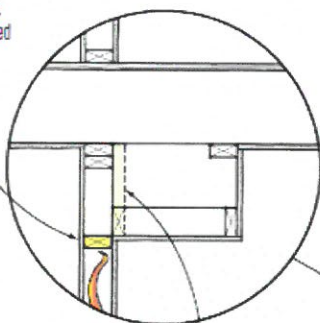


Typical Fire-Blocking Locations

Soffits

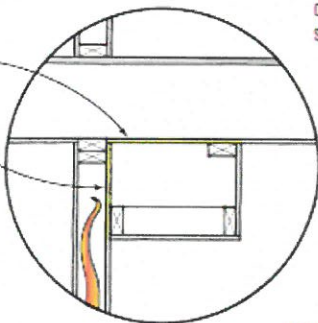
Without fire blocking, a soffit provides a path for fire to spread from a wall cavity to the joist bays above. Installing a single piece of material across the face of the studs is often faster than using individual blocks.

2x fire blocking, typically installed in stud bays next to soffits



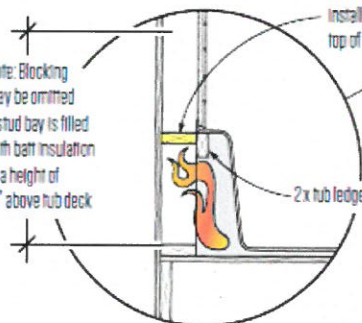
Optional 2x lumber or approved structural sheathing

If drywall has been installed on the wall before the soffit is built, no additional fire blocking is needed



Tub Deck
Fire blocking is required in the stud bays around drop-in tub.

Note: Blocking may be omitted if stud bay is filled with batt insulation to a height of 16" above tub deck

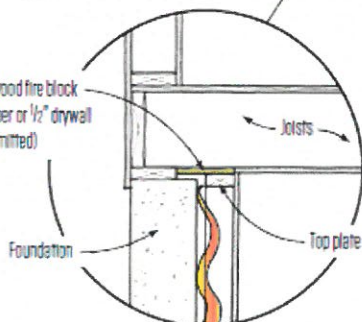


2x fire blocking installed in line with top of tub deck

Perimeter Basement Walls

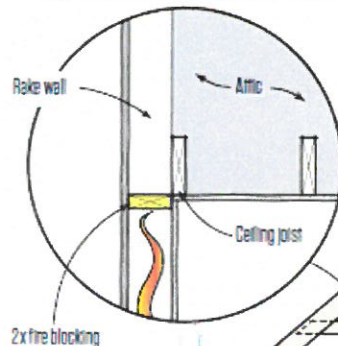
A space behind a 2x4 perimeter basement wall must be separated from the joist bays above.

3/4" plywood fire block (2x lumber or 1/2" drywall also permitted)



Balloon-Framed Rakes

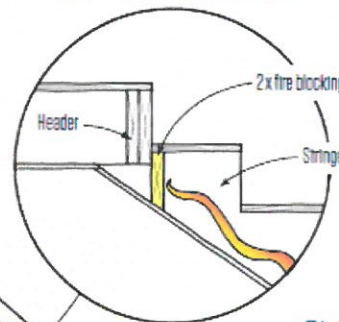
Full-height rake walls need fire blocks to separate the stud bays from the attic space above.



2x fire blocking

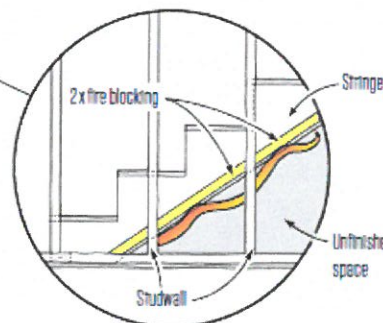
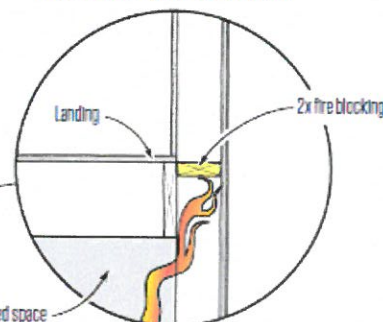
Stair Stringers

The space between stringers must be separated from the upper-story floor-joist bays.



Stairway Landings

If the area underneath the landing is unfinished, the wall bays must be blocked.

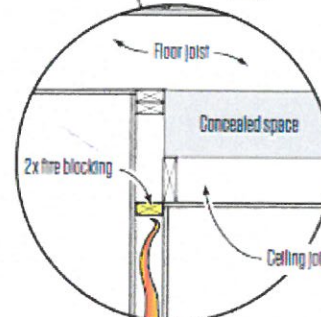
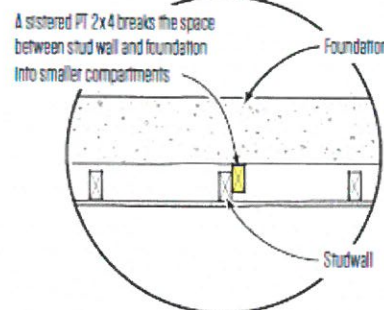


Stair Stringers

If the area below the stair is unfinished, fire blocks are required in the stud bays alongside the stringer. If the area beneath is finished with minimum 1/2" drywall, this blocking is typically not required.

Concealed Spaces in Walls

When a wall is not drywalled or sheathed on both sides (which is typical of furred-out basement walls and double stud walls) there must be a full-height fire block every 10 feet horizontally.



Dropped Ceilings

Dropped ceilings can be blocked in the same way as soffits.

