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Agrément Certificate
07/4403
Product Sheet 1

GEBRIK INSULATING BRICK CLADDING SYSTEMS

GEBRIK INSULATING BRICK CLADDING SYSTEM FOR SOLID WALL STRUCTURES

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to the Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures, mechanically fixed, and comprising a facing layer of clay brick-slips, factory-produced by casting in rigid polyurethane (PUR) foam. It is suitable for use on the outside of external walls in new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

(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 performance — the system can be used to improve the thermal performance of external walls and can contribute to satisfying the requirements of the national Building Regulations (see section 6).

Strength and stability — the system can adequately resist wind loads and impact damage (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the system has a Bs1, d0 reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and it is restricted in some cases (see section 8).

Risk of condensation — the system can contribute to limiting the risk of surface and interstitial condensation (see section 11).

Durability — when installed and maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations and the terms of this Certificate, the system will remain effective for at least 30 years (see section 13).



The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Construction Products

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 12 March 2015

Originally certificated on 19 January 2007

Certificate amended on 15 January 2019 to include Regulation 7(2) for England and associated text.

Certificate amended on 26 April 2019 to update section 8 and associated text.

Certificate amended on 25 June 2020 to include new regulatory guidance for fire in Scotland and Wales.

This Certificate was amended on 22 May 2024 as part of a transition of The BBA Agrément Certificate scheme delivered under the BBA's ISO/IEC 17020 accreditation. This Certificate was issued originally under accreditation to ISO/IEC 17065. Sections marked with the symbol † are not issued under accreditation. Full conversion to the ISO/IEC 17020 format will take place at the next Certificate review. The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No.4345). Readers MUST check the validity of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly. Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and must not be relied upon.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, will 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
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the structural frame. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	B4(1)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Requirement. See sections 8.1 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of surface and interstitial condensation. See sections 11.1 and 11.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 8.1 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rates for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations when appropriate compensating fabric/services measures are taken. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)(2)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The system can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See sections 12 and 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	1.1	Structure
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the structural frame. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.6.5 ⁽²⁾ and 2.6.6 ⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.1, 8.4 and 8.5 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Standard, with reference to clause 2.7.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.1, 8.4 and 8.5 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system will contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.10.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾ . See section 11.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Buildings insulation envelope
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses (or parts of) 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.10 ⁽²⁾ , 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 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. See section 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this product under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, 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

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial condensation. See section 11.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the structural frame. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:		The system can enable a construction to satisfy the requirements of these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

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

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

See section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.1 and 3.2) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2014

NHBC accepts the use of the Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures, when installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards, Part 6 Superstructure (excluding roofs)*, Chapters 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*.

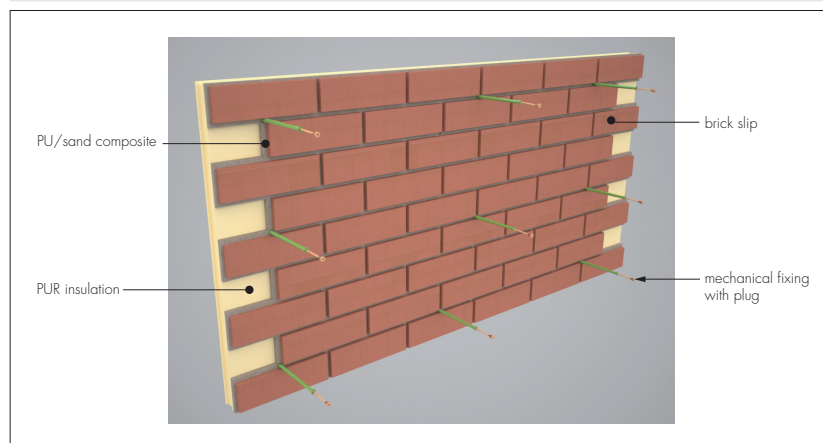
The Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures is distributed in the United Kingdom by Aquarian Cladding Systems, Eversea Business Centre, 13 Gardens Road, Clevedon, North Somerset BS21 7QQ, England (tel: 0844 334 0077, fax: 0844 755 0289, www.aquariancladding.co.uk).

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 The Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures (see Figures 1, 2 and 3) comprises Gebrik panels and corners which are secured to the external surface of the substrate using mechanical fixings. An additional layer of rigid insulation board can also be applied to the substrate prior to the application of the panels/corners to achieve improved U values (see Figure 4).

Figure 1 Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System



Gebrik panels

- Gebrik panels are factory-produced by casting brick slips in rigid polyurethane (PUR) foam. See Table 1 for characteristics.

Table 1 Gebrik panel characteristics

Panel type	Brick-slip dimensions ⁽¹⁾ (mm)		Brick-slip thickness ⁽²⁾ (mm)	Panel size ⁽³⁾ (mm)		Panel thickness ⁽⁴⁾ (mm)	PUR thickness (mm)
	Length	Height		Length	Height		
Gebrik 5	240	52	15 to 20	1391.4	714.5	60	≥ 40
Gebrik 6	240	65/66.4	15 to 20	1391.4	714.5	60	≥ 40
Gebrik 8	240	89.1	15 to 20	1391.4	714.5	60	≥ 40
Gebrik 13	240	130	15 to 20	1391.4	714.5	60	≥ 40
Gebrik 61	240	65/66.4	15 to 20	1375.0	687.6	60	≥ 40
Gebrik GC	265	127.5	15 to 20	1375.0	687.6	60	≥ 40
Gebrik R5	440	50	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40
Gebrik R6	440	65	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40
Gebrik UK	215	65	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40
Gebrik UK KP	102.5	65	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40
Gebrik WF	215	50	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40
Gebrik WF KP	102.5	50	15 to 20	1350.0	675.0	60	≥ 40

(1) With a tolerance (mm) of +1/−2 (length/height) for extruded brick-slips, and +1/−5 (length) and +1/−3 (height) for handformed brick-slips.

(2) With a tolerance (mm) of +1/−2.

(3) With a tolerance (mm) of ±1.5 (length) and ±1 (height).

(4) With a tolerance (mm) of ±2.

Corner panels

- Corner panels are factory-formed by cutting normal panels and gluing with PU-based adhesive, or factory-bonding corner slips and slips to PUR with a cement-based or PU-based adhesive. The available types are HE, ST, UE and PUE + ER + R (external corners); FE (window corners); and RE (lintel corners) — see Figure 3.

Insulation

- Polyurethane foam insulation (PUR) — with a nominal density of 35 kg·m^{−3} and a minimum compressive strength of 120 kN·m^{−2}, manufactured to comply with BS EN 13165 : 2012.

Brick-slip adhesive

- 2COMP-PU Adhesive — a two-component polyurethane adhesive for the fabrication of the cut and bonded corners, and the prefabrication of panels and corner elements
- ISO-COL Adhesive — cement-based adhesive is used to apply to brick-slips on site to maintain stretcher or Flemish bond, and to form corner and brick-slips on factory-produced PUE-type corners.

Clay brick-slips

- Clay brick-slips — with a thickness of 15 mm to 20 mm, and available in different sizes (see Table 1) and the colours, structures and finishes listed Table 2. The brick-slips are frost resistant in accordance with DD CEN/TS 772-22 : 2006 and BS EN ISO 10545-12 : 1997.

Table 2 Brick-slip colours, structures and surface finishes

Colours ⁽¹⁾	Structures	Surface finishes ⁽²⁾
Black	Dragwired	Engobed Flamed Glazed Shaded
Blue	Grained	
Brown	Grained and sanded	
Cream	Hand moulded	
Grey	Heavy grained	
Red	Heavy grained and sanded	
Salmon	Smooth	
White	Smooth and sanded	
Yellow	Waterstruck	

(1) Other colours available on request.

(2) Other finishes available on request.

Brick-slips pointing mortar

- pointing grout/mortar — water-repellent, frost-resistant, cementitious grouting mortar. Mortar mixes must be selected in accordance with class 12, 6 or 4 of BS EN 998-2 : 2010 or BS EN 13888 : 2009.

Mechanical fixings⁽¹⁾

mechanical fixings — anchors with adequate length to suit the substrate and insulation thickness, approved and supplied by the Certificate holder, and selected from:

- Ejot SDF-S plus — polyamide with stainless steel or electro-galvanized screws
- Ejot SDF-S plus UB — polyamide with stainless steel or electro-galvanized screws
- Ejot SDF-S-10H — polyamide with stainless steel or electro-galvanized screws
- Ejot SDP-S — polyamide with stainless steel or zinc plated screws
- Fischer FURT — polyamide with stainless steel or galvanized steel screws
- ISO-fixings — mechanical fixings extension washers, 60 mm diameter.

(1) Other fixings may be used provided they can be demonstrated to have equal or higher pull-out, plate diameter and plate stiffness characteristics.

Figure 2 Range of Gebrik panels

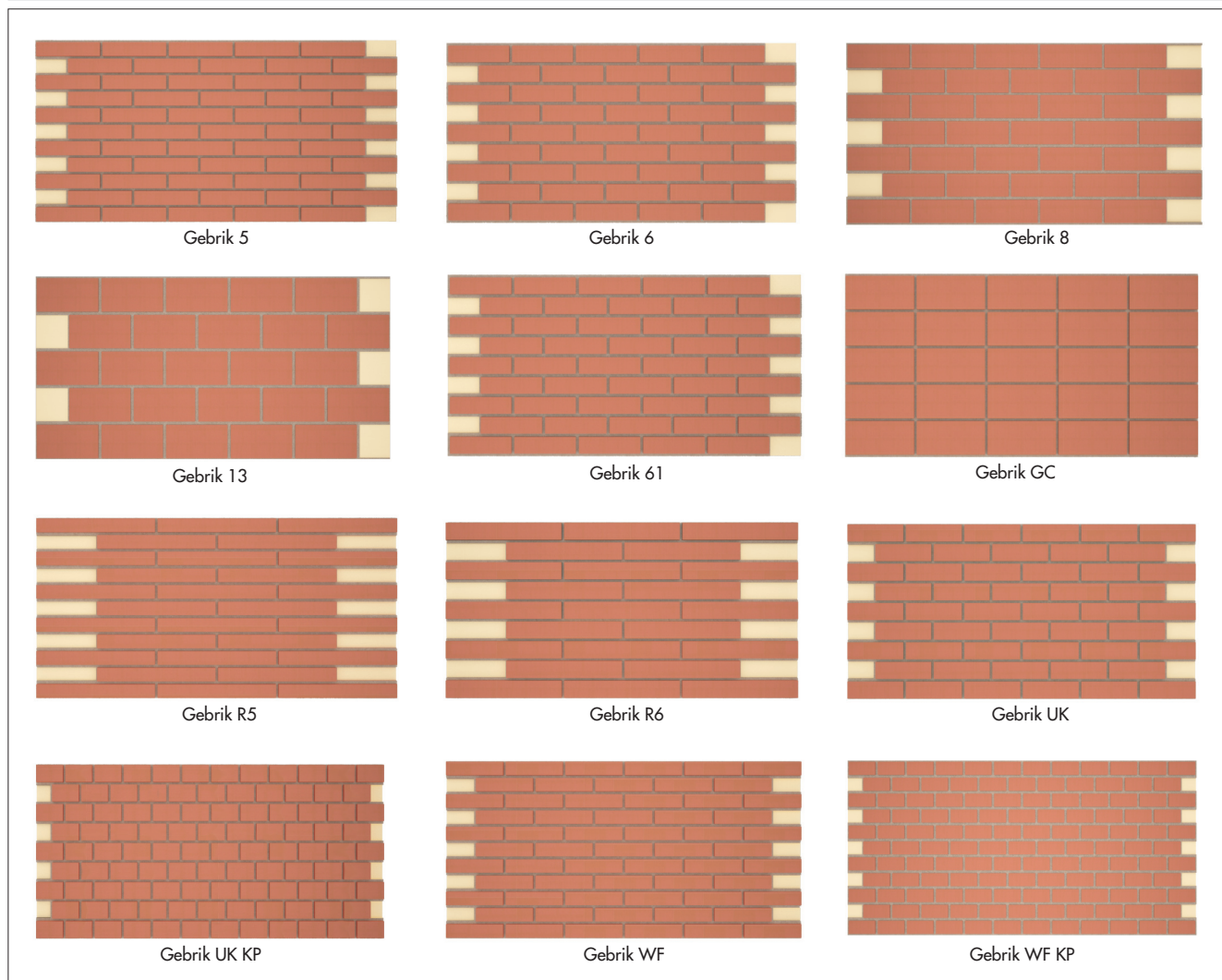
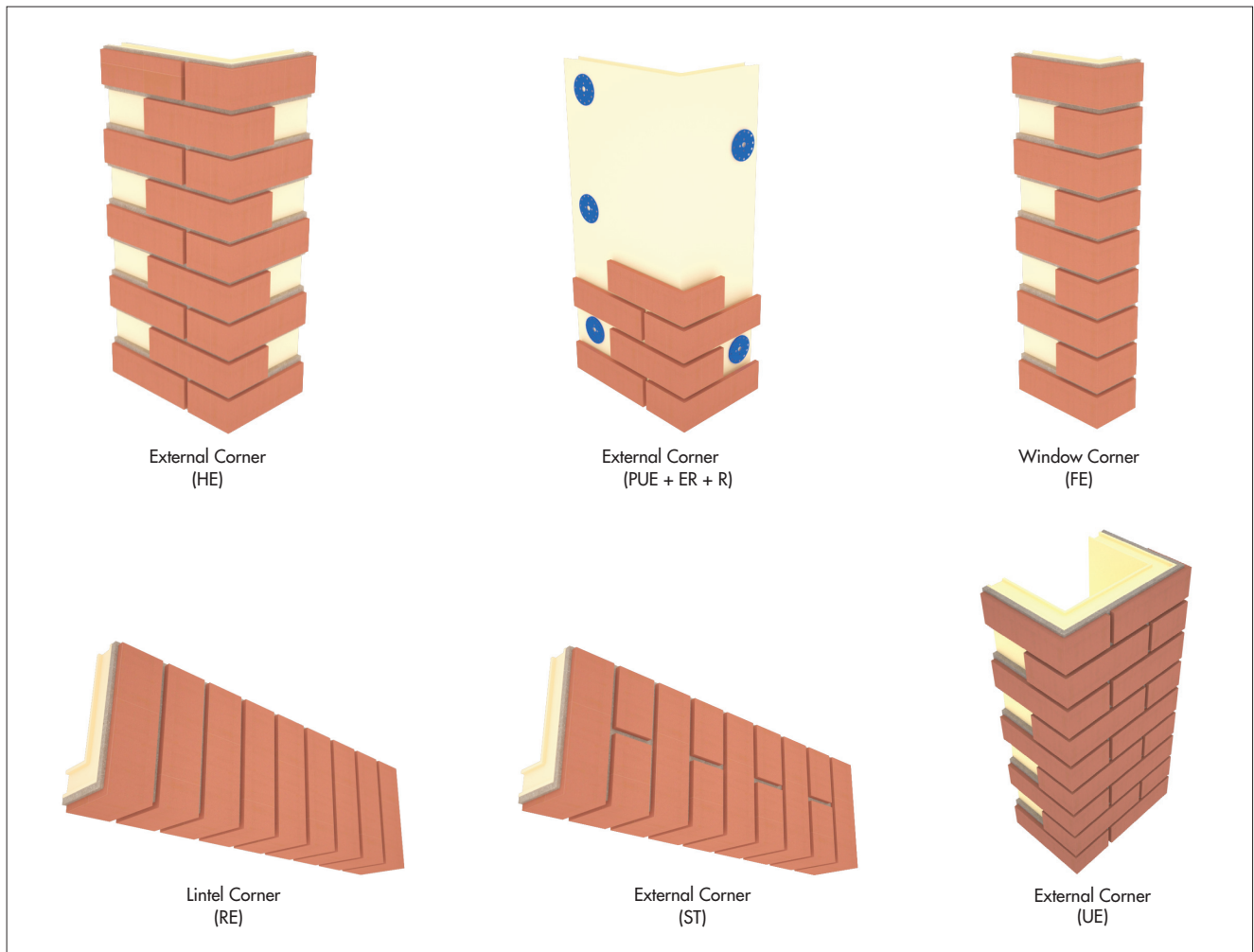


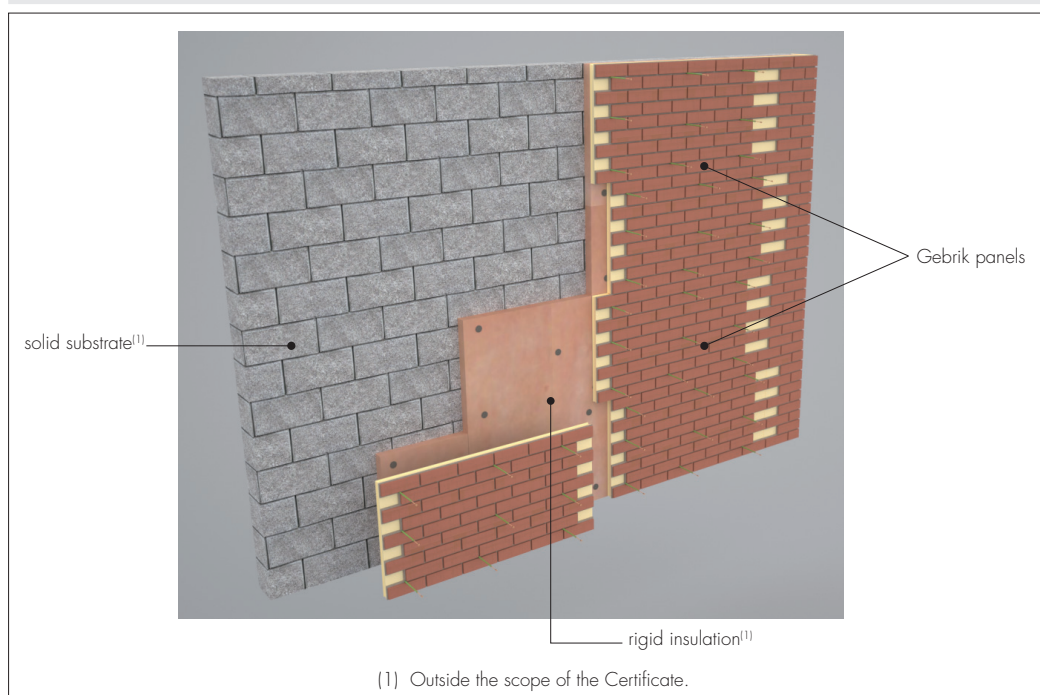
Figure 3 Corners



1.2 Ancillary items used with the system, but outside the scope of this Certificate:

- starter tracks and beading profiles
- end stops
- sealant
- additional rigid insulation.

Figure 4 Solid wall construction using Gebrik Insulated Panel System



2 Manufacture

2.1 The base of a mould is lined with brick-slips and sand. The foam is then expanded onto the brick-slips and sand, and after curing, the brick-slips are set into the foam panel.

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.

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 Panels (each, 26 to 28 kg in weight) are delivered to site stacked flat on pallets, along with the corners, with a polythene cover. Each pallet, panel and corner carries the product identification and manufacturer's batch number.

3.2 Stacks of panels should not exceed 28 high and should be protected from precipitation, direct sunlight, ground water and impact damage.

3.3 Panels should be carried vertically and handled with care to avoid damage. Containers of adhesive, mortars, sealants and expanding foam should be stored in dry conditions and protected from frost and excessive heat. Fixings, trims and rails should be protected from damp.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 The Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System for Solid Wall Structures, when applied to the external masonry walls in accordance with this Certificate, is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of new and existing walls above the damp-proof course (dpc) level.

4.2 For further improvement in the thermal/carbon-emissions performance, the designer should consider additional/alternative fabric and/or services measures.

4.3 The panel system is applied to outside of exterior walls of masonry and dense or no-fines concrete construction and is suitable for use on new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.



4.4 New buildings subject to national Building Regulations should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 — the designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used
- BS 8000-3 : 2001.

4.5 Other new buildings not subject to regulatory requirements should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.4 of this Certificate.

4.6 It is essential that the detailing techniques specified in this Certificate are carried out to a high standard (ie such as window sills, should be designed and installed so as discharge water away from the building) if the ingress of water into the insulation is to be avoided and the full thermal benefit obtained from the system. Only details specified by the Certificate holder should be used.

4.7 The panel system will improve the weather resistance of a wall and provide a decorative finish. However, it may be installed only where the substrate is inherently weathertight in its own right and where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the wall, other than those caused solely by condensation residue.

4.8 Rainwater goods, satellite dishes, clothes lines, hanging baskets and similar items should be fixed to the prepositioned timber grounds or proprietary fixings secured into the substrate.

4.9 External plumbing should be removed before installation and alterations made to underground drainage, where appropriate, to accommodate repositioning of the plumbing on the finished face of the system.

4.10 It is essential that the system is installed and maintained in accordance with the conditions set out in this Certificate.

5 Practicability of installation

The system should be installed only by specialised contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder or their agent.

6 Thermal performance

6.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and BRE Report 443 : 2006 using the insulation thermal conductivity (λ_D value) of $0.029 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ for PUR foam insulation and $0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ for brick-slips.



6.2 The U value of a wall will depend on the type and thickness of additional insulation (if used), the number and type of fixings and the insulating value of the substrate wall and its internal finish. Example additional insulation thicknesses required for a Gebrik panel (40 mm PUR and 20 mm brick-slip) to achieve the U values shown in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Additional phenolic insulation thicknesses (mm) to achieve typical design U values¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	215 mm brickwork $\lambda = 0.56 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	200 mm dense blockwork $\lambda = 1.75 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$
0.18	130	130
0.19	120	120
0.25	80	85
0.26	75	80
0.28	65	70
0.30	60	65
0.35	45	50

- 1) Wall construction includes 13 mm plaster ($\lambda = 0.57 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or dense blockwork with 6.7% mortar ($\lambda = 0.88 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) and the additional phenolic foam insulation thickness in the Table, $\lambda = 0.020 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (>44 mm).
- 2) Gebrik panel includes fixings, $n_f = 10$ per m^2 , $A_f = 28.3 \text{ mm}^2$ and $\lambda_f = 50 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$. Additional phenolic foam insulation layer includes 2 extra fixings per m^2 .
- 3) When applied without additional insulation, these walls achieve U values of 0.65 (brick) and $0.74 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (block).

6.3 The system can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements. Detailed guidance on limiting heat loss and air infiltration can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

7 Strength and stability

Wind loading

7.1 When installed on suitable walls, the panel can adequately transfer to the wall the self-weight and negative (suction) and positive (pressure) wind loads normally experienced in the United Kingdom.

7.2 Positive wind load is transferred to the substrate wall directly via bending and compression of the panel (brick-slips and insulation).

7.3 Negative wind pressure is resisted by the bond between each component; the panels are retained by the mechanical fixings secured to substrate.



7.4 The wind loads on the wall should be calculated in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005. Special consideration should be given to locations with high wind-load pressure coefficients (additional fixings may be necessary). In accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002, it is recommended that a load factor of 1.5 is used to determine the ultimate wind load to be resisted by the system.

7.5 An assessment of the structural performance for a particular building must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced individual to confirm that:

- the substrate wall is capable of withstanding the loads applied to it from the panel system and resisting the temporary additional loads that may be applied as a result of installing the system (ignoring any positive contribution that may occur from the system), and have an acceptable resistance to the pull-out of fixings
- the proposed system and associated fixing layout provide adequate resistance to negative wind loads based on the results of the site investigation and test results
- an appropriate number of site-specific pull-out tests are conducted on the substrate of the building to determine the minimum resistance to failure of the fixings. The characteristic pull-out resistance should be determined in accordance with the guidance given in ETAG 014 : 2011, Annex D, using 60% of the mean value of the five smallest measured values at the ultimate load.

7.6 The number and centres of fixings should be determined by the system designer. Provided the substrate is suitable and an appropriate fixing is selected, the mechanical fixings will adequately support and transfer the weight of the panel system to the substrate wall.

7.7 The dynamic wind load test carried on the Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System fixed to a solid wall construction and mechanically fixed with 9 fixings per panel, achieved the ultimate design pressure of 2.7 kPa.

7.8 A typical example of characteristic pull-out strengths for the fixings taken from tests, is given in Table 4; the fixings must be selected to suit the loads concerned.

Table 4 Fixings — typical characteristic pull-out strengths

Fixing type	ETA no.	Substrate	Drill hole diameter (mm)	Effective anchorage depth (mm)	Typical pull-out strength (kN)
Ejot SDF-S plus	04/0064	Concrete C12/15/ Clay bricks	8	50	1.5/1.5
Ejot SDF-S plus UB	04/0064	Concrete C12/15/ Clay bricks	8	70	1.5/1.5
Ejot SDF-S-10H	10/0305	Vertically perforated clay bricks ($f_b \geq 12 \text{ N-mm}^{-2}$)	10	70	0.90
Ejot SDP-S	12/0502	Autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC 2)	10	70	0.75
Fischer FUR-T	13/0235	Sand-lime blocks ($f_b \geq 20 \text{ N-mm}^{-2}$)	10	70	2.5

Impact resistance

7.9 Hard body impact tests were carried out and the system is suitable for use in all Use Categories as defined in ETAG 017 : 2005⁽¹⁾.

- (1) Category I — a zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use
 Category II — a zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the system will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care
 Category III — a zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire



8.1 The system has a reaction to fire classification of B-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007⁽¹⁾. This relates to the full range of thicknesses and brick-slip finishes referred to in section 1 of this Certificate.

(1) Efectis Nederland BV Test Report 2012-Efectis-R0395 Issue 1, available from the Certificate holder.

8.2 The insulation material in isolation is not classified as non-combustible or of limited combustibility.



8.3 In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the system may be used on buildings with no storey 18 m or more above the ground and less than 1 m from a boundary.



8.4 In Scotland, the panels are not classified as non-combustible, and may be used on buildings more than 1 m from a boundary and, on houses, 1 m or less from a boundary. With minor exceptions, the panels should be included in calculations of unprotected area, except on houses where the external wall behind has the appropriate fire resistance.

8.5 In Scotland, the panels should not be used on buildings with a storey more than 11 m about the ground, or on any entertainment or assembly building with a total storey area more than 500 m², or on any hospital or residential care building with a total storey area more than 200 m².

8.6 Designers should refer to the relevant national Building Regulations and guidance for detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate, fire performance, service penetrations and combustibility limitations for other materials and components used in the overall wall constructions, for example, additional thermal insulation.

9 Proximity of flues and appliances

When the insulation system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be met:

England and Wales — Approved Document J

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clause 3.19.4⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 Water resistance



10.1 The system will provide a degree of protection against rain ingress. However, care should be taken to ensure that walls are adequately weathertight prior to its application. The system may only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the substrate other than those caused solely by condensation.

10.2 Designers and installers should take particular care in detailing around openings, penetrations, panel joints and movement joints to minimise the risk of rain ingress. Only details approved by the Certificate holder should be used.

10.3 The guidance given in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 should be followed in connection with the weathertightness of wall constructions. The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used.

10.4 The designer should check that the windows, door sets, flashings, and other similar items have been specifically designed for the prevention of water ingress. For example, at junctions between the insulation system and windows, openings and penetrations, details should be designed to deflect water away from the insulation and onto the external face of the wall.

11 Risk of condensation



11.1 Designers must ensure that an appropriate condensation risk analysis has been carried out for all parts of construction, including openings and penetrations at junctions between the insulation system, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations given in BS 5250 : 2011 should be followed.

Surface condensation



11.2 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation where the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.7 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements and openings comply with section 6.3 of this Certificate.



11.3 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011 (Section 8, Annex D) and BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

Interstitial condensation

11.4 The risk of interstitial condensation in the external walling is greatest when the building is drying out after construction. Guidance on preventing condensation is given in BRE Digest 369 : 1992 and BRE Report 262 : 2002.

11.5 The Gebrik Insulating Brick Cladding System has an equivalent air layer of thickness (S_d) of 7.64 m.

12 Maintenance and repair



12.1 Regular checks should be made on the installed system:

- visual inspection of the brick-slips for signs of dislodgement. These brick-slips should be re-fixed using brick-slip adhesive
- examination of the sealant around openings and service entry points
- visual inspection of architectural details designed to shed water to confirm that they are performing properly
- visual inspection to ensure that water is not leaking from external downpipes or gutters; such leakage could penetrate the brick-slip panel
- necessary repairs must be effected immediately and the sealant joints at window and door frames replaced at regular intervals
- maintenance schedules, which should include the replacement and resealing of joints, for example between the brick-slip panels and window and door frame
- damaged brick slips are removed and replaced with new ones, using the brick-slips adhesive as supplied by the Certificate holder.

12.2 Damaged areas must be repaired using the appropriate components and procedures detailed in the Certificate holder's installation instructions.

13 Durability



The system will remain effective for at least 30 years, provided any damage is repaired immediately, and regular maintenance is undertaken as described in section 12 of this Certificate.

14 Site survey and preliminary work

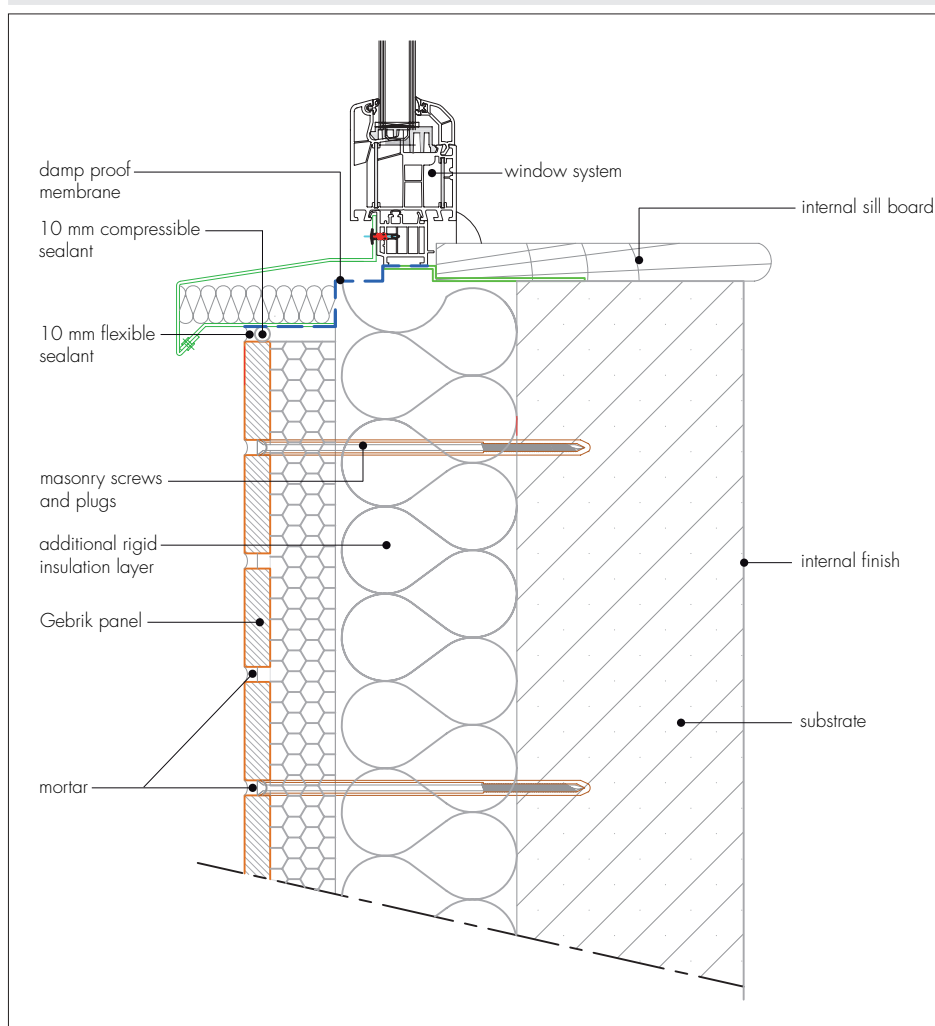
14.1 A pre-installation survey of the property must be carried out to determine whether repairs are required to the building structure and repairs should be carried out before application of the system. A specification is prepared for each elevation of the building indicating, for example:

- position of starter tracks
- detailing around windows, doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course (dpc) level
- areas where suitable sealants must be used.

14.2 The survey should include tests conducted on the substrate of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved installers (see section 15) to determine the pull-out resistance of the proposed mechanical fixings. An assessment and recommendation is made on the type and number of fixings required to withstand the building's expected wind loading based on calculations using the relevant wind speed data for the site and the pull-out resistances (see section 7) of this Certificate.

14.3 On existing buildings, purpose-made window sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system (see Figure 5). New buildings should incorporate suitably deep sills.

Figure 5 Window sill detail



14.4 Internal wet work, eg screeding or plastering, should be completed and allowed to dry prior to the application of a system.

14.5 All modifications, and necessary repairs to the building must be completed before installation commences

15 Approved Installers

Application of the system, within the context of this Certificate, must be carried out by approved installers recommended or recognised by the Certificate holder or holder's agent. Such an installer is a company:

- employing operatives who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder or holder's agent to install the system

- which has undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's or holder's agent application procedure, containing the requirements for each application team to include at least one member operative trained by the Certificate holder or holder's agent
- subject to at least one inspection per annum by the Certificate holder or holder's agent to ensure suitable site practices are being employed. This may include unannounced site inspections.

16 Procedure

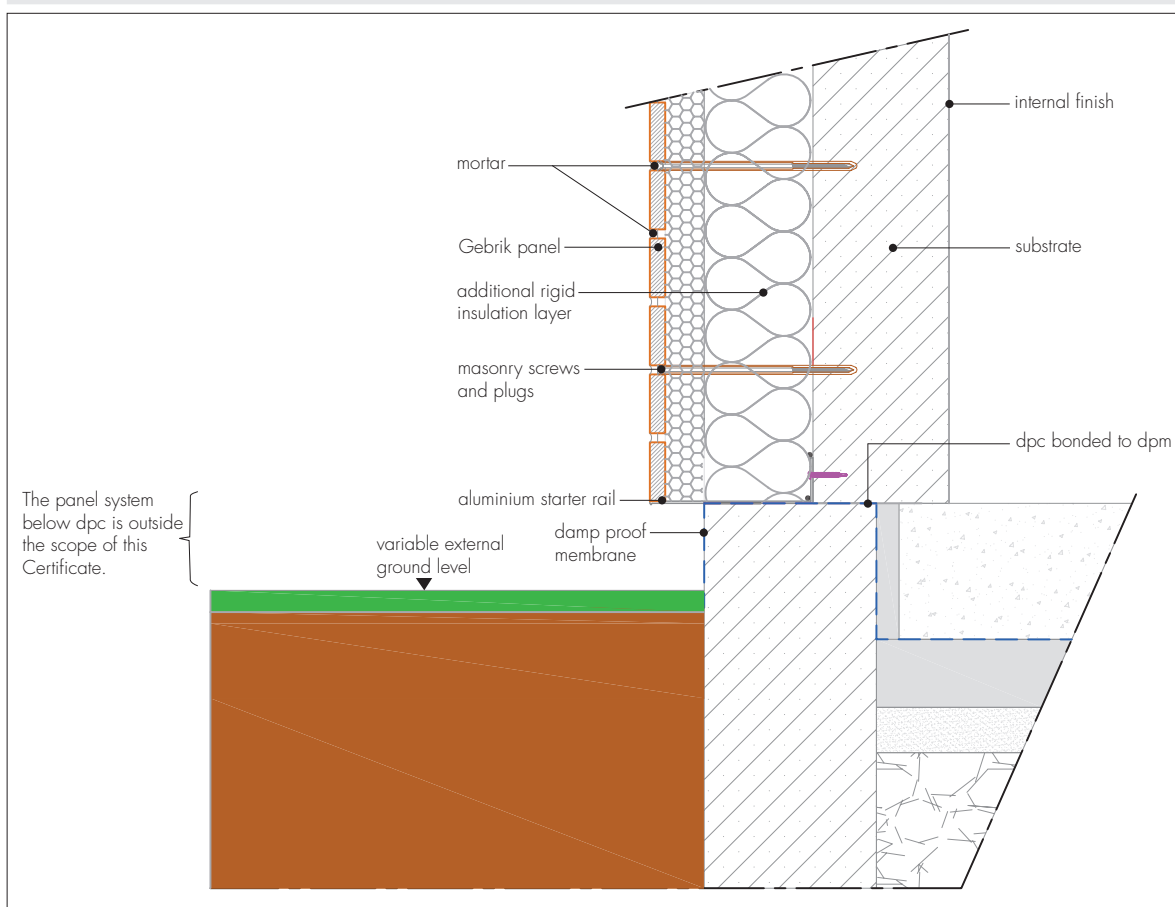
General

16.1 Application of the system must be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's or holder's agent current installation instructions.

Positioning and securing panels

16.2 An aluminium angle starter rail is positioned above the dpc. A double strip of sealant, or a single strip of expanding foam, is applied to the back of the angle face that is screwed to the wall at 600 mm centres (see Figure 6). A similar seal is applied to the upper surface of the angle before the panel is positioned, starting from the corner of a wall.

Figure 6 Typical section at base profile



16.3 A factory-formed corner (see Figure 3) is placed vertically on the starter rail. Three fixings are drilled through the longest leg of the corner and two through the shortest leg, into the pre-located fixings positions.

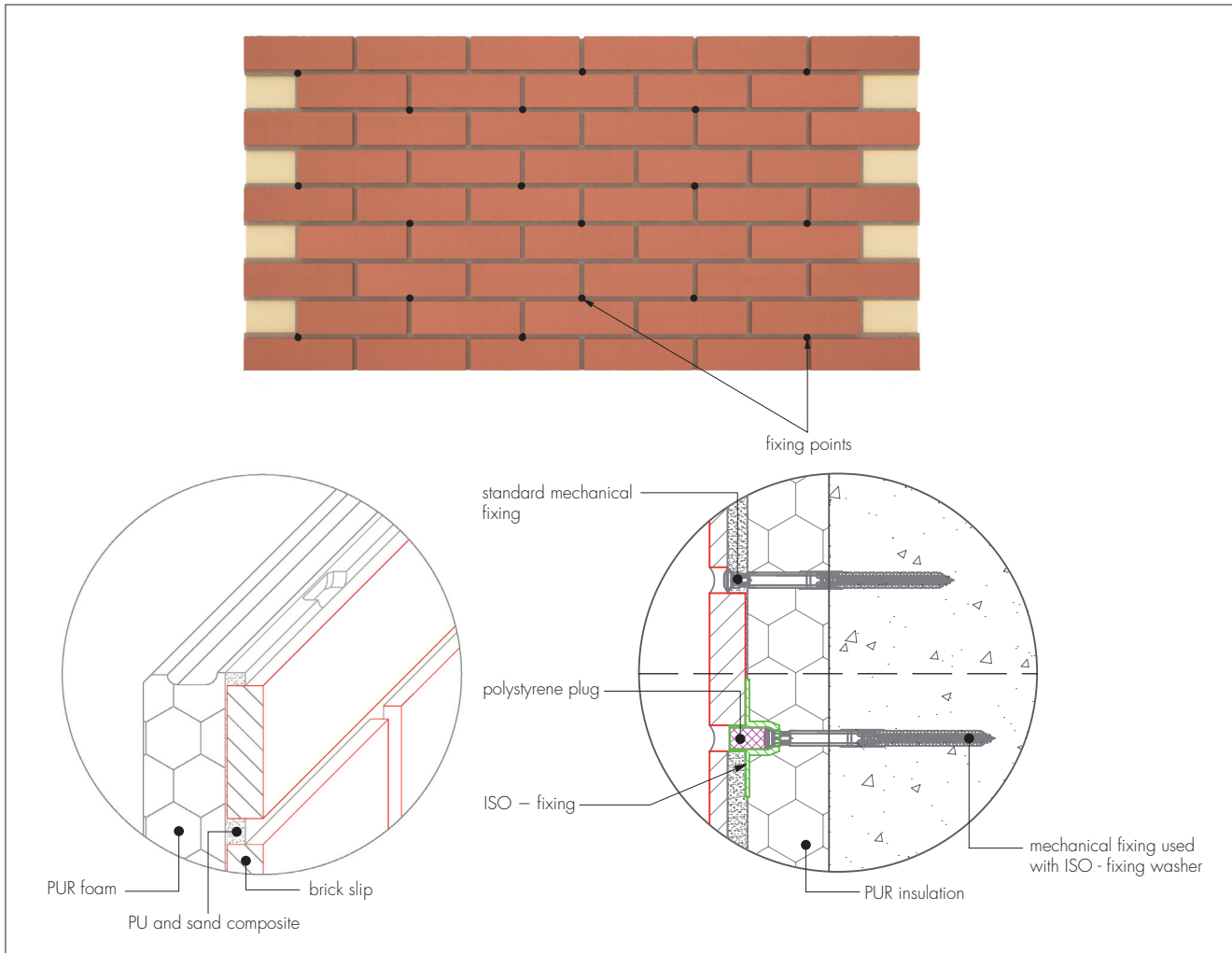
16.4 It is essential that only the appropriate length and type of screws and plugs are used, which are evenly spaced, and achieve an appropriate minimum embedment depth in a sound substrate. This may require the use of longer fixings if they have to bridge voids or other layers which may not provide adequate anchorage.

16.5 Care should be taken neither to undertighten nor overtighten the screws.

16.6 Panels are fixed in a similar manner through at least nine of the preformed fixing points (see Figure 7). Additional fixing points are used on each panel so that where wind loading and/or site pull-out test indicate a greater fixing rate, the required additional fixings can be applied (see section 6).

16.7 Care should be taken to ensure that panels are applied flat and fully abut each other and brick courses align neatly. To seal the joints between panels, the recessed edge profile in the foam is filled with expanding foam, or later through the provided injection holes (see Figure 7). Once the expandable foam has been applied, the system should again be checked for flatness and re-tightened if necessary.

Figure 7 Gebrik panel factory proposed fixing pattern and details



16.8 Subsequent rows of panels can be break-bonded or stack-bonded, taking care to maintain the bond, keep the foam rebate free from debris and maintain a flat and true appearance to the façade.

Expansion joints

16.9 The system incorporates provision for movement joints (see Figure 8).

16.10 Vertical expansion joints should be provided at intervals not exceeding 15 m. Horizontal expansion joints should be provided at intervals not exceeding 7 m.

Bridging slips

16.11 At vertical joints between panels, if the bond pattern dictates, every other brick course requires the application of a brick-slip using ISO-COL Adhesive. It is essential that the manufacturer's instructions are followed carefully. Panels with stack-bonded slips do not require the application of these slips.

16.12 The insulation surface of the panel and of the brick-slip must be clean, dry and grease-free. The adhesive is prepared and spread over the lower half of the slip, which is then placed at an angle against the recess of the panel and pressed in, spreading the adhesive upwards and over the whole area of the slip. One 25 kg bag of adhesive mix should be sufficient for approximately 375 to 400 slips.

16.13 To prevent slipping before the adhesive has set, the brick-slips should be supported by two or three nails. The setting for the adhesive is nominally 30 minutes but can be considerably less in warm or dry weather.

Detail work

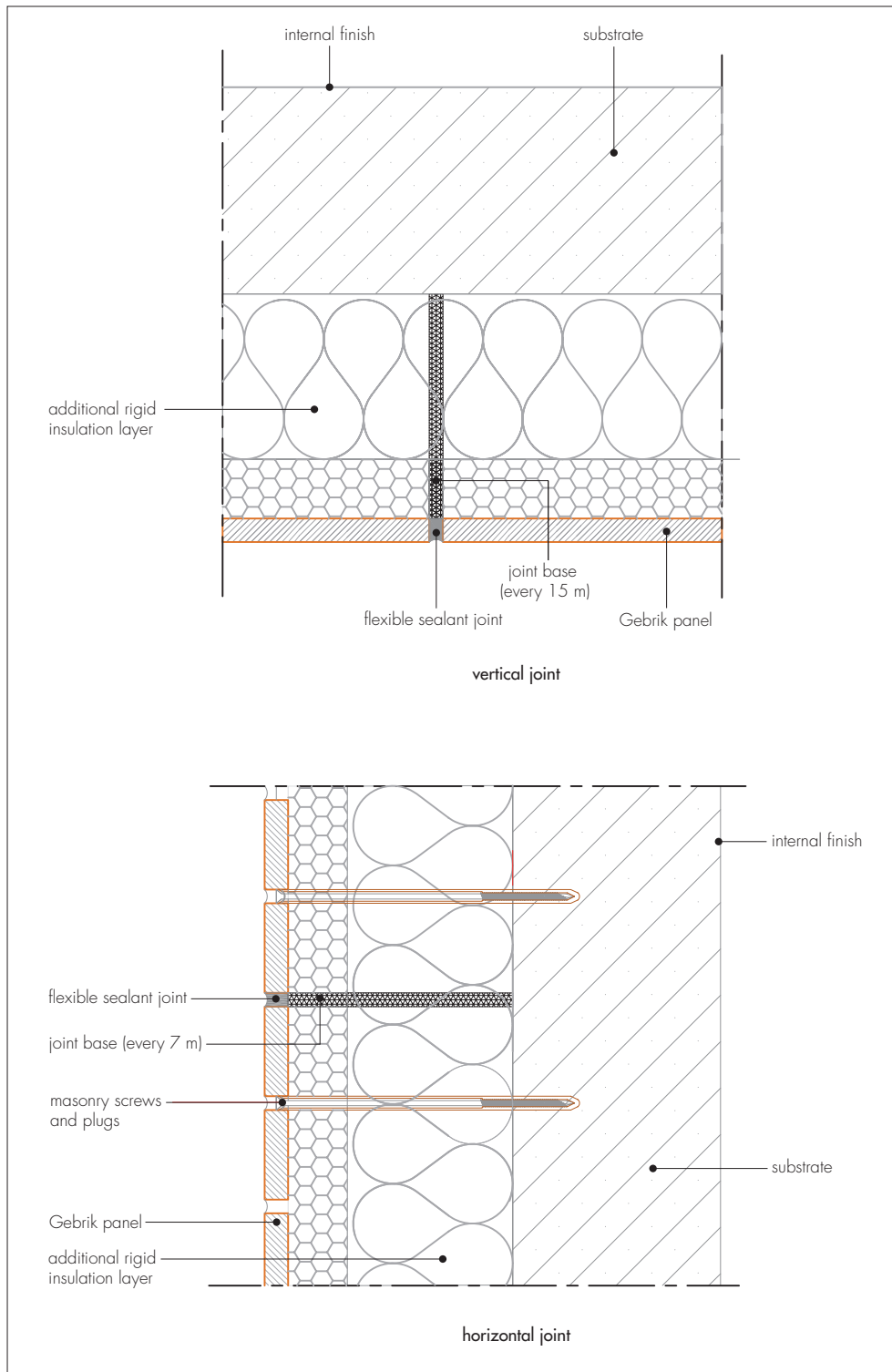
16.14 Panels can be cut on-site using a diamond bladed, portable cutter. To allow cut edges to be sealed against adjacent panels a recessed profile is created. Alternate brick-slips are removed from cut vertical edges and then prised away from the foam with a flat tool.

16.15 Placing and sealing of the cut panel then proceeds as for full panels ensuring a minimum of 9 fixings or pro-rata with full panel area, whichever is greater.

16.16 Units at opening reveals, sills and heads are fixed in the same way as a wall corner unit.

16.17 Where a panel or unit is to abut a window, door frame, rail/trim or similar element, a pre-formed gasket plus, either, a double strip of sealant or single strip of expanding foam is applied to the surface to which the foam component of the panel is to abut.

Figure 8 Movement joint



Pointing

16.18 Pointing mortar is applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions, and the insulation must not be allowed to get wet after the panels have been installed. Pointing should not be carried out in direct sunlight.

16.19 Relevant seals are positioned and installed at all openings (for example windows and doors), overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, wall vents or where the panel abuts any other building material or surface.

16.20 Care should be taken in the detailing of the system around such features as openings, projections and at eaves (see Figures 9 and 10) to ensure adequate protection against water ingress and to limit the risk of water penetrating the system.

Figure 9 Typical window head and jamb details

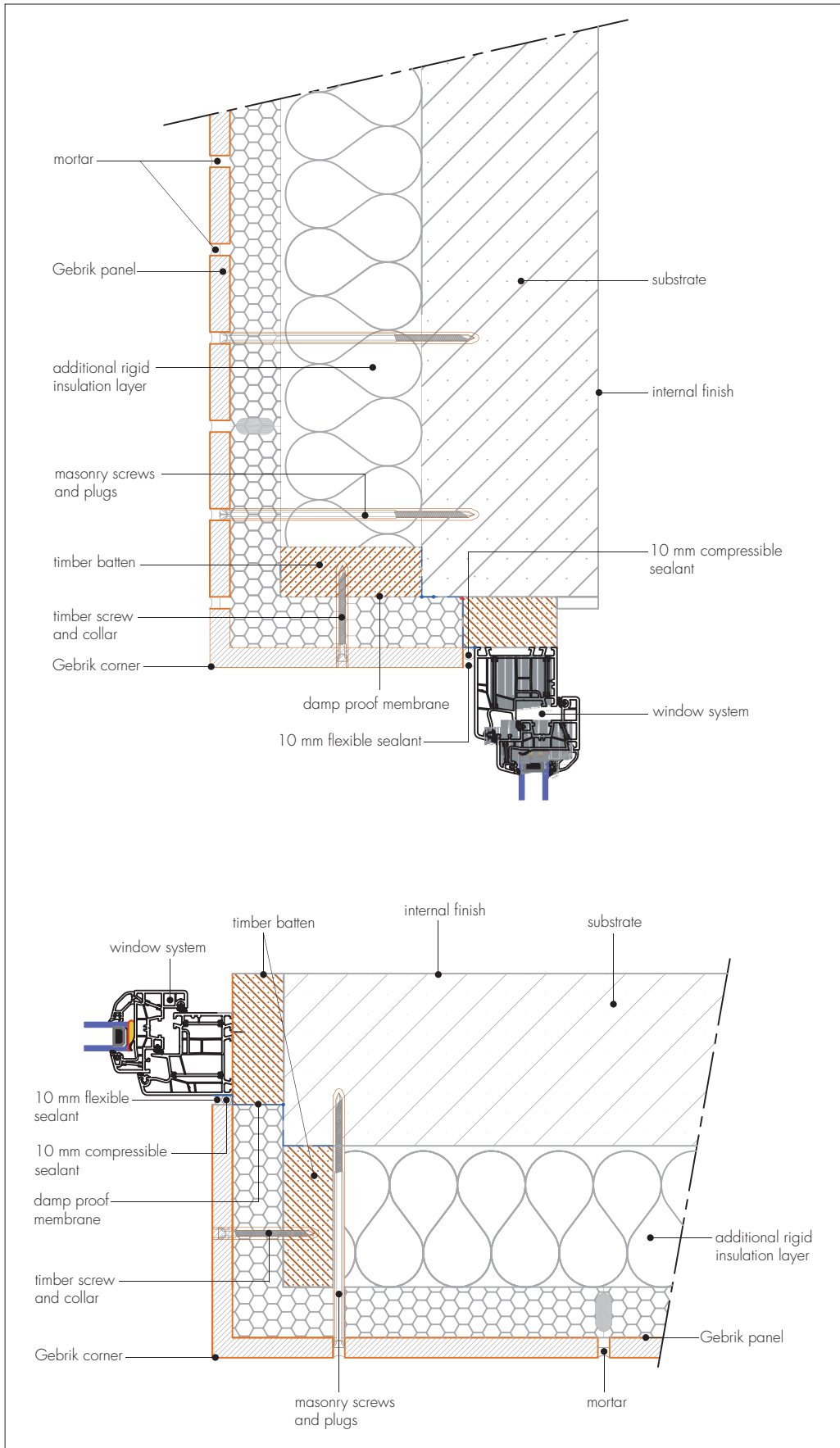
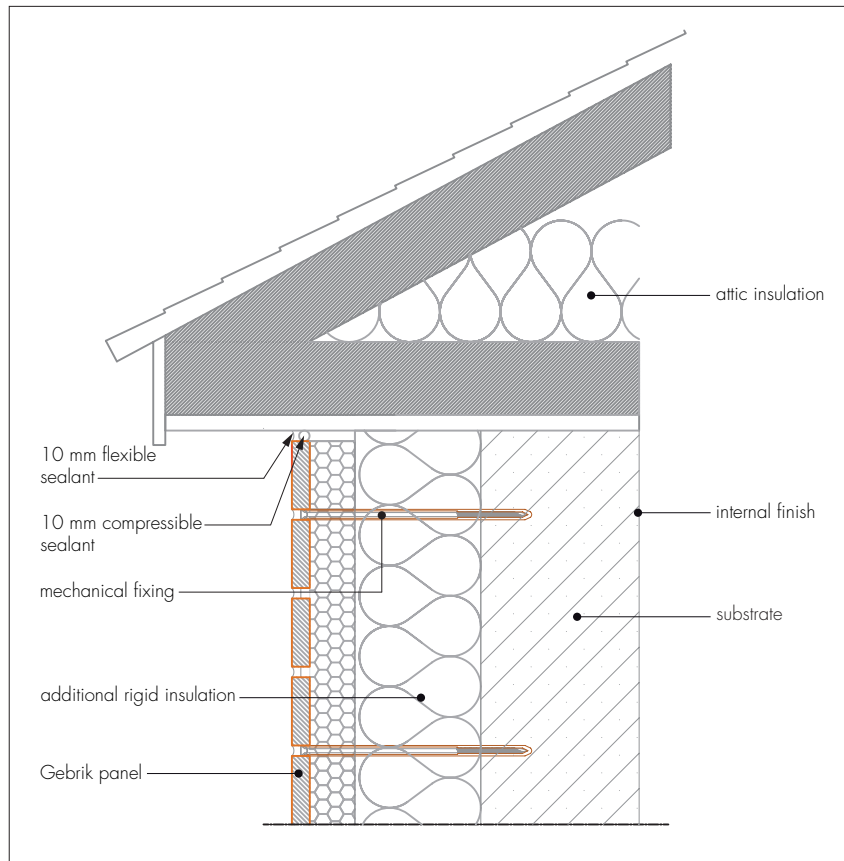


Figure 10 Typical roof eaves details



16.21 On completion of the installation, external fittings, eg rainwater goods, are securely fixed to timber grounds or extended fixings that have been built in to the system during installation

Technical Investigations

17 Tests

Tests were carried out to determine:

- for PUR foam:
 - thermal conductivity
 - characterisation tests
 - water absorption
 - water vapour permeability
 - tensile strength
 - shear strength
 - dimensional stability with humidity
 - dimensional stability with temperature.
- for the brick-slips:
 - frost resistance
 - water absorption.
- for the composite panel:
 - adhesion
 - effect of heat/spray and freeze thaw
 - resistance to hard body impact
 - reaction to fire.

18 Investigations

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 An assessment of the risk of interstitial condensation was undertaken.
- 18.3 The adequacy of fixings and durability of the system was assessed.
- 18.4 The practicability of installation and the effectiveness of detailing techniques were examined.

Bibliography

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- BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*
- BS EN 998-2 : 2010 *Specification for mortar for masonry — Masonry mortar*
- BS EN 1990 : 2002 *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*
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- BS EN 13165 : 2012 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PU) products — Specification*
- BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 + A1 : 2009 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*
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- DD CEN/TS 772-22 : 2006 *Methods of test for masonry units — Determination of freeze/thaw resistance of clay masonry units*
- ETAG 014 : 2011 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of Plastic Anchors for fixing of External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with Rendering*
- ETAG 017 : 2005 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of Vetre Kits — Prefabricated Units for External Wall Insulation*

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