mounting of the second collar is different. In this embodiment the first collar 54 is formed into the selected shape and the brackets 56 used to hold the collar in that shape. A second

collar 61 is then formed and held in its shape by the brackets 62 which have retaining pins 64 in a similar manner to the bracket 56. The bracket 62 has an extension 66 which passes over the bracket 56 and is fastened to the bracket 56 by a fastener such as a blind rivet 68.

[0067] Figure 10 shows a similar embodiment to that shown in Figure 8 but in this case the mounting of the second collar is again different. In this embodiment the first collar 54 is formed into the selected shape and the brackets 56 used to hold the collar in that shape. A second collar 61 is then formed and held in its shape by the brackets 70 which have retaining pins 72 in a similar manner to the bracket 56. The bracket 70 has an extension 74 which also has retaining pins 76 and the extension 74 of the bracket 70 passes over the first collar 54 not in the region of the bracket 56 so that its pins 76 can be received in the recesses 60 to hold the two collars together.

[0068] It may be noted that embodiments of the invention are not restricted to the use of one fire collar or two stacked together but also includes multiple stacking of service shut off devices.

[0069] Figure 11 shows a cable tray 80 passing through a wall 81. Above and below the cable tray are strips of service shut off device according to this invention 82 and 84 which are held together by brackets 86 at each end.

[0070] Figure 12 shows a cable tray 90 passing through a wall 91. In this embodiment of the invention a service shut off device 92 has been formed into an oblong shape with rounded ends around the cable tray 90. Brackets 93 are used to hold the service shut off device 92 against the wall 91.

[0071] Figure 16, 17, 19 and 22 show an alternative embodiment of continuous strip surface shut off device according to this invention, a service shut off device from using the continuous strip and a bracket suitable for holding the service shut off device. The continuous strip comprises intumescent material 120 fastened to a metal backing 121 by means of an adhesive. The backing 121 has transverse lines of perforation 122 at regular intervals. The continuous strip of service shut off device material can be cut off at a selected length by cutting through the intumescent material adjacent a transverse line of weakening 122 and then the backing 121 bent along a transverse line of weakening to break off the required length. The selected length of material can then be formed into a circular shape as shown in Figure 16.

[0072] The backing 121 has between each line of weakening 122 a pair of raised portions 123 defining a slot 124 underneath it. Alternative portions between the transverse lines of weakening have side flaps 125 which extend at least partially over the side of the intumescent material 120.

[0073] The circle of intumescent material formed as shown in Figure 16 can be joined across the join 127 by means of the bracket shown in Figure 17. The bracket 130 is fastened to the circle of fire collar strip so that the pins 131 extend into respective slots 124 across the join

to provide a mounting bracket and to hold the strip in place. The bracket 130 includes a foot 133 with an aperture 134 so that the formed fire collar can be mounted to a surface.

[0074] Where a join in the continuous length of fire collar material is not necessary the bracket shown in Figure 18 may be used. This bracket 140 has two pins 141 spaced apart and adapted in use to extend into respective slots 124 in the continuous strip material.

[0075] It will be noted that the continuous strip material shown in Figure 22 can be used either way up as the slots are continuous under the raised portions 123.

[0076] Figure 19, 20, 21 and 23 show a still further embodiment of continuous strip material, a fire collar made from the continuous strip material and brackets to hold the fire collar.

[0077] The continuous strip material as shown in Figure 23 includes an intumescent material 150 with a metal backing 151 which has transverse lines of perforations 152 at regular intervals along its length. The continuous strip may be bent to form a required shape around a service line with bending occurring at the transverse lines of perforations 152 and the transverse lines of perforation also provide a region by which the strip material may be cut to a required length.

[0078] The continuous strip of material has a single row of raised portions 154 defining slots 155 underneath them. One raised portion is provided on each segment between transverse perforated lines 152.

[0079] As seen in Figure 19 a selected length of continuous material has been cut to fit around a cylindrical pipe and joined by fastening a bracket 160 across the join 161. Each bracket 160 has an upright portion 162 a foot 163 extending out from the upright portion and having an aperture 164 and an upper flange 165. On the upright portion 162 there are a pair of pins 166. The pins are dimensioned and positioned to fit into adjacent slots 155. These adjacent slots 155 can be across a join such as the join 161 or adjacent slots at other portions around the periphery of the formed fire collar shown in Figure 19.

[0080] Any required number of brackets 160 may be used depending upon the size of the collar.

[0081] The intumescent material used with the various embodiments of service shut off device of the present invention may be of any convenient formulation which produces a material which has sufficient flexibility to be wound around into the circular shape as required. It will be noted that the intumescent material in the flat strip is the same length as the casing but when the strip is formed into a circular service shut off device it must be shorter particularly on the inner edge.

[0082] In one form the intumescent material 28 as shown in Figure 4 may include a plurality of voids to make the material slightly spongy so that it can be easily bent and easily reduce in length for the lesser internal diameter when formed into the circular shape. The intumescent material may have a backing material which is a non woven fibrous material to help it retain its strip form with the

non woven fibrous material severed at intervals to provide lines of weakening for cutting of the new strip of casing and intumescent material to a required length.

[0083] Throughout this specification and the claims that follow unless the context requires otherwise, the words 'comprise' and 'include' and variations such as 'comprising' and 'including' will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers.

Claims

1. A continuous strip of fire collar material for forming a fire collar, the continuous strip being in the form of a spiral coil and including a flexible casing (20), a continuous flexible intumescent material (28) within the casing and a retention arrangement (26, 32) to retain the intumescent material within the casing, wherein the casing has transverse lines of weakening (25) at regular positions along the length of the casing and the transverse lines of weakening are provided by a plurality of lines of perforations transverse to the length of the strip, the strip comprising the casing and intumescent material adapted to be severed at the transverse lines of weakening at a selected length along the length of the continuous strip whereby the strip can be severed at the selected length and the severed portion wrapped around a service line such as a pipe or cable tray to provide a fire collar.
2. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the body of intumescent material is transversely cut or perforated (27) at intervals to assist with selection of the required length of the continuous strip of fire collar material.
3. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the retention arrangement to contain the intumescent material within the casing is an adhesive.
4. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the retention arrangement to contain the intumescent material within the casing includes lugs (32) formed in the casing or bent out of the plane of the casing to extend against or into the intumescent material.
5. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the casing is comprised of a face section (20) and two side sections (22, 24) adapted in use to provide a substantially U-shaped body and lugs (32) bent out of the casing to extend against or into the intumescent material within the casing to retain the intumescent material in the casing are provided on the face of the casing or on one of the side sections.
6. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the casing

is comprised of a backing for the intumescent material or a backing and one edge.

7. A continuous strip as in Claim 1 wherein the casing is comprised of a face section (21) and two side sections (22, 24), wherein the side sections are formed from a plurality of tabs configured such that upon bending of the continuous strip into a selected shape such as a circular shape the tabs enable the inner side of the strip to form a smaller radius than the outer side and the tabs overlap or pass under adjacent tabs to enable the bending. 5
8. A continuous strip as in Claim 7 including on the casing two bend lines (29,31) between the face section and each side section with the lines separated by essentially the thickness of the casing material and alternate tabs (33) bent on one of the lines and in between tabs (35) bent on the other of the lines. 10
9. A continuous strip as in Claim 7 including a bend line for each tab of the plurality of tabs angled to the direction of elongation of the strip so that during bending each tab passes under the adjacent tab on one side and over the adjacent tab on the other side. 15
10. A continuous strip as in Claim 7 further including from one or both of the side sections tongues (26) extending from the side sections and which are folded over the intumescent material such that they are substantially parallel to the face of the casing, with one tongue extending from each tab on each side. 20
11. A continuous strip as in as in any one previous Claim further including brackets (40) to mount the fire collar to a wall or ceiling or soffit in use. 25
12. A continuous strip as in Claim 11 wherein the brackets are adapted to clip onto the casing so that they are retained with the casing. 30
13. A continuous strip as in Claim 11 including a plurality of co-acting connecting portions (48) on the brackets and collar (34) so that the bracket can be retained onto the continuous strip. 35
14. A continuous strip as in Claim 13 wherein the co-acting connecting arrangement includes a plurality of slots (34) formed in the casing with a plurality of pins (48) on the brackets or alternatively the pins are provided on the casing and the slots on the brackets. 40
15. A continuous strip as in any one previous Claim further including means (70) to retain the continuous strip of material into a selected shape such as a circular shape. 45
16. A continuous strip as in Claim 15 wherein the means 50

to retain the continuous strip of material comprises wire or other strip material adapted to be wrapped around the casing and joined together to form the selected shape of the fire collar.

17. A continuous strip as in Claim 15 wherein the means to retain the continuous strip of material comprises co-acting connecting portions on both ends of the strip when wrapped in the selected shape and on a bracket so that the bracket act as both the mounting bracket and retainer for the selected shape.
18. A service shut off device constituting a fire collar formed from a continuous strip of fire collar material as defined in any one of the preceding claims.
19. A service shut off device comprising a stack (107) of two or more fire collars formed from a continuous strip of fire collar material as defined in any one of the preceding claims.

Patentansprüche

1. Fortlaufender Streifen aus Brandschutz-Rohrmanschettenmaterial zur Bildung einer Brandschutz-Rohrmanschette, wobei der fortlaufende Streifen in Form einer Spirale vorliegt und ein flexibles Gehäuse (20), ein fortlaufendes, flexibles, intumeszentes Material (28) innerhalb des Gehäuses und eine Rückhalteanordnung (26, 32) beinhaltet, um das intumeszente Material innerhalb des Gehäuses zu halten, wobei das Gehäuse an regelmäßigen Stellen entlang der Länge des Gehäuses quer verlaufende Sollbruchlinien (25) hat und die quer verlaufenden Sollbruchlinien durch eine Vielzahl von Perforationslinien gebildet werden, die quer zur Länge des Streifens verlaufen, wobei der Streifen das Gehäuse und intumeszentes Material umfasst, das dazu adaptiert ist, bei einer gewählten Länge entlang der Länge des fortlaufenden Streifens an den quer verlaufenden Sollbruchlinien abgetrennt zu werden, wodurch der Streifen an der gewählten Länge abgetrennt werden kann und der abgetrennte Teil um eine Zufuhrleitung, wie ein Rohr oder eine Kabelpritsche, gewickelt werden kann, um eine Brandschutz-Rohrmanschette bereitzustellen. 25
2. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei der Körper aus intumeszentem Material in Abständen quer geschnitten oder perforiert (27) ist, um bei der Auswahl der erforderlichen Länge des fortlaufenden Streifens aus Brandschutz-Rohrmanschettenmaterial zu helfen. 30
3. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Rückhalteanordnung, um das intumeszente Material innerhalb des Gehäuses zu halten, ein Klebstoff 35

ist.

4. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Rückhalteanordnung, um das intumeszente Material innerhalb des Gehäuses zu halten, Nasen (32) beinhaltet, die im Gehäuse ausgebildet oder aus der Fläche des Gehäuses gebogen sind, um sich zum oder in das intumeszente Material zu erstrecken. 5
5. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Gehäuse aus einem Stirnabschnitt (20) und zwei Seitenabschnitten (22, 24) besteht, die in ihrer Verwendung dafür adaptiert sind, einen im Wesentlichen U-förmigen Körper und Nasen (32) zu bilden, die aus dem Gehäuse gebogen sind, um sich zum oder in das intumeszente Material im Gehäuse zu erstrecken, um das intumeszente Material im Gehäuse zu halten, wobei diese an der Stirn des Gehäuses oder an einem der Seitenabschnitte vorgehen sind. 10 15 20
6. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Gehäuse aus einer Verstärkung für das intumeszente Material oder einer Verstärkung und einer Kante besteht. 25
7. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Gehäuse aus einem Stirnabschnitt (21) und zwei Seitenabschnitten (22, 24) besteht, wobei die Seitenabschnitte aus einer Vielzahl von Klappen gebildet sind, die derart konfiguriert sind, dass es beim Biegen des fortlaufenden Streifens in eine gewünschte Form, wie eine kreisrunde Form, die Klappen der Innenseite des Streifens ermöglichen, einen kleineren Radius zu bilden als die Außenseite, und die Klappen überlappen oder unter benachbarte Klappen passen, um die Biegung zu ermöglichen. 30 35
8. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 7, enthaltend zwei Biegungslinien (29, 31) am Gehäuse zwischen dem Stirnabschnitt und jedem Seitenabschnitt, wobei die Linien im Wesentlichen um die Dicke des Gehäusematerials beabstandet sind, und alternierende Klappen (33), die an einer der Linien gebogen sind, sowie die dazwischenliegenden Klappen (35), die an der anderen der Linien gebogen sind. 40 45
9. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 7, enthaltend eine Biegungslinie für jede Klappe der Vielzahl von Klappen, die zur Richtung der Erstreckung des Streifens abgewinkelt sind, so dass beim Biegen jede Klappe auf einer Seite unter die benachbarte Klappe und auf der anderen Seite über die benachbarte Klappe passt. 50
10. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 7, ferner enthaltend Zungen (26) von einem oder von beiden 55

Seitenabschnitten, die sich von den Seitenabschnitten erstrecken und über das intumeszente Material gefaltet sind, so dass sie im Wesentlichen parallel zur Stirn des Gehäuses sind, wobei sich eine Zunge von jeder Klappe auf jeder Seite erstreckt.

11. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, ferner enthaltend Klammern (40), um die Brandschutz-Rohrmanschette bei der Verwendung an einer Wand, einer Raumdecke oder einer Gewölbedecke zu montieren.
12. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 11, wobei die Klammern adaptiert sind, um auf das Gehäuse aufgesteckt zu werden, so dass sie mit dem Gehäuse gehalten werden.
13. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 11, enthaltend eine Vielzahl von mitwirkenden Verbindungsteilen (48) an den Klammern und der Rohrmanschette (34), so dass die Klammer auf dem fortlaufenden Streifen gehalten werden kann.
14. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei die mitwirkende Verbindungsanordnung eine Vielzahl von Schlitten (34) beinhaltet, die im Gehäuse gebildet sind, mit einer Vielzahl von Stiften (48) an den Klammern, oder, alternativ dazu, die Stifte am Gehäuse und die Schlitten an den Klammern vorgehen sind.
15. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, ferner enthaltend Mittel (70), um den fortlaufenden Materialstreifen in einer gewählten Form zu halten, wie einer kreisrunden Form.
16. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 15, wobei die Mittel zum Halten des fortlaufenden Materialstreifens Draht oder anderes streifenförmiges Material umfasst, das dazu adaptiert ist, um das Gehäuse gewickelt und verbunden zu werden, um die gewählte Form der Brandschutz-Rohrmanschette zu bilden.
17. Fortlaufender Streifen gemäß Anspruch 15, wobei das Mittel zum Halten des fortlaufenden Materialstreifens mitwirkende Verbindungsteile an beiden Enden des Streifens, wenn dieser in der gewählten Form gewickelt wird, und an einer Klammer umfasst, so dass die Klammer sowohl als Montageklammer als auch als Rückhaltevorrichtung für die gewählte Form fungiert.
18. Vorrichtung zum Absperren einer Zuleitung, die eine Brandschutz-Rohrmanschette bildet, die aus einem fortlaufenden Streifen Brandschutz-Rohrmanschettmaterial gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche gebildet ist.

19. Vorrichtung zum Absperren einer Zuleitung, umfassend einen Stapel (107) von zwei oder mehr Brandschutz-Rohrmanschetten, die aus einem fortlaufenden Streifen aus Brandschutz-Rohrmanschettenmaterial gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche gebildet sind.

Revendications

1. Bande continue de matériau pour colliers coupe-feu pour la formation d'un collier coupe-feu, la bande continue ayant la forme d'une bobine hélicoïdale et comportant un boîtier (20) flexible, un matériau intumescent (28) flexible continu dans le boîtier et un ensemble de retenue (26, 32) pour retenir le matériau intumescent dans le boîtier, dans laquelle le boîtier présente des lignes transversales d'affaiblissement (25) à des positions régulières le long de la longueur du boîtier et les lignes transversales d'affaiblissement sont fournies par une pluralité de lignes de perforations transversales à la longueur de la bande, la bande comprenant le boîtier et le matériau intumescent étant adaptée pour être détachée à une longueur sélectionnée le long de la longueur de la bande continue, moyennant quoi la bande peut être détachée à la longueur sélectionnée et la partie détachée enroulée autour d'une ligne de service tel qu'un tube ou un chemin de câble pour fournir un collier coupe-feu.
2. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le corps de matériau intumescent est coupé ou perforé (27) transversalement à des intervalles permettant de sélectionner la longueur requise de la bande continue de matériau pour colliers coupe-feu.
3. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'ensemble de retenue pour contenir le matériau intumescent dans le boîtier est un adhésif.
4. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'ensemble de retenue pour contenir le matériau intumescent dans le boîtier comporte des oreilles (32) formées dans le boîtier ou pliées hors du plan du boîtier pour s'étendre contre ou dans le matériau intumescent.
5. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le boîtier est constitué d'une section de face (20) et de deux sections latérales (22, 24) adaptées en usage à fournir un corps essentiellement en forme de U et des oreilles (32) pliées hors du boîtier pour s'étendre contre ou dans le matériau intumescent dans le boîtier pour retenir le matériau intumescent dans le boîtier sont prévues sur la face du boîtier ou sur l'une des sections latérales.
6. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le boîtier est constitué d'un support pour le matériau intumescent ou d'un support et d'une arête.
7. Bande continue selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le boîtier est constitué d'une section de face (21) et deux sections latérales (22, 24), dans laquelle les sections latérales sont formées par une pluralité de languettes configurées de sorte qu'à la suite du pliage de la bande continue en une forme sélectionnée telle qu'une forme circulaire, les languettes permettent au côté intérieur de la bande de former un plus petit rayon que le côté extérieur et les languettes se chevauchent ou passent sous les languettes adjacentes pour permettre le pliage.
8. Bande continue selon la revendication 7, comportant sur le boîtier deux lignes de pliage (29, 31) entre la section de face et chaque section latérale avec les lignes séparées par essentiellement l'épaisseur du matériau de boîtier et des languettes alternatives (33) pliées sur l'une des lignes et les languettes intermédiaires (35) pliées sur l'autre ligne.
9. Bande continue selon la revendication 7, comportant une ligne de pliage pour chaque languette de la pluralité de languettes angulaires à la direction d'allongement de la bande de sorte que pendant le pliage, chaque languette passe sous la languette adjacente d'un côté et sur la languette adjacente de l'autre côté.
10. Bande continue selon la revendication 7, comportant en outre une ou deux des lames de sections latérales (26) s'étendant depuis les sections latérales et qui sont pliées sur le matériau intumescent de sorte qu'elles soient essentiellement parallèles à la face du boîtier, une lame s'étendant depuis chaque languette de chaque côté.
11. Bande continue selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comportant en outre des supports (40) pour le montage du collier coupe-feu à une paroi ou à un plafond ou intrados en usage.
12. Bande continue selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle les supports sont adaptés pour se clipser sur le boîtier de sorte qu'ils soient retenus avec le boîtier.
13. Bande continue selon la revendication 11, comportant une pluralité de parties de connexion (48) coagissantes sur les supports et le collier (34) de sorte que le support puisse être retenu sur la bande continue.
14. Bande continue selon la revendication 13, dans laquelle l'ensemble de connexion coagissant comprend une pluralité de fentes (34) formées dans le boîtier avec une pluralité de broches (48) sur les sup-

ports ou en variante, les broches sont prévues sur le boîtier et les fentes sur les supports.

15. Bande continue selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comportant en outre des moyens (70) pour retenir la bande continue de matériau en une forme sélectionnée telle qu'une forme circulaire. 5
16. Bande continue selon la revendication 15, dans laquelle les moyens pour retenir la bande continue de matériau comprennent un fil métallique ou autre matériau de bande adapté pour être enroulé autour du boîtier et joint ensemble pour former la forme sélectionnée du collier coupe-feu. 10 15
17. Bande continue selon la revendication 15, dans laquelle les moyens pour retenir la bande continue de matériau comprennent des parties de connexion coagissantes sur les deux extrémités de la bande lorsqu'enroulée dans la forme sélectionnée et sur un support de sorte que le support agisse comme support de montage et dispositif de retenue pour la forme sélectionnée. 20 25
18. Dispositif d'interruption de service constituant un collier coupe-feu formé à partir d'une bande continue de matériau pour colliers coupe-feu comme définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes. 30
19. Dispositif d'interruption de service comprenant une pile (107) de deux ou plus colliers coupe-feu formés à partir d'une bande continue de matériau pour colliers coupe-feu comme définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes. 35

40

45

50

55

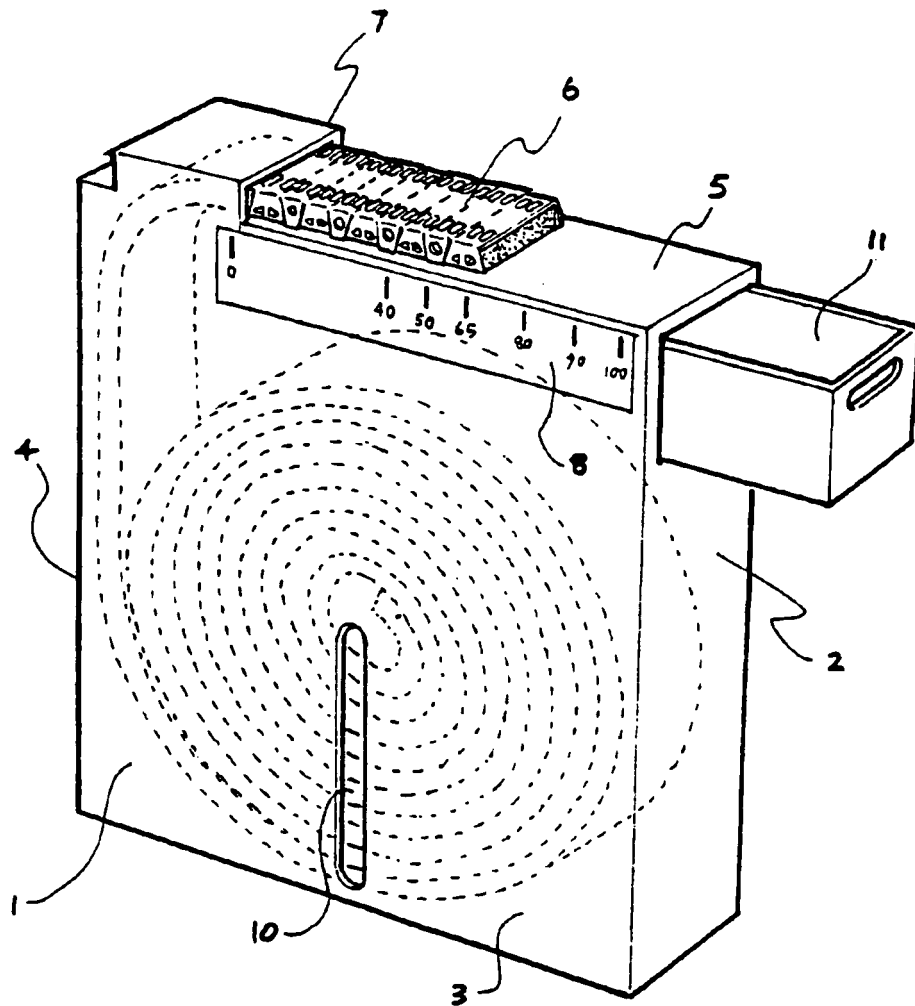


FIG 1

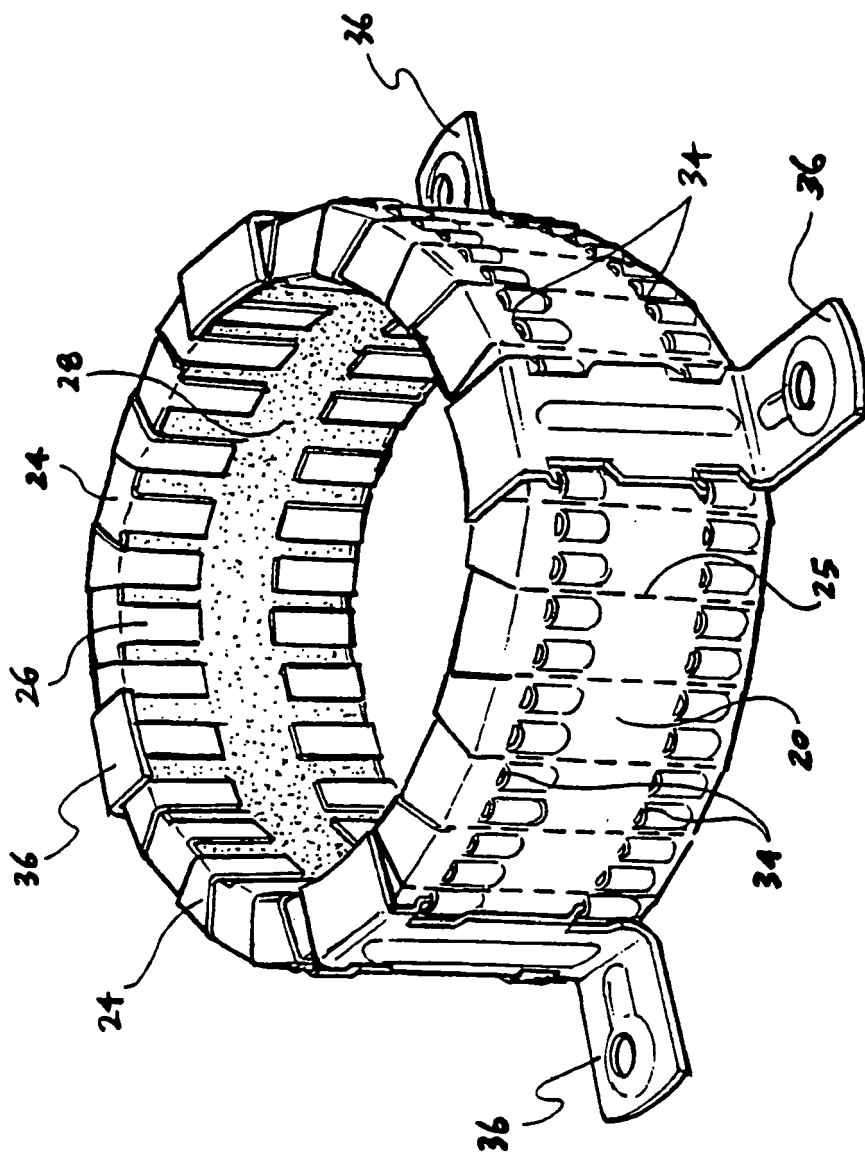


FIG 2

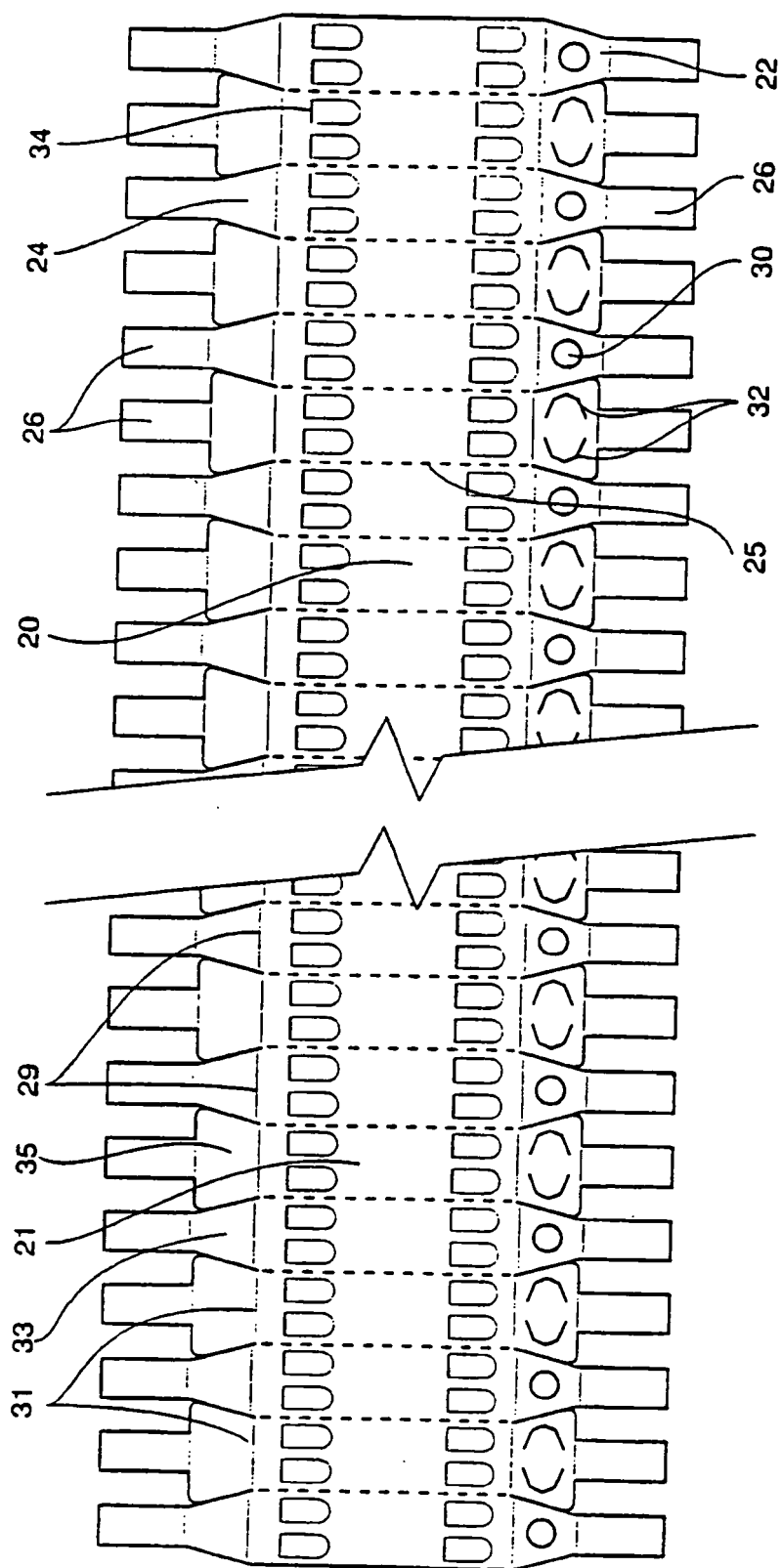
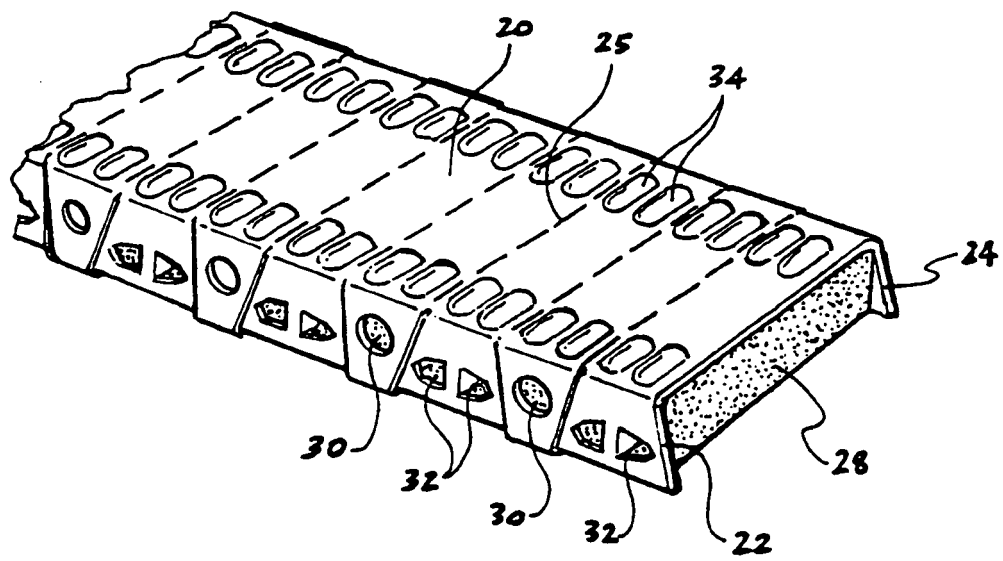
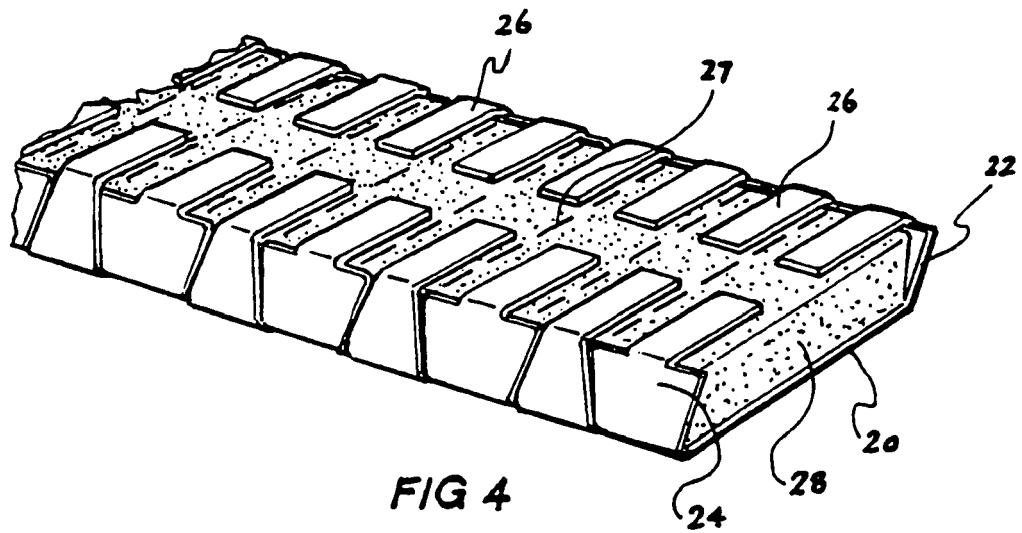


FIG 3



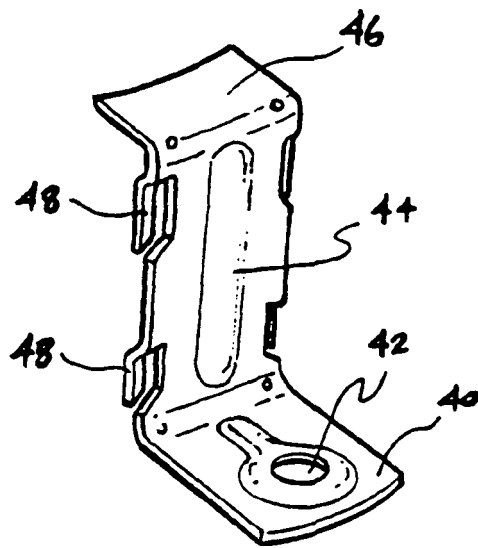


FIG 7

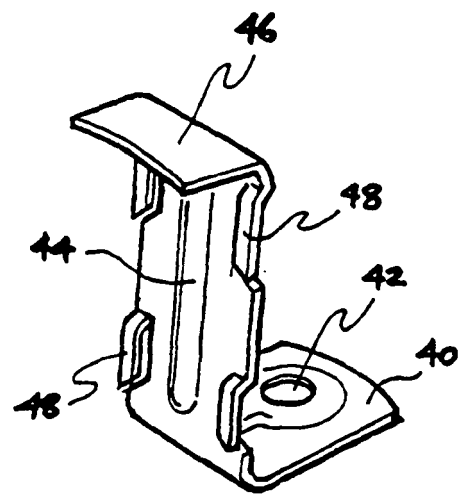


FIG 6

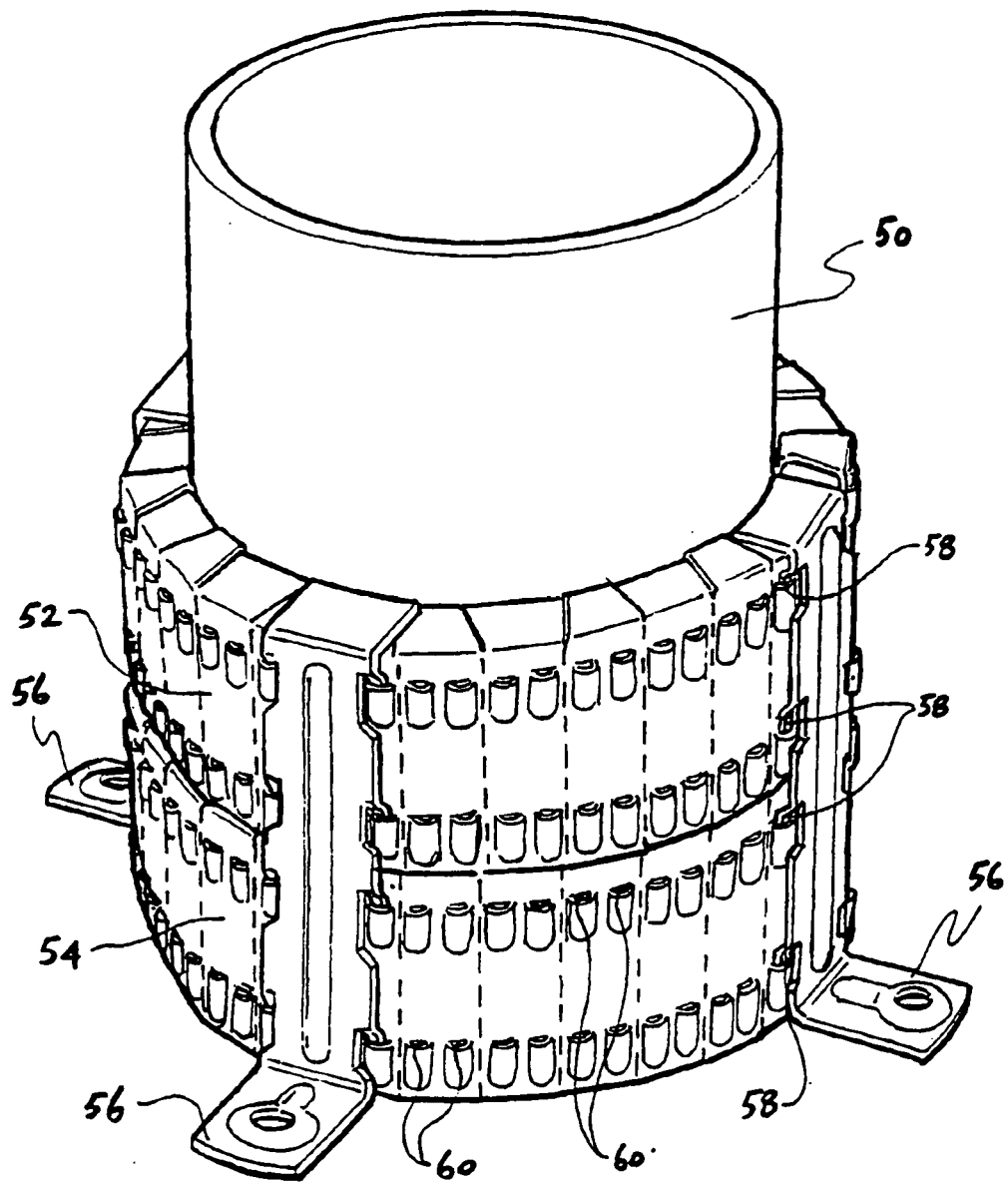


FIG 8

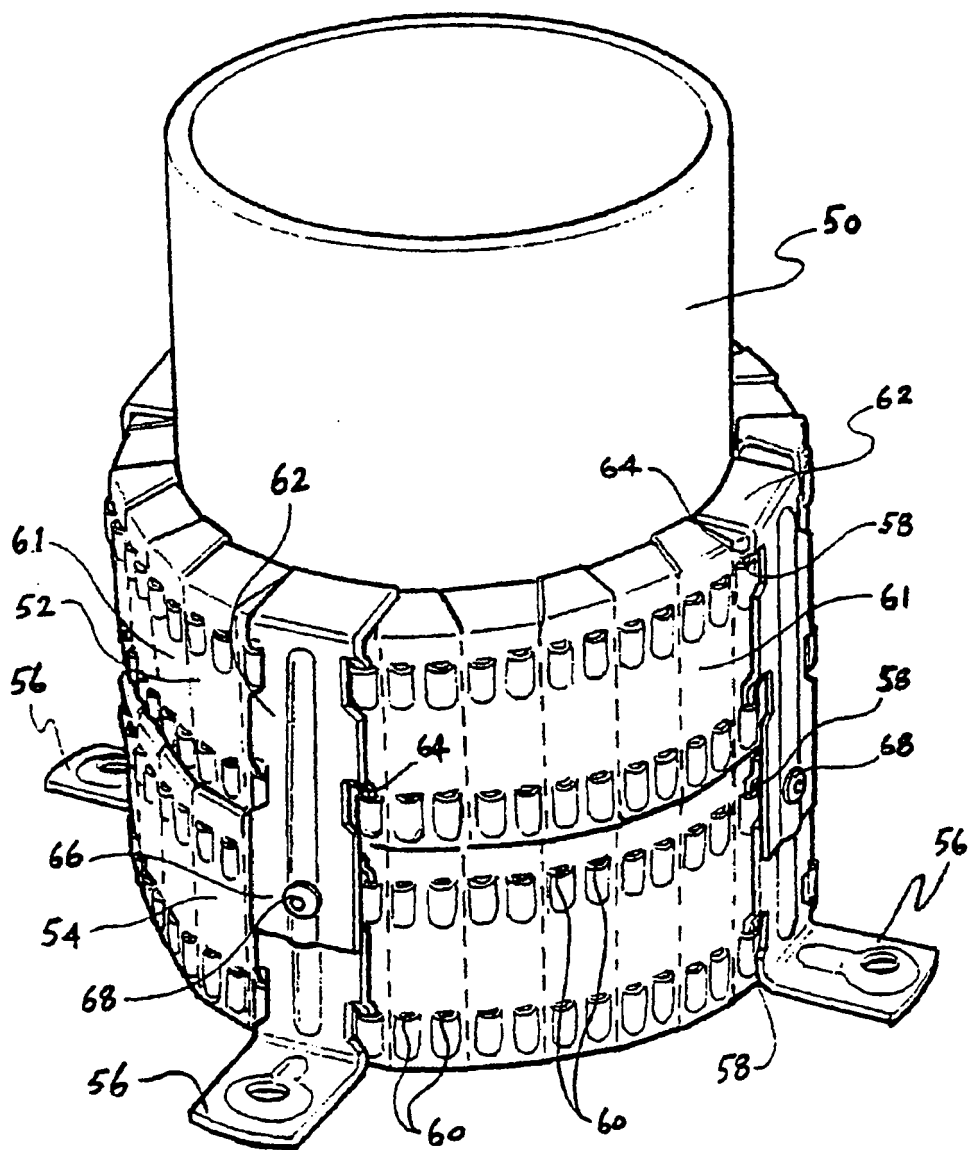


FIG 9

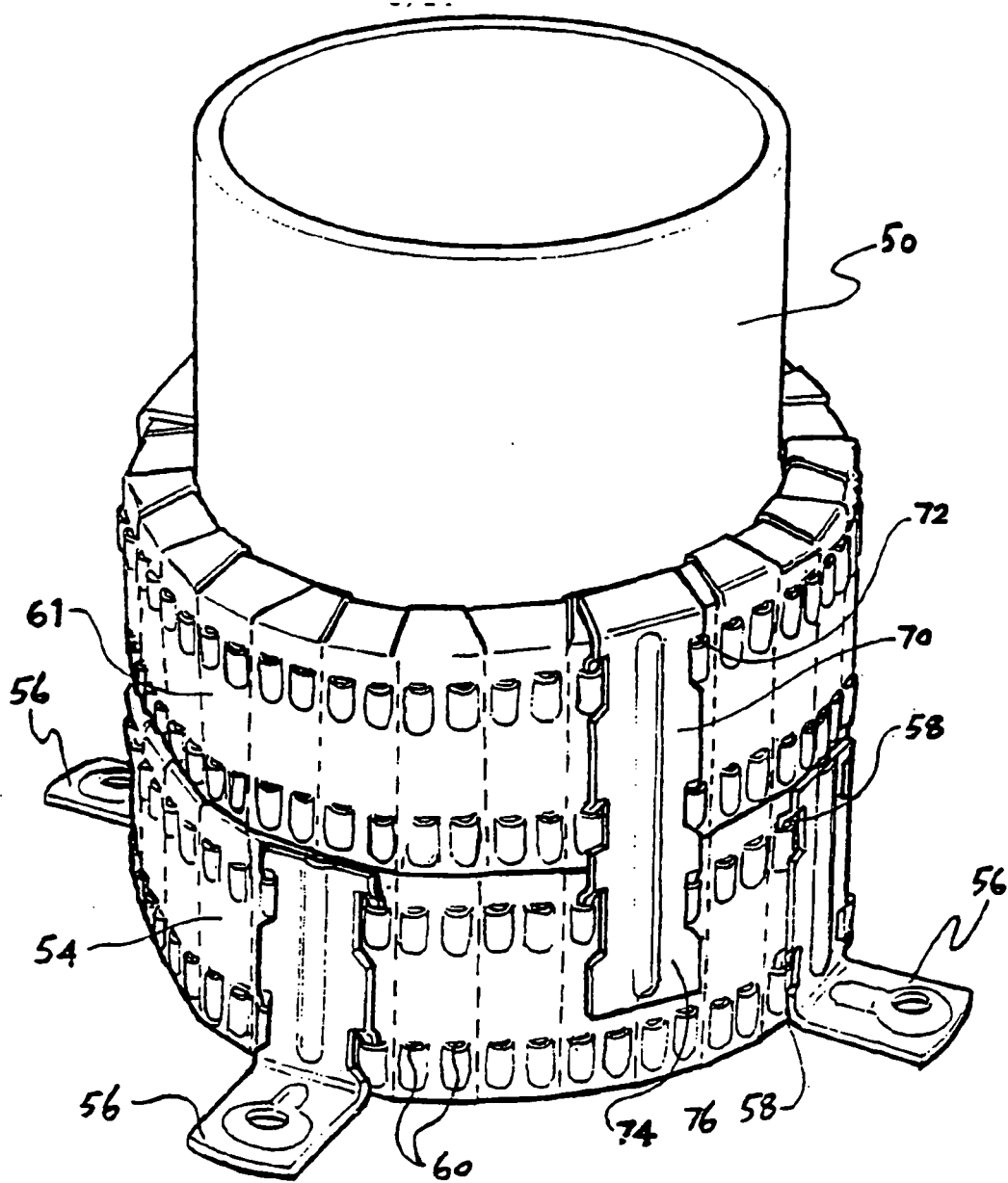


FIG 10

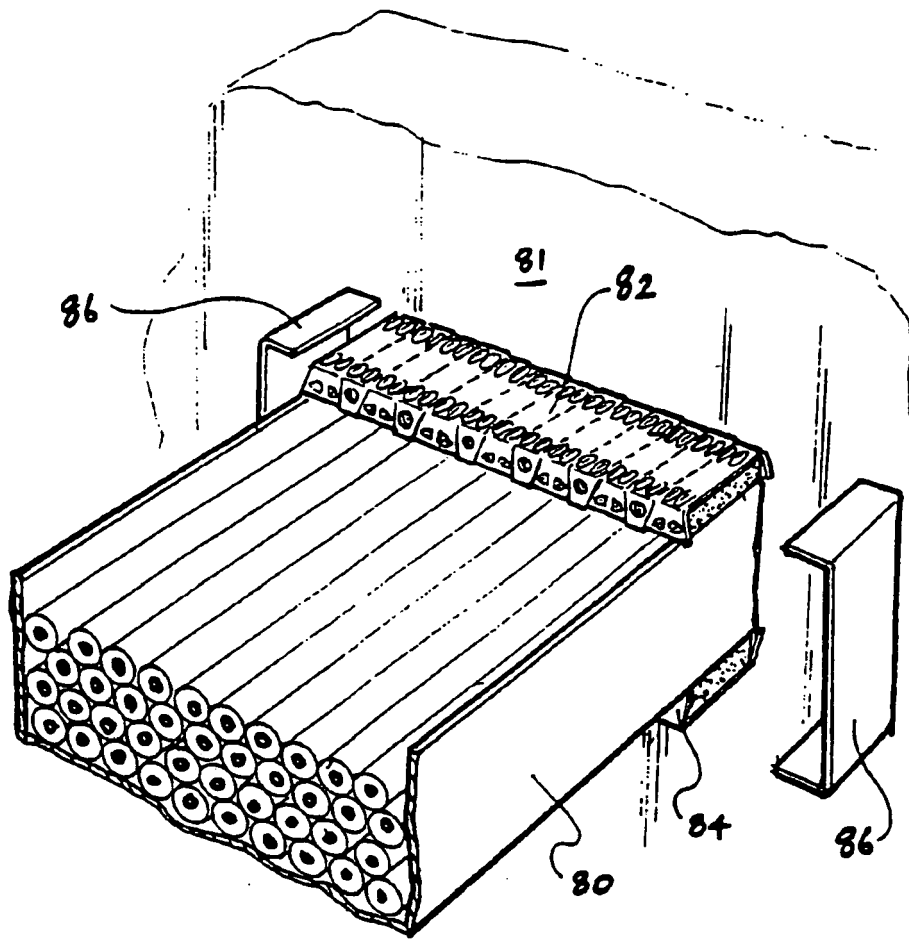


FIG 11

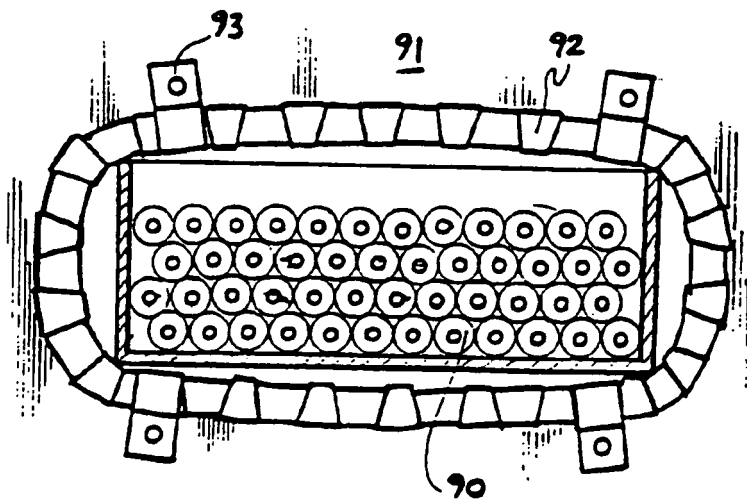
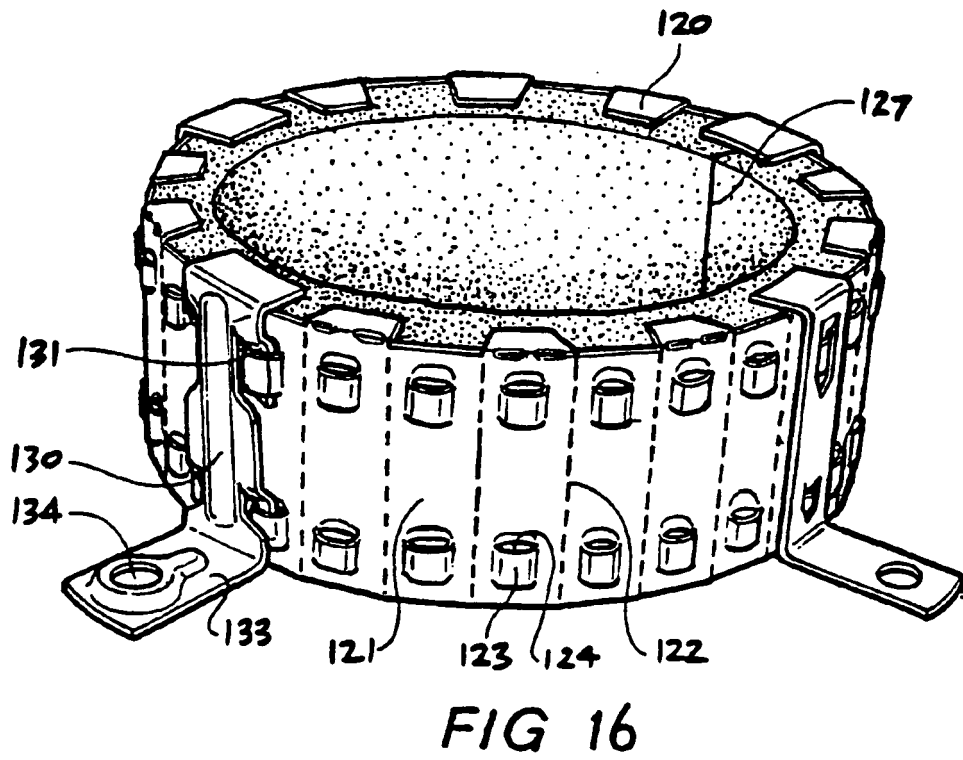
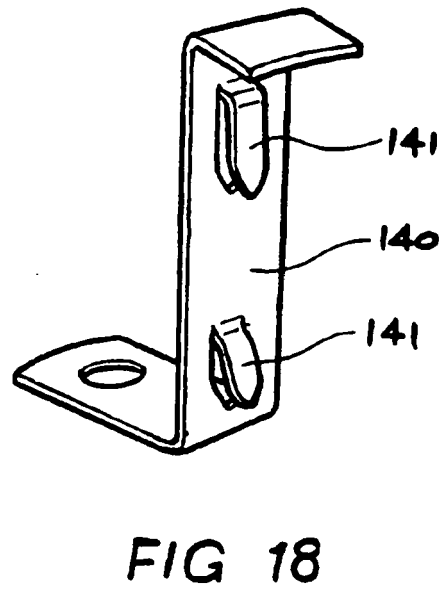
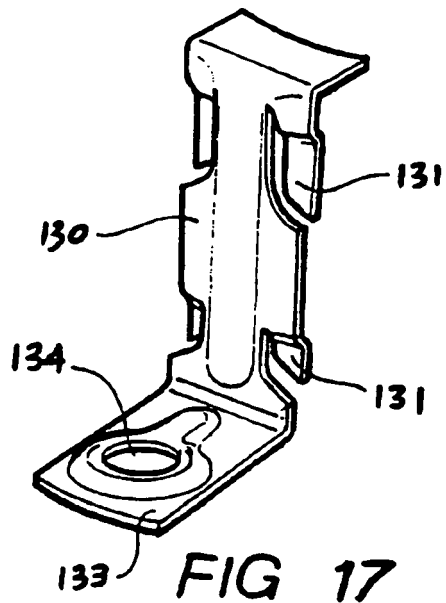
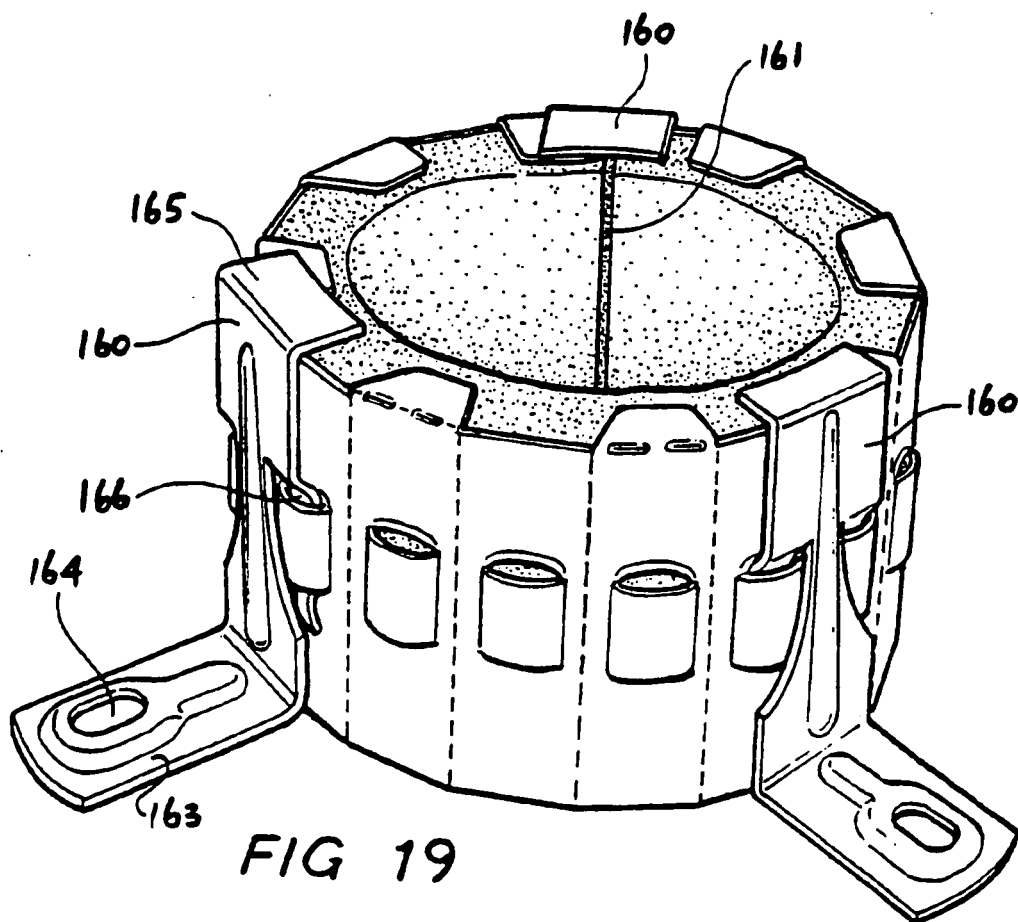
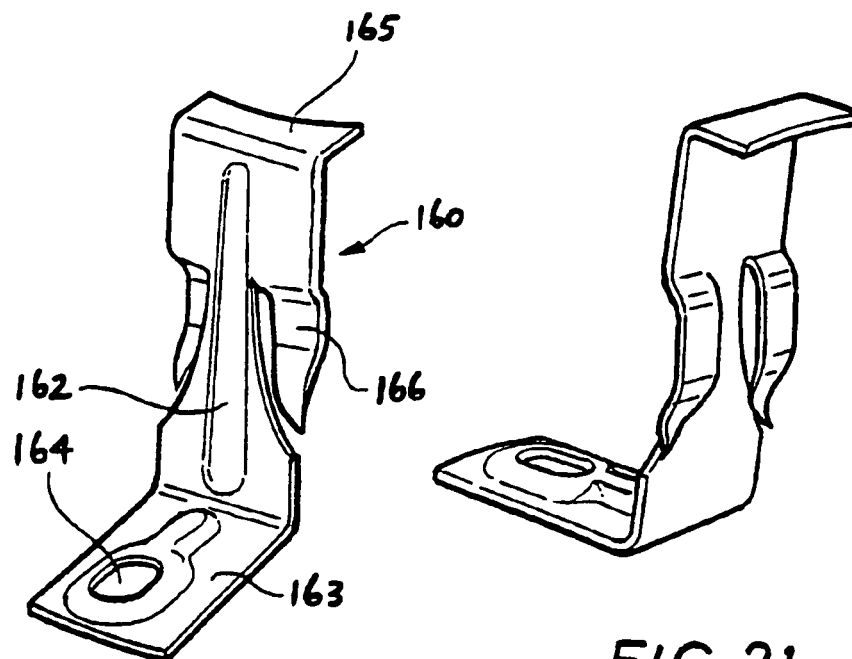


FIG 12





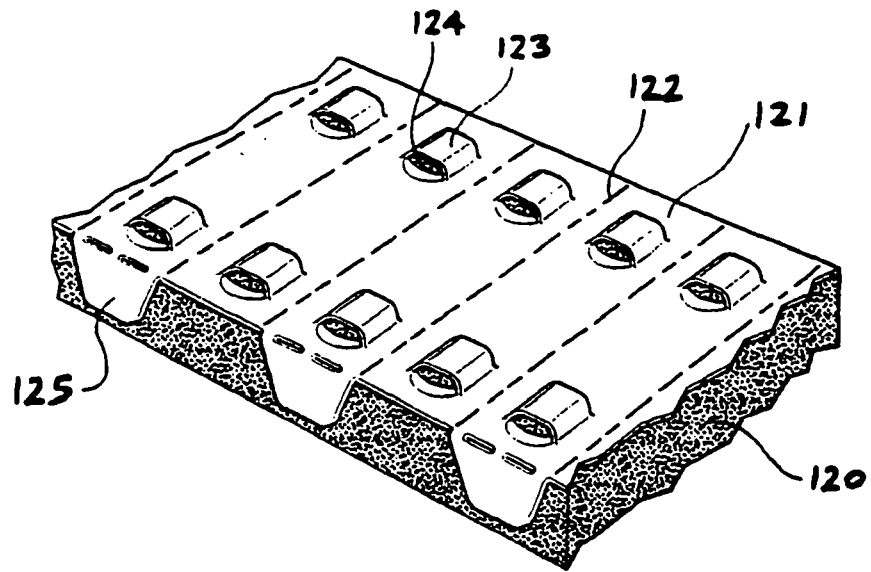


FIG 22

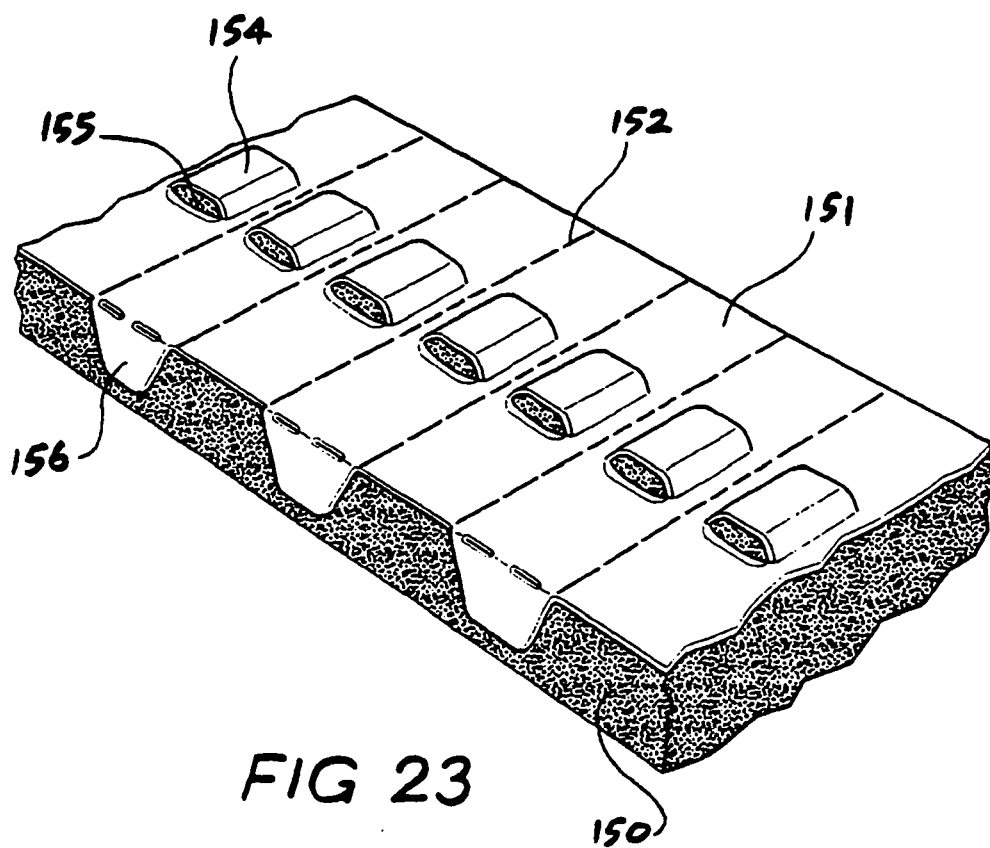


FIG 23

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 5887396 A [0004]