



UL 1479

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops

UL Standard for Safety for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops, UL 1479

Fourth Edition, Dated June 10, 2015

Summary of Topics

This revision of ANSI/UL 1479 dated April 18, 2024, includes the following changes in requirements:

- **Moisture Content of Wood Construction; [5.2.3](#)**
- **Pressure Measurement; [5.7.1.2](#) – [5.7.1.4](#) and Section [A3](#)**
- **Pressure Sensor Type; [5.7.2.2](#), [Figure 5.5](#) and [Figure 5.6](#)**

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by ULSE's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The new and revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated March 15, 2024.

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ANSI/UL 1479-2024

1

UL 1479

Standard for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops

Prior to the first edition, the requirements for the products covered by this standard were included in the Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, UL 263, and in the Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, UL 10B.

Prior to the 4th edition, the title of the Standard was Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops.

First Edition – January, 1983
Second Edition – June, 1994
Third Edition – May, 2003

Fourth Edition

June 10, 2015

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the Fourth Edition including revisions through April 18, 2024.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 1479 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on April 18, 2024. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, and Title Page.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to ULSE at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <https://csds.ul.com>.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1	Scope	5
2	Units of Measurement	6
3	References	6
4	Glossary	6

PERFORMANCE

5	Fire Exposure Test	7
5.1	Test sample	7
5.2	Conditioning	8
5.3	Protection of assembly and sample	9
5.4	Furnace temperature control and measurement	9
5.5	Furnace thermocouple preparation	12
5.6	Unexposed side temperature measurement	12
5.7	Differential pressure measurements	17
5.8	Duration of test	19
6	Hose Stream Test	19
7	Air Leakage Test	20
7.1	Test sample	20
7.2	Conditioning	20
7.3	Test chamber	20
7.4	Test setup	21
7.5	Extraneous chamber leakage requirements	21
7.6	Ambient temperature exposure tests	21
7.7	Elevated temperature exposure tests	21
7.8	Recorded test data	22
8	Water Leakage Test	22
8.1	Test sample	22
8.2	Test chamber	22
8.3	Test setup	22
8.4	Recorded test data	23
9	Environmental Exposure Tests for Intumescent Material	23
9.1	General	23
9.2	Required environmental exposures	23
9.3	Supplemental environmental exposures	24
9.4	Expansion pressure test	24
9.5	Expansion factor test	25

RATING

10	F Rating	26
11	T Rating	26
12	L Rating	26
13	W rating	27
14	Fire Exposure Correction	27

REPORT

15	Results	27
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ANNEX A (Informative)

A1	Background information for the W-Rating.....	29
A2	Background for wall opening protective testing for outlet boxes.....	29
A3	Supplementary information on differential pressure measurements.....	29

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover through penetration firestops of various materials and construction that are intended for use in openings in fire resistive wall, floor or floor-ceiling assemblies, and membrane type penetration firestops of various materials and construction that are intended for use in openings in fire resistive wall assemblies.

1.2 The method of testing penetration firestops as specified by these requirements consists of exposure of test samples to a fire of standard time and temperature and to an application of a hose stream. Ratings are then established on the basis of:

- a) The length of time the firestop resists fire before the first development of through openings or flaming on the unexposed surface;
- b) Acceptable limitation of thermal transmission; and
- c) Acceptable performance under the application of the hose stream.

1.3 The method of testing also includes optional air leakage tests to determine the rate of air leakage through penetration firestop systems resulting from a specified air pressure difference applied across the surface of the systems.

1.4 The method of testing also includes optional water leakage tests to determine the ability of penetration firestop systems to resist the passage of water under a three foot pressure head. This method does not evaluate the ability of uncured firestop systems to resist such exposure.

1.5 Two ratings are established for each penetration firestop system: an F rating based upon flame occurrence on the unexposed side of the test sample and acceptable hose stream performance; and a T rating based on temperature rise and flame occurrence on the unexposed side of the test sample and acceptable hose stream performance.

1.6 An L rating may also be established for a penetration firestop system. The L rating is based on the amount of air leakage through the test sample.

1.7 A W rating may also be established for a penetration firestop system. The W rating is based on the water resistance of the test sample.

1.8 The method of testing penetration firestop systems containing piping systems for vented (drain, waste or vent) systems and closed (process or supply) systems is differentiated by the capping or non-capping of the piping systems on the unexposed side of the test assembly as described in [5.1.1.2](#).

1.9 Tests conducted in accordance with these requirements are intended to demonstrate the performance of penetration firestops during exposure to fire, but are not intended to determine acceptability of firestops for use after exposure to fire. These requirements do not cover the ampacity of conductors encased in penetration firestop materials.

1.10 The results obtained from the air leakage tests are expressed in ft³/min (m³/s) per ft² (m²) of opening. The results are intended to develop data to assist authorities having jurisdiction, and others, in determining the acceptability of penetration firestops with reference to the control of air movement through the assembly.

1.11 These requirements do not cover outlet boxes and fittings for use in and evaluated for fire resistance as part of a fire-resistance-rated floor, floor-ceiling or wall assembly.

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

3 References

3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

4 Glossary

4.1 For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

4.2 AIR-FLOW METERING SYSTEM – A device used to measure the air flow.

4.3 AIR LEAKAGE (Q) – The volume of air flowing, per unit of time, through the openings around the test sample under a test pressure difference, expressed as ft^3/min (m^3/s). This air leakage volume is to be reported standardized to an ambient air temperature of 75°F (24°C).

4.4 AIR LEAKAGE TEST CHAMBER – A sealed chamber or box with an opening, a removable mounting panel, or one open side in which or against which the test sample is installed and sealed.

4.5 AIR SYSTEM – A controllable blower, compressed air supply, exhaust system, or reversible blower designed to provide an essentially constant required air flow at the specified fixed test pressure difference for the period required to obtain readings of air leakage.

4.6 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE EXPOSURE – The temperature at the exposed face of the test sample is to be $75 \pm 20^\circ\text{F}$ ($24 \pm 11^\circ\text{C}$).

4.7 ELEVATED TEMPERATURE EXPOSURE – The temperature at the exposed face of the test sample is to be $400 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$ ($204 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$).

4.8 EXTRANEIOUS LEAKAGE (Q_L) – The difference between the metered air flow (Q_m) and the air leakage (Q).

4.9 MEMBRANE-PENETRATION FIRESTOP – A specific construction that:

- a) Consists of material(s) that fills or covers the opening and that is intended to prevent the passage of flame;
- b) Consists of penetrating items, such as outlet boxes, cabinets, pipes, ducts, along with their means of support through the wall opening; and
- c) Only penetrates one side of a fire resistive assembly.

4.10 METERED AIR FLOW (Q_m) – The volume of air flowing per unit of time through the air flow metering system, expressed as ft^3/min (m^3/s).

4.11 RATE OF AIR LEAKAGE – The total air leakage per sample, expressed as ft^3/min (m^3/s) per ft^2 (m^2) of opening.

4.12 REPLACEMENT AIR – The volume of air, at ambient temperature, added to the test chamber, to replace the air leakage (Q) volume of air in either the ambient or elevated temperature exposure tests.

4.13 TEST ASSEMBLY – The wall or floor into which the test sample is mounted or installed.

4.14 TEST PRESSURE DIFFERENCE – The specified difference in static air pressure across the fixed test sample, expressed as inch of water column (Pa).

4.15 TEST SAMPLE – The through-penetration or membrane-penetration firestop being tested.

4.16 THROUGH-PENETRATION FIRESTOP – A specific construction that:

- a) Consists of material(s) that fills or covers the opening and that is intended to prevent the passage of flame;
- b) Consists of penetrating items, such as cables, cable trays, conduits, ducts, and pipes, along with their means of support through the wall, floor or floor-ceiling opening; and
- c) Penetrates through a fire resistive assembly.

PERFORMANCE

5 Fire Exposure Test

5.1 Test sample

5.1.1 Through-penetration firestop

5.1.1.1 For through-penetration firestop systems, the penetrations and supporting construction to be tested shall be representative of the construction for which ratings are desired with respect to materials, workmanship, and details such as dimensions of parts. The through-penetration firestop system is to be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specified installation instruction procedure. When a through-penetration firestop is intended for use in both floor and walls, each orientation is to be tested unless it is demonstrated that testing in a single orientation does not affect the test results.

5.1.1.2 Penetrating items are to be installed in the test sample so that they extend a minimum of 11 in (279 mm) from the exposed side, and a maximum of 37 in (940 mm) from the unexposed side unless either or both of these extensions are not characteristic of actual field installations. For conditions where a penetrant is required to be longer for the Water Leakage Test, Section 8, the unexposed side penetrant is permitted to extend a maximum of 4 in (100 mm) beyond the water level utilized per Section 8 to accommodate the additional length needed for water leakage testing and securement of the penetrant. For partially insulated penetrations, a minimum of 11 in (279 mm) of the bare penetration shall extend beyond the termination of the insulation on the exposed side of the assembly. The extended portions of the penetrating items on the unexposed side are to be mechanically supported by a metal rack and secured at no more than two points. The individual ends of the penetrating items are to be covered on the exposed side to prevent excessive transfer of gases through the test sample. When the penetrating item is intended to be representative of a closed system that is not normally vented or open to the atmosphere, the penetrating item can also be capped or sealed on the unexposed side. Otherwise, penetrating items shall not be capped or sealed on the unexposed side.

5.1.1.3 Penetrating items of horizontal assemblies are to be exposed to the furnace temperatures for the minimum specified distance of 11 in (279 mm) from the plane representing the bottom surface of a floor assembly or floor-ceiling assembly and shall not be contained within the cavity of a wall under test