

Claims

1. The confinement of compressed or vacuumed mineral wool in a container, solid or not, that melts during a fire, whether or not an internal fuse, whether or not supplemented with a stretch of tape that foams up in a fire, whereby the containment of at least one side breaks open or melts during a fire, after which the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool then expands in the desired direction and closes off along the entire length the space in which the solution is installed, so that there is no spread of the fire and the solution ensures the desired fire-resistance, also through the installed stretch of tape that foams up during a fire, through sufficient sealing.
2. Installing a cassette more specifically on the inside of the cavity between structural components and the outer façade if these are ventilated façades, whereby the cassette contains compressed or vacuumed mineral wool, whether or not supplemented with a stretch of tape that foams up during a fire, whereby the mineral wool is contained in the cassette and the containment melts away first on at least one side if a fire starts, after which the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool expands in the desired direction, thus staying in place and fully closing off the space between the building and the façade over the entire length, so that there is no spread of the fire and the solution, using the installed stretch of tape that foams up during a fire, ensures the desired fire resistance.
3. As a variant of claim 2, there may be no containment of the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool in a cassette, but this variant contains connections within or through the film with which the mineral wool is compressed or vacuumed which melt first if a fire starts, after which the solution expands in the desired direction and ensures the desired fire resistance.
4. As a variant of claim 2, there is no cassette, but an air-permeable spacer between the vacuumed compressed mineral wool and the outer façade or other form of construction, whereby the compressed and vacuumed mineral wool is contained to then be able to be attached to the desired location by releasing the vacuum on site so that this becomes stuck between the construction elements and the air-permeable spacer, which melts away during a fire after which the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool expands and ensures the desired fire resistance.
5. As a variant of claim 2, there is no cassette or specifically of a cavity, but another form of melting container/construction whereby the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool is contained to then

be able to be attached to the desired place, not specifically being a cavity, whereby the principle of melting away of - part of - the container/construction occurs during a fire, then after the melting, the compressed or vacuumed mineral wool expands, occluding the space and ensuring the desired fire resistance.