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Agrément Certificate
06/4309
Product Sheet 3

AIRTEC AIRCRETE BLOCKS AND AIRTEC THIN-JOINT SYSTEM

AIRTEC STANDARD AND FOUNDATION

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Airtec Standard and Foundation, general-purpose, autoclaved aerated concrete (Aircrete) building blocks, for use above and below the damp-proof course in the construction of loadbearing and non-loadbearing solid internal and external walls, and the inner and outer leaves of cavity walls.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Thermal insulation — the thermal conductivity (λ value) of the blocks may be taken as 0.11 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹⁽¹⁾ in 'protected blockwork' applications (see section 6).

(1) 0.11 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{10, dry unit}$), declared dry value*.

Sound insulation — the blocks may be used in flanking elements to separating walls and floors (see section 7).

Properties in relation to fire — the blocks are non-combustible as defined in the national Building Regulations (see section 8). Use below the damp-proof course — the blocks are suitable for use in situations up to and including MX3.2 as defined in BS EN 1996-2: 2006, and for use in classes DS1 and DS2 of soil and groundwater as defined in BRE Special Digest 1: 2005 (see section 9).

Structural aspects — the blocks have a mean compressive strength* of 3.6 N·mm⁻² and are suitable for use in walls designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5628-1: 2005, BS 5628-3: 2005, the appropriate Eurocodes and their associated National Annexes, and PD 6697: 2010 (see section 12).

Durability — walls constructed using the blocks will have a durability equivalent to those of traditional masonry (see section 15).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the products described herein. These products have been assessed by the BBA as being fit for their intended use provided they are installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Third issue: 21 March 2016

Originally certificated on 31 March 2006

Simon Wroe

Head of Approvals — Engineering

Claire Curtis-Thomas Chief Executive

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Airtec Standard and Foundation, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):

The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement: A1 Loading
Requirement: A2 Ground movement

Comment: Walls designed and constructed from the products can meet these Requirements. See sections 4, 12.1

and 12.2 and the Installation part of this Certificate.

Requirement: B3(1)(2)(3)(a)(4) Internal fire spread (structure)
Requirement: B4(1) External fire spread

Comment: The products can contribute to a construction meeting these Requirements. See sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this

Certificate.

Requirement: C2(b) Resistance to moisture

Comment: Suitably-finished walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to meeting this

Requirement. See sections 4.3 and 10 of this Certificate.

Requirement: C2(c) Resistance to moisture

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products will contribute to limiting the risk of condensation.

See sections 11.1 and 11.2 of this Certificate.

Requirement: E1 Protection against sound from other parts of the building and adjoining buildings

Requirement: E2(a) Protection against sound within a dwelling-house etc

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can meet these Requirements. See sections 7.1 to

7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 of this Certificate.

Requirement: L1(a)(i) Conservation of fuel and power

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products will contribute to limiting heat loss through the walls.

See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 7 Materials and workmanship

Comment: The products are acceptable. See section 15 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation: 26 CO₂ emission rates for new buildings

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products will contribute to limiting heat loss through the walls.

See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation: 8(1) Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials

Comment: Use of the products satisfies the requirements of this Regulation. See section 15 and the *Installation* part of

this Certificate.

Regulation: 9 Building standards applicable to construction

Standard: 1.1(a)(b) Structure

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses

1.1.1(1)(2) to 1.1.3(1)(2). See sections 4, 12.1 and 12.2 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Standard:2.1CompartmentationStandard:2.2SeparationStandard:2.3Structural protection

Standard: 2.4 Cavities

Standard: 2.6 Spread to neighbouring buildings

Comment: The products can contribute to a construction satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses 2.1.1^[2],

See sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate.

Standard: 3.10 Precipitation

Comment: Suitably-finished walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to satisfying this

Standard, with reference to clauses $3.10.1^{(1)(2)}$, $3.10.2^{(1)}$, $3.10.3^{(1)(2)}$ and $3.10.6^{(1)(2)}$. See sections 4.3

and 10 of this Certificate.

Standard: 3.15 Condensation

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to limiting the risk of condensation,

with reference to clauses $3.15.1^{(1)(2)}$, $3.15.4^{(1)}$, $3.15.5^{(1)(2)}$ and $3.15.6^{(1)(2)}$. See sections 11.1 and 11.2

of this Certificate.

Standard: 5.1 Noise separation

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses

 $5.1.1^{(1)(2)}$ to $5.1.5^{(1)(2)}$. See sections 7.1, 7.4 and 7.5 of this Certificate.

Standard: 5.2 Noise reduction between rooms

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses

 $5.2.1^{(1)(2)}$ and $5.2.2^{(1)(2)}$. See sections 7.1, 7.4 and 7.5 of this Certificate.

6.1(b) Standard: Carbon dioxide emissions Standard: 6.2 Building insulation envelope

Comment: Walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with

reference to clauses $6.1.1^{(1)}$, $6.1.2^{(1)}$, $6.1.4^{(2)}$, $6.1.6^{(1)}$, $6.2.1^{(1)(2)}$, $6.2.3^{(1)}$, $6.2.4^{(2)}$, $6.2.5^{(2)}$, $6.2.6^{(1)}$, $6.2.7^{(1)}$, $6.2.8^{(1)(2)}$, $6.2.9^{(1)(2)}$, $6.2.10^{(2)}$, $6.2.11^{(1)(2)}$, $6.2.12^{(1)(2)}$ and $6.2.13^{(1)(2)}$. See sections 6.2 and

6.3 of this Certificate.

Standard: 7.1(a) Statement of sustainability

The products can contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 and Comment:

therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard.

Regulation: 12 Building standards applicable to conversions

All comments given for the products under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, Comment:

with reference to clause 0.12.1(1)(2) and Schedule 6(1)(2).

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation: 23(a)(i)(ii)(b) Fitness of materials and workmanship

The products are acceptable. See section 15 and the Installation part of this Certificate. Comment:

28(b) Regulation: Resistance to moisture and weather

Suitably-finished walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to meeting this Comment:

Regulation. See sections 4.3 and 10 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 29 Condensation

Walls designed for and constructed from the products will contribute to limiting the risk of condensation. Comment:

See sections 11.1 and 11.2 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 30(a)

39(a)(i)

Walls designed and constructed from the products can meet this Regulation. See sections 4, 12.1 and Comment:

12.2 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation: Internal fire spread — Structure 35(1)(2)(3)(4)

Regulation: External fire spread

Comment: The products can contribute to a construction meeting these Regulations. See sections 8.1 to 8.3 of

> this Certificate. Conservation measures

Regulation: Walls designed for and constructed from the products will contribute to limiting heat loss through the walls. Comment:

See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Target carbon dioxide emission rate Regulation: 40(2)

Walls designed for and constructed from the products can contribute to meeting this Regulation. See Comment:

sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Regulation: Protection against sound from other parts of the building and from adjoining buildings

Walls designed for and constructed from the products can meet this Regulation. See sections 7.1 to 7.3 Comment:

and 7.6 of this Certificate.

Protection against sound within a dwelling or room for residential purposes Regulation:

Walls designed for and constructed from the products can satisfy this Regulation. See sections 7.1 to 7.3 Comment:

and 7.6 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, Principal Designer/CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections:

1 Description (1.2) and 3 Delivery and site handling (3.1) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2016

NHBC accepts the use of Airtec Standard and Foundation, provided they are installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to NHBC Standards, Chapters 5.1 Substructure and ground bearing floors, 6.1 External masonry walls and 6.3 Internal walls.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the products in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 771-4: 2011. An asterisk (*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown are given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

Constructive Details Ltd

The blocks described in this Certificate have been included in an assessment of thermal bridging details from Constructive Details Ltd (CDL). The handbooks containing these details are free to download from CDL's website at www.constructivedetails.co.uk.

Technical Specification

1 Description

- 1.1 Airtec Standard and Foundation are general-purpose Aircrete blocks comprising cement, lime and pulverised fuel ash, with aluminium powder used as an aerating agent.
- 1.2 The blocks are supplied with the characteristics given in Table 1 and the dimensions given in Table 2. Standard and Foundation blocks are identical apart from dimensions.

Table 1 Characteristics	
Characteristic (unit)	Value
Gross dry density* (kg·m ⁻³)	530
Dry density range (kg·m ⁻³)	480 to 580
Mean compressive strength* (N·mm ⁻²)	3.6
Minimum individual block compressive strength (N \cdot mm $^{-2})$	2.9

Table 2 Dimensions		
Block type	Face size (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Standard ⁽¹⁾	620 x 215	100 to 215 ⁽²⁾
Foundation	620 x 140 620 x 215	275, 300, 350 260, 275, 300

⁽¹⁾ Also available with a thickness of 75 mm and in large format of 620 mm x 430 mm x 100 mm

1.3 Coursing units are also available.

2 Manufacture

- 2.1 The blocks are manufactured by mixing the raw materials into a slurry, discharging into moulds and, when set, cutting into blocks. The blocks are cured in autoclaves before packaging.
- 2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:
- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.
- 2.3 The management system of Thomas Armstrong (Concrete Blocks) Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001: 2008 by the BBA (Certificate 06/Q006).

3 Delivery and site handling

- 3.1 The blocks are supplied shrink-wrapped in standard packs or banded to pallets (by order) for off-loading by mechanical grab or fork-lift truck.
- 3.2 The blocks must be stored clear of the ground on a firm, level surface and protected from rain and water from the ground. Wrapping should be kept in place until the blocks are required for use.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Airtec Standard and Foundation.

Design Considerations

4 Use

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4.1 Airtec Standard and Foundation blocks are satisfactory for use in the construction of loadbearing and non-loadbearing solid internal and external walls above and below the damp-proof course, and the inner and outer leaves of cavity walls.

⁽²⁾ The typical weight of a 620 mm x 215 mm x 100 mm block is 7.3 kg (at typical moisture content when laid).

- 4.2 The blocks comply with the requirements of BS EN 771-4: 2011 and should be specified in accordance with that Standard and BS 6073-2: 2008.
- 4.3 Walls must be designed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, BS 5628-1 : 2005, BS 5628-3 : 2005, BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005, BS EN 1996-1-2: 2005, BS EN 1996-2: 2006, BS EN 1996-3: 2006 and their National Annexes, and PD 6697: 2010.

5 Practicability of installation

The products are designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with these types of product.

6 Thermal insulation

6.1 Thermal transmittance (U value) calculations of walls should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946: 2007 and BRE Report (BR 443) *Conventions for U-value calculations*. The conductivity values of the blocks should be taken as those given in Table 3.

Table 3 Conductivity values	
Use	Conductivity value (W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)
'Protected blockwork'	0.11
Exposed external blockwork(1) or below dpc but above ground level	0.12
Below ground level	0.17

⁽¹⁾ For example, not protected by a cladding system.



6.2 Walls incorporating the blocks will need to incorporate thermal insulation, as necessary, to achieve or improve upon the 'mean' design U values (W·m⁻²·K⁻¹) specified in:

England - 0.18 to 0.35

Wales - 0.26 to 0.35

Scotland -0.19 to 0.30

Northern Ireland - 0.26 to 0.35.

6.3 The blocks can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and around openings. Guidance on limiting heat loss by air infiltration can be found in:

England and Wales — Accredited Construction Details (version 1)

Scotland — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

Northern Ireland — Accredited Construction Details (version 1).

6.4 Further information can be found in the NHBC Foundation's A practical guide to building airtight dwellings (NF16), June 2009 and in Constructive Details Ltd Handbooks 1, 2 and 3.

7 Sound insulation

Walls flanking a separating wall or floor



 $\sqrt[6]{2}$ 7.1 The blocks can form the inner leaf of an external masonry cavity wall where any leaf surface mass, excluding finishes, is acceptable, eg where a separating wall is not present, as described in:

England and Wales — Approved Document E, sections 2 and 3 **Northern Ireland** — Technical Booklet G, sections 2 and 3.

🦅 7.2 The blocks can form the inner leaf of an external masonry wall flanking a Type 2 separating wall without a flanking floor and with a minimum block density of 450 kg·m⁻³, as described in the Building Standards Division Publication Example construction and generic internal constructions, section Generic Internal Constructions, referred to in the Technical Handbooks, clause 5.1.3.

Internal walls — new buildings and conversions



🦅 7.3 Internal walls between a bedroom or a room containing a toilet and other rooms (England and Wales), or between an apartment in a dwelling and a room in a residential building capable of being used for sleeping, are acceptable as follows:

England and Wales — a wall type D described in Approved Document E, paragraph 5.20, and a wall meeting the minimum sound insulation values in Approved Document E, Table 0.2

Scotland — wall types 4 and 4A as described in the *Generic Internal Constructions* referred to in the Technical Handbooks, clause 5.2.2, and a wall meeting the minimum sound insulation values given in the Technical Handbooks, clause 5.2.1.

7.4 The blocks can form an internal partition abutting a Type 1, 2 or 4 separating wall or a Type 1 or 2 separating floor if the minimum surface mass, excluding finishes, of the partition is not less than 120 kg·m⁻². Guidance on circumstances (eg where a separating floor is not present) where any surface mass can be acceptable can be found in:

England and Wales — Approved Document E, sections 2 and 3 Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet G, sections 2 and 3.

8 Properties in relation to fire



- 8.1 The fire resistance of walls constructed with Aircrete masonry can be determined by reference to:
- BS EN 1996-1-2: 2005, Annex B, Table NB 4.6, and its UK National Annex, Tables NA 4.1, NA 4.2 and NA 4.6
- BRE report (BR 128: 1988) Guidelines for the construction of fire-resisting structural elements.
- 8.2 The blocks have a reaction-to-fire classification of A1* in accordance with BS EN 13501-1: 2007 and are classified as 'non-combustible' as defined in the national Building Regulations.
- 8.3 With regard to the placing of cavity barriers, the surface of the blocks may be taken as Class O.
- 8.4 The fire performance and suitability of wall ties and anchors for a specific construction should be confirmed with the manufacturer of those products.

9 Use below the damp-proof course

- 9.1 The blocks are resistant to the freeze–thaw conditions likely to occur below the damp-proof course and are suitable for use in situations up to and including MX3.2 as defined in BS EN 1996-2: 2005, Annex A, Table A1 and its UK National Annex or A3 as defined in BS 5628-3: 2005 Table 12 (ie where there is a high risk of saturation with freezing).
- 9.2 The blocks are suitable for use in classes DS1 and DS2 of soil or groundwater as defined in BRE Special Digest 1: 2005 Concrete in aggressive ground, Part C Assessing the aggressive chemical environment.
- 9.3 In unusual soil and/or groundwater conditions, eg soils contaminated by industrial waste or highly acidic soils, expert advice should be obtained.

10 Resistance to moisture



10.1 Walls built from the blocks should be designed and constructed in accordance with:

England and Wales — Approved Document C

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.10, clauses 3.10.1 to 3.10.4 and 3.10.6

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet C.

10.2 For single-leaf constructions, the minimum block thicknesses to be used in solid rendered external walls are given in Table 4.

Table 4	Minimum block thickness ^[1]
Exposure ⁽²⁾	Minimum block thickness (mm)
Severe	215
Moderate	190
Sheltered	90

⁽¹⁾ Increased thicknesses may be necessary to meet other requirements such as structural stability (see sections 4.3, 6 and 7).

11 Condensation risk



11.1 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 W·m⁻²·K⁻¹ (1.2 W·m⁻²·K⁻¹ in Scotland) at any point and the junctions with floors, roof and openings comply with section 6.3.

11.2 Walls will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are constructed in accordance with BS 5250: 2011 (Section 4 and Annexes D and G). For the purpose of calculations, the water vapour resistance factor (μ) of the blocks may be taken as 10 (resistivity of 50 MN·s⁻¹·g⁻¹·m⁻¹) as given in BS EN ISO 10456: 2007, Table 4

11.3 Additional guidance can be found in BRE report (BR 262 : 2002) Thermal insulation : avoiding risks.

⁽²⁾ Exposure as defined in PD 6697: 2010.

12 Structural aspects

General



12.1 Courses of blockwork should be set out so that bearings are not less than 100 mm in length or the length required by the design calculation, whichever is the greater. Where possible, the masonry should be set out to provide a full block under a bearing. Pressed steel lintels should have a bearing of not less than 150 mm.

Concentrated loads

12.2 Increased local stresses may be permitted in the Airtec masonry provided that either the member applying the load is sufficiently rigid and of the appropriate bearing area or a suitable spreader is introduced. Design should be in accordance with BS 5628-1: 2005, clause 30 or BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005, clause 6.1.3, and its UK National Annex.

12.3 Joist hangers may be used provided that:

- when designing in accordance with BS 5628-1: 2005, BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005 and its UK National Annex, and PD 6697: 2010, the full effect of the maximum eccentric load at the joist hanger detail is taken into account. It should be assumed that the joist hangers are not effectively rigid when calculating the local bearing stress under single hangers, and the effective load applied via the hanger should be determined using an accepted elastic theory
- they are compatible with Aircrete blocks with mean compressive strengths* of 3.6 N·mm⁻² or above. The dimensions used in the design and details of materials appropriate for manufacture are set out in BS 5628-1: 2005, BS EN 845-1 : 2013 and BS EN 1996-2 : 2006, Ánnex C, Table C1, and its UK National Annex
- supervision and workmanship⁽¹⁾ are adequate to ensure that:
 - installation is in accordance with the hanger manufacturer's instructions
 - the masonry course to carry the hangers is level and at the correct height, any adjustments being made before the course is laid
 - the hanger bears directly on a complete block with the back plate flat against the block
 - the gap between the joist and the backplate does not exceed 6 mm
 - construction complies with the conditions used in the design and restraint type hangers are used when specified
 - the blockwork above the hanger is completed and established before any load is applied to the hanger.
 - (1) Further guidance may be obtained from the BRE Good Building Guide 21 (1996): Joist hangers.

13 Movement

- 13.1 A nominal value of 0.4 mm·m⁻¹ may be assumed as the maximum declared moisture movement* of the blocks.
- 13.2 Movement may be accommodated using movement joints or bed joint reinforcement, or a combination of the two. Bed joint reinforcement should be designed and installed strictly in accordance with the Certificate holder's
- 13.3 Movement joints must be provided in accordance with BS 5628-1: 2005, BS EN 1996-2: 2006, clause 2.3.4 and its UK National Annex, clause NA.2.1, PD 6697: 2010, clause 6.2.6, and the Certificate holder's instructions.
- 13.4 In external walls containing openings, movement joints may need to be provided at more frequent intervals, or the masonry above and below the opening may need to be reinforced to restrain movement. Particular attention should be paid to long, low horizontal panels of masonry, eg those under windows.

14 Maintenance

As the blocks are generally concealed and have suitable durability (see section 15), maintenance is not required.

15 Durability



Autoclaved aerated concrete (Aircrete) is a durable material. Walls constructed from the products will have durability equivalent to those of traditional masonry and will fulfil their intended function for the life of the building, in which they have been installed.

Installation

16 General

16.1 Installation of Airtec Standard and Foundation blocks must be carried out strictly in accordance with BS 8000-3: 2001, the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate.

16.2 Mortar must not be stronger than the blocks, as defined by either:

- BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005 and its UK National Annex, Table NA.2
- PD 6697 : 2010, Table 15.

17 Chasing

17.1 The maximum depth of horizontal and vertical chases allowed without calculation is given in BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005, clauses 8.6.1 to 8.6.3, and its UK National Annex, Tables NA.11 and NA.12.

17.2 In accordance with BS 5628-3: 2005, vertical chases in the Airtec masonry should not exceed one-third of the thickness of the leaf, and horizontal chases should not exceed one-sixth of the thickness of the leaf at any point.

18 Rendering and plastering

Rendering and plastering must be carried out in accordance with BS EN 13914-1: 2005 and BS EN 13914-2: 2005. The Certificate holder should be consulted regarding suitable finishes and low water vapour permeability renders. The moisture condition of the blocks should be considered before the finishes are applied.

19 Fixings

- 19.1 Cut nails or proprietary nails may be used for lightweight fixtures. For heavier fixtures, screws and plugs, nailable expansion fixings or helical fixings should be used. All fixings must penetrate to a minimum depth of 50 mm into the blocks.
- 19.2 Fixings must be selected and installed in accordance with the fixing manufacturer's instructions, paying particular attention to drilling depth, drill bit diameter, minimum spacings and minimum edge distance.
- 19.3 Mean pull-out loads for certain proprietary fixings used with the blocks can be obtained from the Certificate holder. In each case, a safety factor of 4 is recommended to establish a safe working load.

Technical Investigations

20 Tests

20.1 Tests were conducted on Airtec Standard and Foundation blocks and the results assessed to determine:

- drying shrinkage
- density
- compressive strength
- dimensional accuracy
- thermal properties
- behaviour in fire
- risk of condensation and pattern staining
- assessment of freeze-thaw resistance.

20.2 An assessment was made of the durability of the products, based upon data leading to the issue of previous Agrément Certificates.

21 Investigations

- 21.1 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.
- 21.2 Houses in various stages of construction were inspected to assess the practicability of installation and site storage.

Bibliography

BS 5250: 2011 Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings

BS 5628-1:2005 Code of practice for the use of masonry — Structural use of unreinforced masonry

BS 5628-3 : 2005 Code of practice for the use of masonry — Materials and components, design and workmanship

BS 6073-2:2008 Precast concrete masonry units — Guide for specifying precast concrete masonry units

BS 8000-3: 2001 Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry

BS EN 771-4: 2011 Specification for masonry units — Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units

BS EN 845-1 : 2013 Specification for ancillary components for masonry — Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets

BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures

NA to BS EN 1996-1-1: 2005 UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures

BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design

NA to BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 UK National Annex to Éurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design

BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection and execution of masonry

NA to BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection and execution of masonry

BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures

NA to BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

BS EN 13914-1 : 2005 Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering — External rendering

BS EN 13914-2 : 2005 Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering — Design considerations and essential principles for internal plastering

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method

BS EN ISO 9001: 2008 Quality management systems — Requirements

BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007 Building materials and products — Hygrothermal properties — Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values

PD 6697: 2010 Recommendations for the design of masonry structures to BS EN 1996-1-1 and BS EN 1996-2

Constructive Details A Handbook of thermal bridging details incorporating aircrete blocks:

Book 1 Thermal bridging solutions for external wall partial fill cavity details and full fill party wall details

Book 2 Thermal bridging solutions for external wall full fill cavity details

Book 3 Thermal bridging solutions for externally insulated solid wall details

Conditions of Certification

22 Conditions

22.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.
- 22.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.
- 22.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:
- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.
- 22.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.
- 22.5 In issuing this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:
- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking.
- 22.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.

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