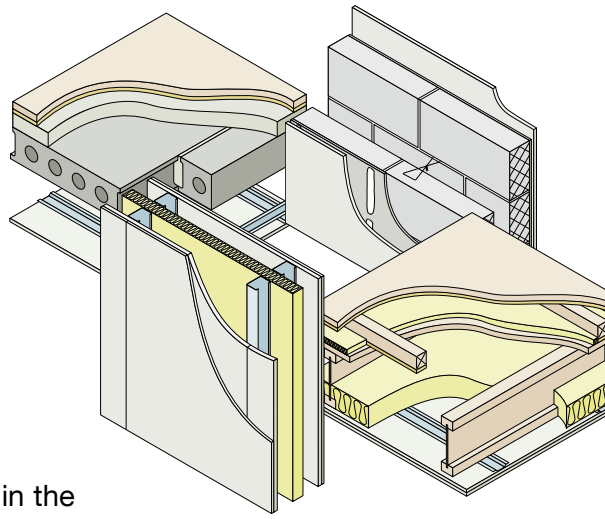
July 2022 Update Pack



Dear Colleague,

Thank you for downloading this July 2022 update.

Upon completion of the 12-month transition period (as notified in the June 2021 update), the Plasmor Aglite Ultima block is no longer within the E-WM-22 specification – so anyone wanting to construct an unparged wall with the Aglite Ultima block, and 100mm insulated cavity, should now ensure plots are registered for E-WM-34 instead.

Following a rebranding exercise by the supplier, the "Regupol E48" resilient layer in E-FC-6 has now been renamed "REGUPOL sonus curve 8". Both the material and installation process are unchanged. Just to add that any sites building-out with Regupol E48-branded material will continue to be compliant with the robustdetails® requirements.

And finally, the wording in the E-FC-5 checklist has been enhanced to emphasise that the floor must have a min.200mm plank and min.150mm ceiling void if all the flanking walls are constructed from aircrete.

Please update your April 2022, 4th Edition Handbook as follows:

1. Remove and replace **pages 3/4** of the Introduction.
2. Remove and replace **all pages** of E-WM-22.
3. Remove and replace **page 5/6** of E-FC-5.
4. Remove and replace **all pages** of E-FC-6.

Yours sincerely

John Thompson

Chief Executive,
Robust Details Limited

Changes to the fourth edition following July 2022 update

Section	Page	Amendment
Introduction		
Table 1	4	E-WS-6 was mistakenly omitted in the April update. This is now back on the list.
Separating Wall – Masonry		
E-WM-22		
	All	Plasmor Aglite Ultima block type removed from this Detail. Refer to E-WM-34 ongoing.
Separating Floor – Concrete		
E-FC-5		
Checklist	6	Point 2 reworded to emphasise that min.200mm planks are required where aircrete is used in all flanking walls. Point 10 reworded to emphasise that ceiling treatment CT5 is required where aircrete is used in all flanking walls.
E-FC-6		
	All	“Regupol E48” has been renamed “REGUPOL sonus curve 8”.

Introduction

List of Robust Details

Table 1 – Separating walls

E-WM-1	masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)
E-WM-2	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)
E-WM-3	masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-4	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-5	masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-6	masonry – aircrete blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-7	Suspended from further registrations
E-WM-8	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)
E-WM-9	masonry – solid dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-10	masonry – aircrete thin joint blockwork with specified wall ties (render and gypsum-based board finish)
E-WM-11	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-12	masonry – Plasmor “Aglite Ultima” lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-13	masonry – aircrete thin joint - untied blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)
E-WM-14	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-15	masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain - Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)
E-WM-16	masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-17	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain-Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board)
E-WM-18	masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-19	masonry – dense or lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity and MONARFLOOR® BRIDGESTOP® system
E-WM-20	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-21	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-22	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork – Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-23	masonry – aircrete blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) 100mm min cavity
E-WM-24	masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-25	masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity
E-WM-26	masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity
E-WM-27	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity
E-WM-28	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with minimum 100mm cavity
E-WM-29	masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 75mm minimum insulated cavity
E-WM-30	masonry – aircrete blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with 100mm min cavity
E-WM-31	masonry – H+H – Celcon Elements (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity
E-WM-32	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity
E-WM-33	masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Superwhite 34 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity
E-WM-34	masonry – Plasmor “Aglite Ultima’ lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with full-fill cavity insulation

See over for timber and steel frame walls

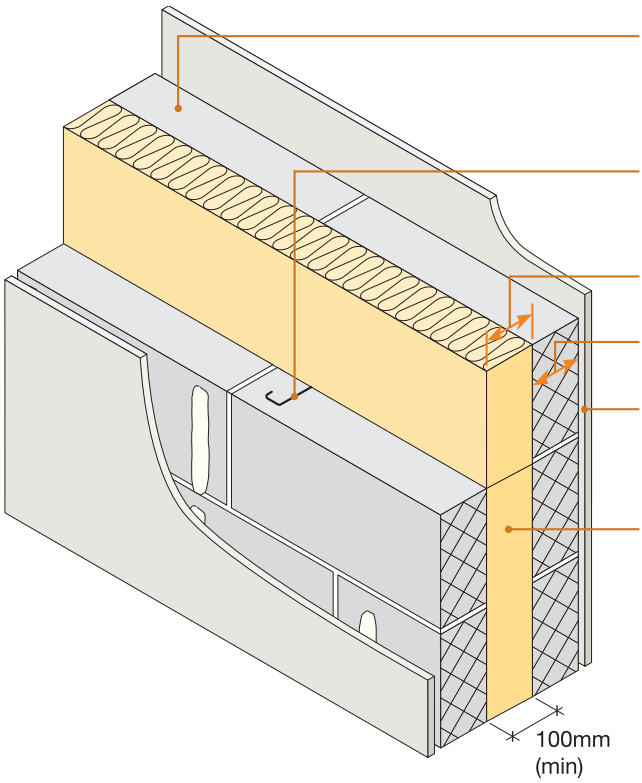
List of Robust Details

Table 1 (continued) – Separating walls

E-WT-1	timber frame – without sheathing board
E-WT-2	timber frame – with sheathing board
E-WT-3	timber frame – Openwall prefabricated panels
E-WT-4	timber frame – Excel Industries Warmcell 500 insulation - with sheathing board
E-WS-1	steel frame – twin metal frame
E-WS-2	steel frame – British Gypsum Gypwall QUIET IWL
E-WS-3	steel frame – modular steel frame housing
E-WS-4	steel frame – twin metal frame - 250mm between linings
E-WS-5	steel frame – twin metal frame
E-WS-6	steel frame – modular steel frame volumetric housing

Separating Wall – Cavity Masonry E-WM-22

Lightweight aggregate blocks ■
Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll ■
or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL
Gypsum-based board (nominal 10 kg/m²) on dabs ■

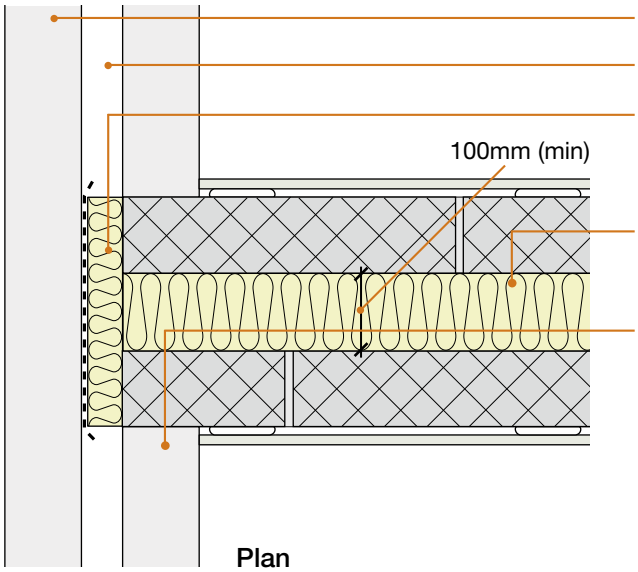


Block density	1350 to 1600 kg/m³
Wall ties	Approved Document E 'Tie type A' (see Appendix A)
Cavity width	100mm (min)
Block thickness	100mm (min), each leaf
Wall finish	Gypsum-based board (nominal 10 kg/m²) mounted on dabs
Insulation	100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL
External (flanking) wall	Masonry (both leaves) with 50mm (min) cavity – clear, fully filled or partially filled with insulation

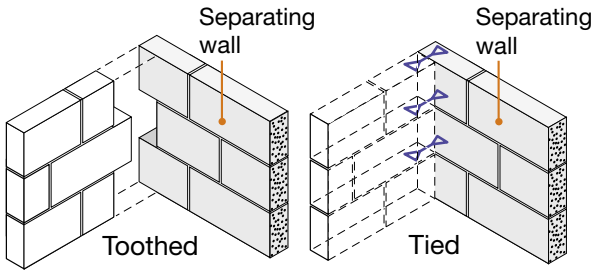
DO

- Keep cavity, insulation rolls and wall ties free from mortar droppings and debris
- Fully fill all blockwork joints with mortar
- Make sure there is no connection between the two leaves except for wall ties, insulation and foundation
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Ensure all insulation sections are tightly butted together and half cuts are made with a clean sharp knife and are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- Keep any chases for services to a minimum and fill well with mortar. Stagger chases on each side of the wall to avoid them being back to back
- Refer to Appendix A
- Ensure that either 'KI MPWS' is printed on the insulation material where 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab is specified; or 'Superglass Party Wall Roll' is printed on the insulation material where this is specified. Where URSA insulation is used, ensure it is branded with the URSA 'bear' logo

1. External (flanking) wall junction



Plan



Masonry outer leaf

External wall cavity (min 50mm)

Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

Inner leaf where there is no separating floor e.g. for houses

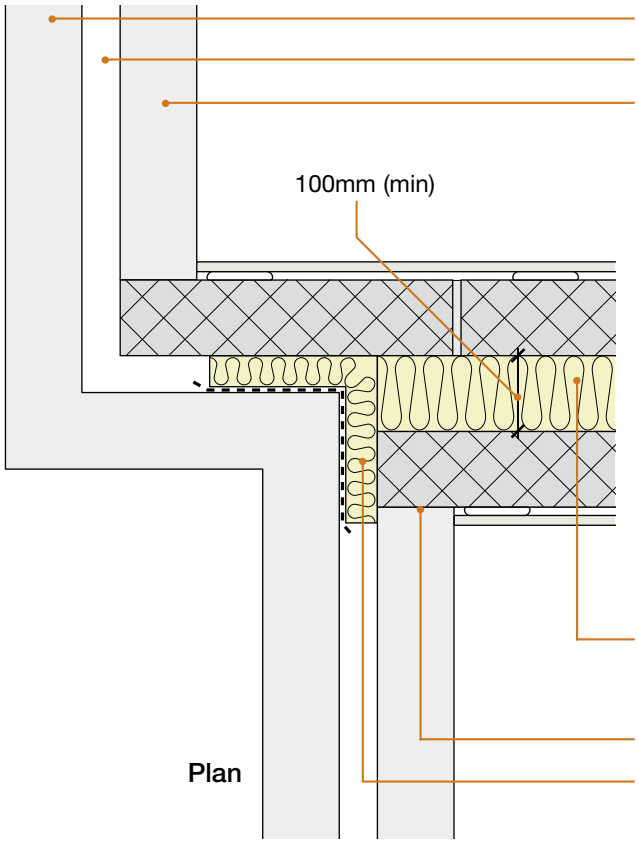
- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³) or aircrete block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³)
- internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

Inner leaf where there is a separating floor e.g. for flats/apartments

- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robustdetails® separating floor. Then refer to separating floor Robust Detail to identify acceptable inner leaf construction
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Tooth or tie walls together

2. Staggered external (flanking) wall junction



Plan

Masonry outer leaf

External wall cavity (min 50mm)

Inner leaf where there is no separating floor e.g. for houses

- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³) or aircrete block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³)
- internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

Inner leaf where there is a separating floor e.g. for flats/apartments

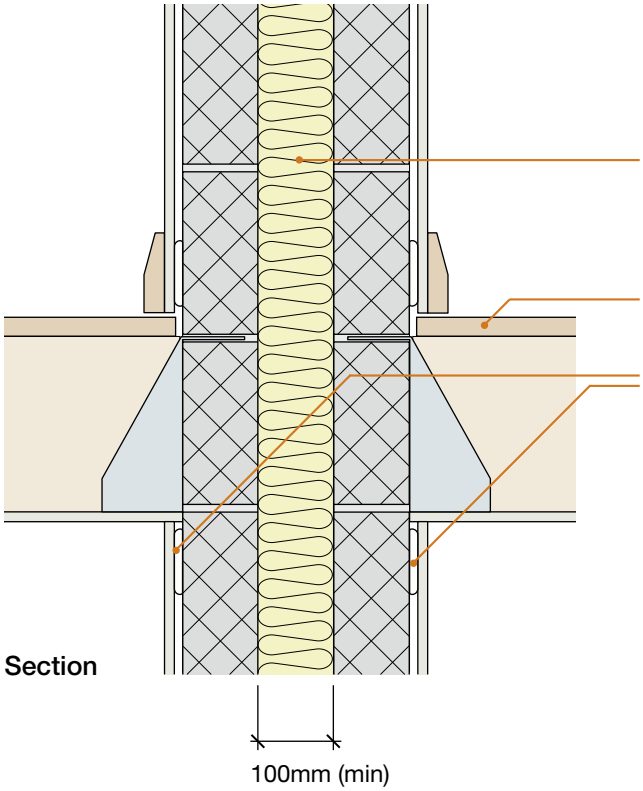
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robustdetails® separating floor. Then refer to separating floor Robust Detail to identify acceptable inner leaf construction
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

Tooth or tie walls together

Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)

3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

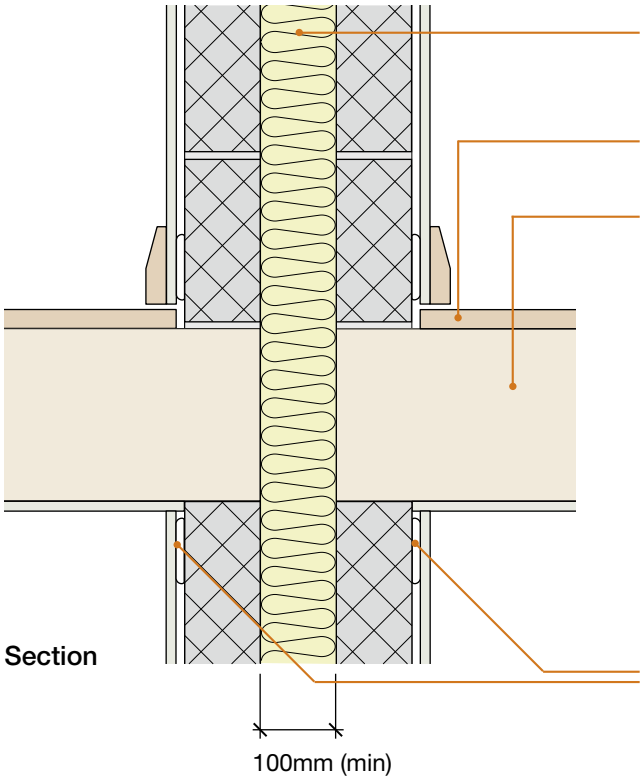


100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete



100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

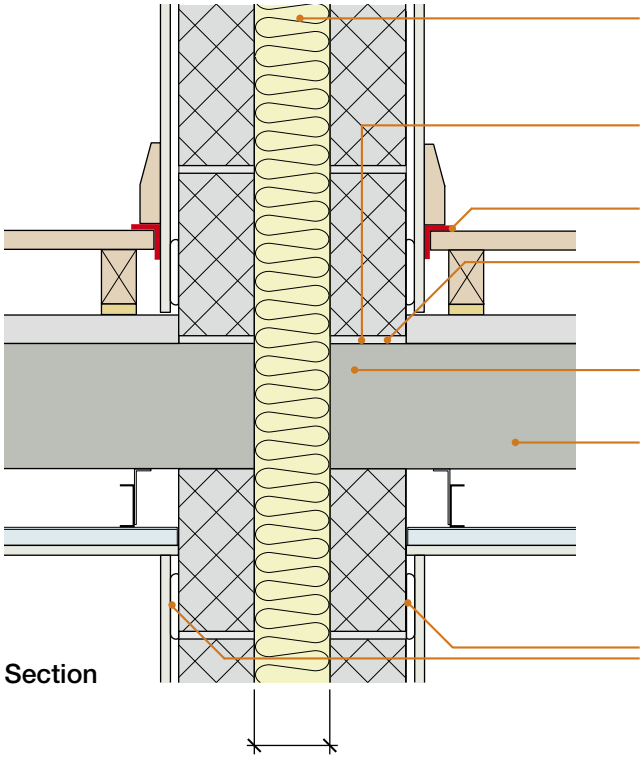
Floor construction:

- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in

5. Separating floor junction



Section

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

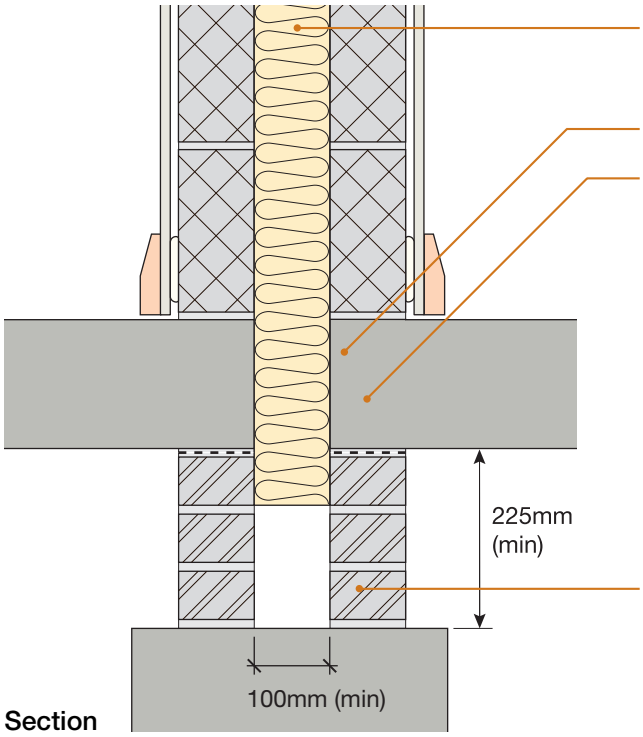
Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab



Section

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

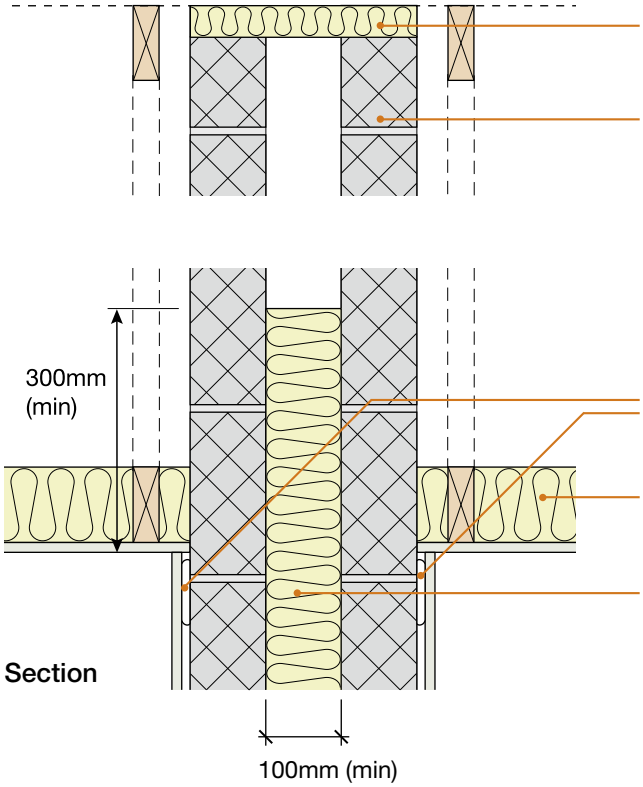
Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  – all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  – the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.

7. Roof junction – pitched roof without room-in-roof



Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof. Alternatively use spandrel panel – see Appendix A

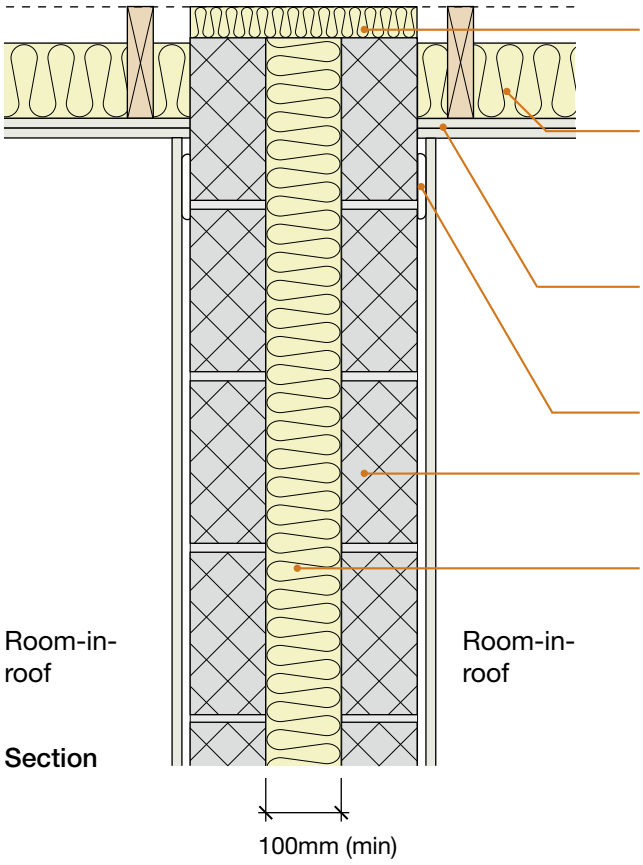
External wall cavity closed at eaves level with a suitable flexible material (e.g. mineral wool). If a rigid material is used, then it should only be bonded to one leaf

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation – 10 kg/m^3 (min)

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

8. Roof junction – pitched roof with room-in-roof



Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation minimum density 10 kg/m^3 or 60mm (min) foil faced PUR or PIR insulation, minimum density 30 kg/m^3 (See Appendix A)

2 layers of nominal 8 kg/m^2 gypsum-based board. Where used rigid insulation may be placed between and/or directly beneath rafters

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering

100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)

External wall cavity closed at eaves level with a suitable flexible material (e.g. mineral wool). If a rigid material is used, then it should only be bonded to one leaf

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

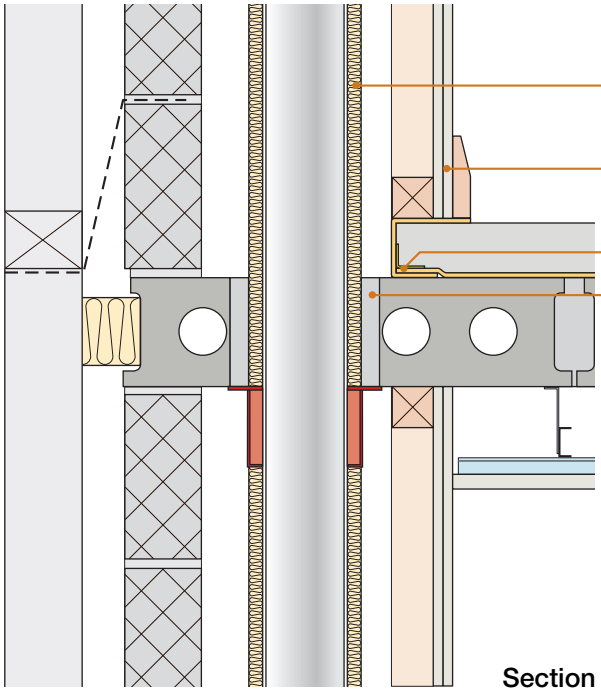
Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Is separating wall cavity at least 100mm?			
2.	Is external (flanking) wall cavity at least 50mm?			
3.	Are separating wall blocks lightweight aggregate (1350 to 1600 kg/m^3)			
4.	Is cavity free from droppings and debris?			
5.	Are separating wall ties to Approved Document E “Tie type A” (see Appendix A)?			
6.	Are cavity stops installed where specified in the Robust Detail?			
7.	Are joints fully filled?			
8.	Is 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL used?			
9.	Are insulation sections tightly butted together?			
10.	Are voids around floor joists, chases, etc. fully filled/sealed?			
11.	Where there is a separating floor (e.g. flats/apartments) has the resilient flanking strip been installed?			
12.	Are all junctions of wall and ceiling boards sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
13.	Is separating wall satisfactorily complete?			

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

6. Services – Service pipes through separating floor



Sketch shows CT0 type ceiling treatment

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Has training been received from *Cellecta*®?			
2.	Are precast concrete planks 150mm (min) thick; or 200mm (min) where all walls are aircrete; and of mass per unit area 300 kg/m² (min)?			
3.	Are inner leaves to external (flanking) walls of the correct block density and appropriate for precast concrete plank thickness and ceiling treatment?			
4.	Are joints between precast concrete planks grouted and sealed?			
5.	Are precast concrete planks built into the masonry walls?			
6.	Is the ***E-strip*** perimeter edging installed around all room perimeter walls (including door openings, cupboards, across thresholds and into wall recesses) and service pipes and joints sealed with ***J-strip*** tape?			
7.	Are **YELO*fon*® HD10+** resilient layer joints formed as described in Section 4 and sealed with ***J-strip*** tape?			
8.	Is **YELO*fon*® HD10+** resilient layer overlapping the ***E-strip*** perimeter edging and joints sealed with ***J-strip*** tape?			
9.	Are the skirting boards isolated from the screed by the ***E-strip*** perimeter edging?			
10.	Is ceiling treatment CT5 used where all walls are aircrete?			
11.	Are all ceiling board joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
12.	Are service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board?			
13.	Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from *Cellecta*®, manufacturer of YELO*fon*® HD10+ system:

Telephone: 01634 296677 **Fax:** 01634 226630 **E-mail:** technical@cellecta.co.uk

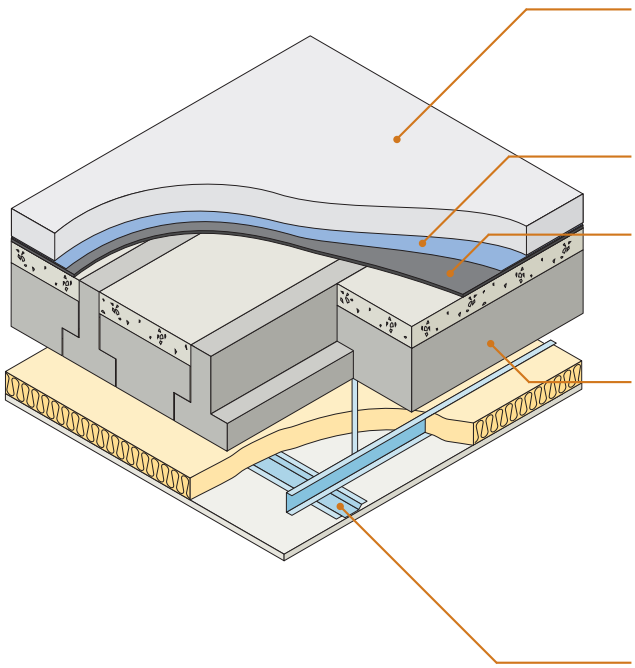
Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

Separating Floor – Concrete

E-FC-6

Beam and block floor with precast or in-situ edge beams ■
Screed laid on REGUPOL sonus curve 8 resilient layer system (formerly known as Regupol E48) ■
For use with dense aggregate block flanking walls only ■

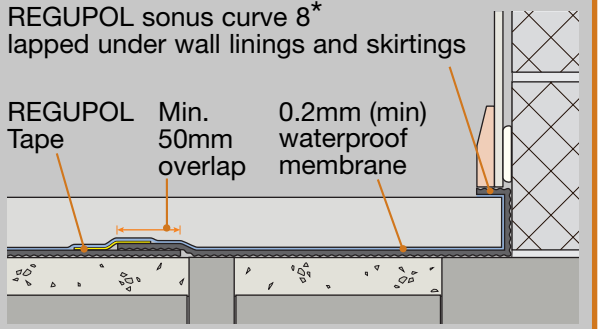


Screed	65mm (min) cement:sand screed or 40mm (min) proprietary screed, nominal 80 kg/m² mass per unit area
DPM	0.2mm (min) waterproof membrane
Resilient layer	REGUPOL sonus curve 8*, fully lapped up walls and REGUPOL tape for jointing
Structural floor	beam and block, min 100mm thick dense aggregate infill blocks, min 50mm concrete topping, min strength class C20, to floor blocks, min 300kg/m² combined mass per unit area – see section 7 for cut rows
Ceiling	Min 300mm from top of beam to ceiling board – see section 8

SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The use of this screed resilient layer system **must** incorporate the following:

1) **REGUPOL sonus curve 8*** laid over entire floor area with 50mm overlaps
2) All joints sealed with REGUPOL tape
3) 0.2mm (min) waterproof membrane



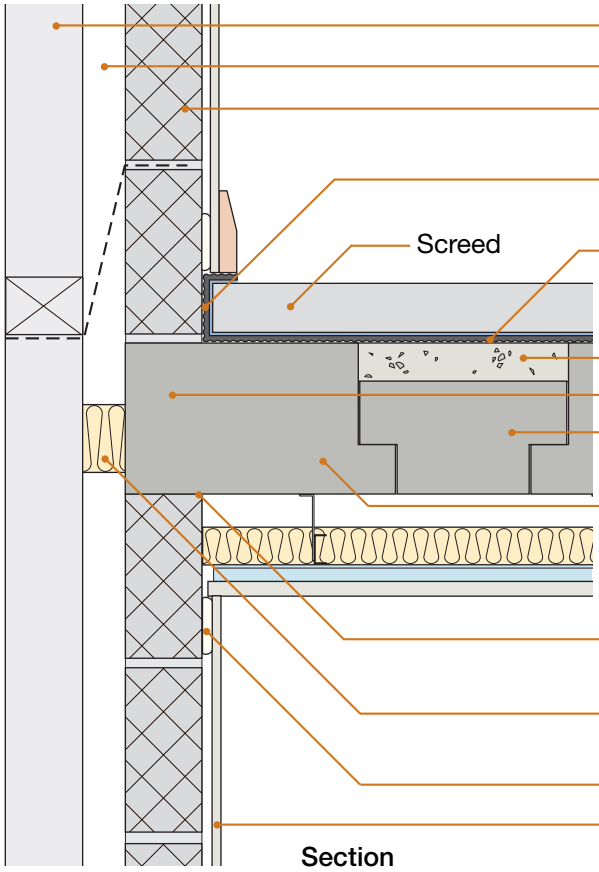
- **REGUPOL sonus curve 8*** must be laid dimpled side down
- **REGUPOL sonus curve 8*** must be turned up at walls and lapped under wall linings and skirtings
- Lay a 0.2mm (min) waterproof membrane over the entire floor

DO

- Butt floor blocks tightly together
- Cover floor blocks with min 50mm concrete topping
- Ensure that concrete does not enter the cavity and bridge the two leaves of supporting wall blockwork - it is acceptable to use proprietary cavity stops to provide a shutter
- Ensure precast or in-situ edge beams are correctly installed
- Ensure in-situ concrete downstand is at least 75mm wide
- Ensure REGUPOL sonus curve 8* is laid dimple side down, covers entire floor area and has overlapped joints sealed with Regupol tape
- Ensure REGUPOL sonus curve 8* resilient layer isolates screed from the perimeter walls, wall linings and skirtings
- Ensure depth from top of beams to ceiling is min 300mm
- Ensure 50mm mineral fibre quilt is installed over whole ceiling board areas
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of external (flanking) walls

*formerly known as Regupol E48

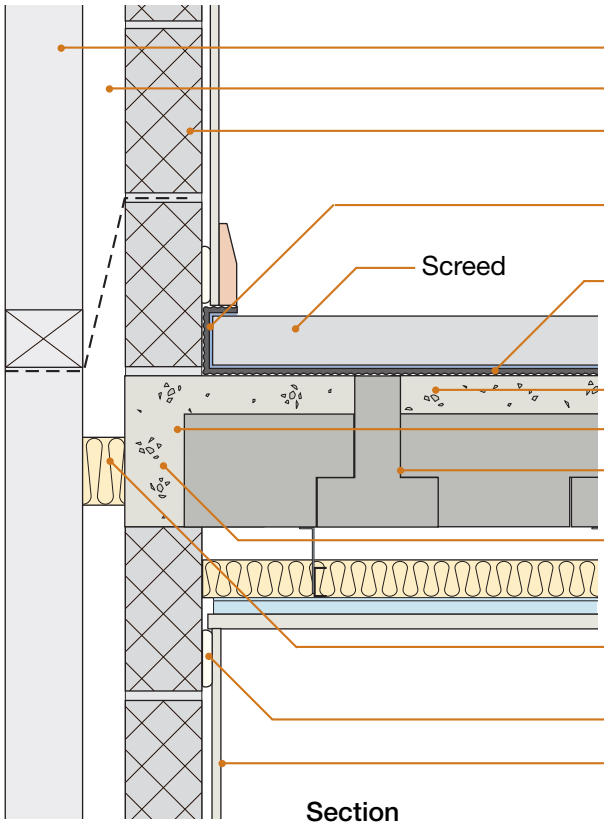
1. External (flanking) wall junction – beams parallel with wall (using precast edge beams)



Section

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf (min 100mm) dense aggregate concrete block (1850-2300kg/m³)
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* **must isolate screed** from all perimeter masonry walls, wall linings and skirting
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with REGUPOL tape
- Beam and block floor:
  - min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
  - walls must not be continuous between storeys
  - floor blocks to be tightly abutted (see section 7 for floor block types)
  - precast concrete edge beam min 300mm wide must break vertical continuity of wall leaves (NB: edge beam shape may vary between manufacturers)
  - all voids between edge beam and inner leaf blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with mineral wool insulation
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Nominal 8kg/m² gypsum-based board or 13mm plaster

2. External (flanking) wall junction – beams parallel with wall (using in-situ concrete downstand)

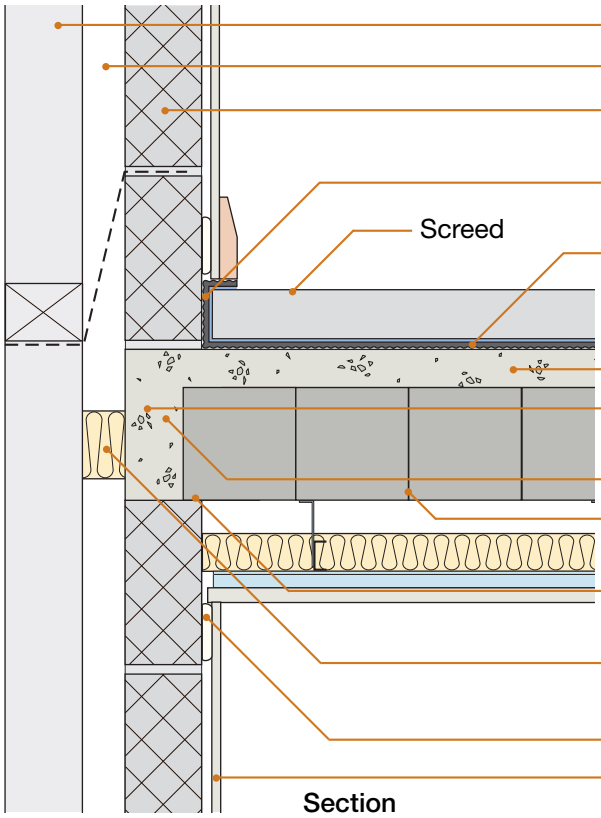


Section

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf (min 100mm) dense aggregate concrete block (1850-2300kg/m³)
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* **must isolate screed** from all perimeter masonry walls, wall linings and skirting
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with REGUPOL tape
- Beam and block floor:
  - min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
  - walls must not be continuous between storeys
  - floor blocks to be tightly abutted (see section 7 for floor block types)
  - in-situ concrete downstand must be min 75mm wide and must break vertical continuity of wall leaves
- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with mineral wool insulation
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Nominal 8kg/m² gypsum-based board or 13mm plaster

*formerly known as Regupol E48

3. External (flanking) wall junction – beams bearing on wall



Section

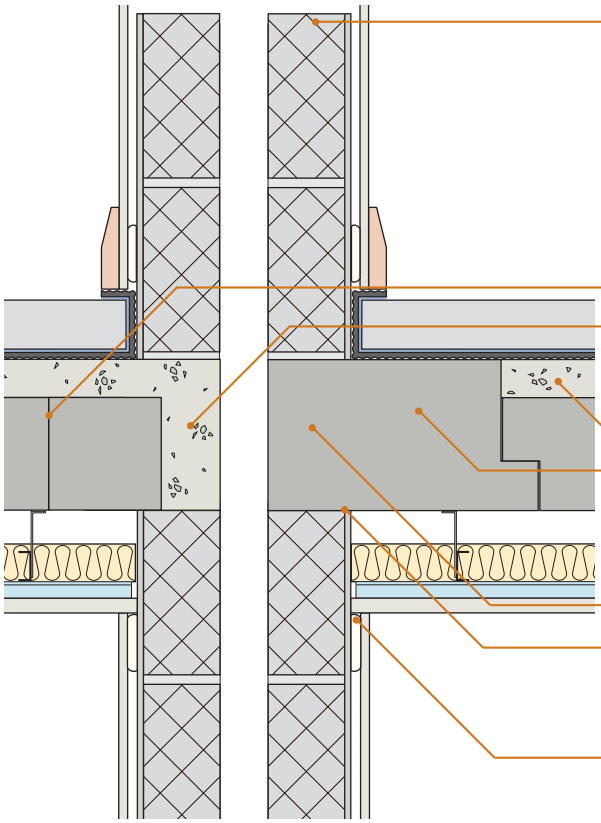
- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf (min 100mm) dense aggregate concrete block (1850-2300kg/m³)
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* **must isolate screed** from all perimeter masonry walls, wall linings and skirting
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with REGUPOL tape

Beam and block floor:

- min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
- in-situ downstand beam must be min 75mm wide and must break vertical continuity of wall leaves
- walls must not be continuous between storeys
- floor blocks to be tightly abutted (see section 7 for floor block types)
- junction between floor blocks and wall must be closed (see section 7)

- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with mineral wool insulation
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Nominal 8kg/m² gypsum-based board or 13mm plaster

4. Separating wall junction



Sketch shows E-WM-3 separating wall

Separating wall:

- if using robustdetails® for wall – refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall
- if using wall requiring pre-completion testing – seek specialist advice

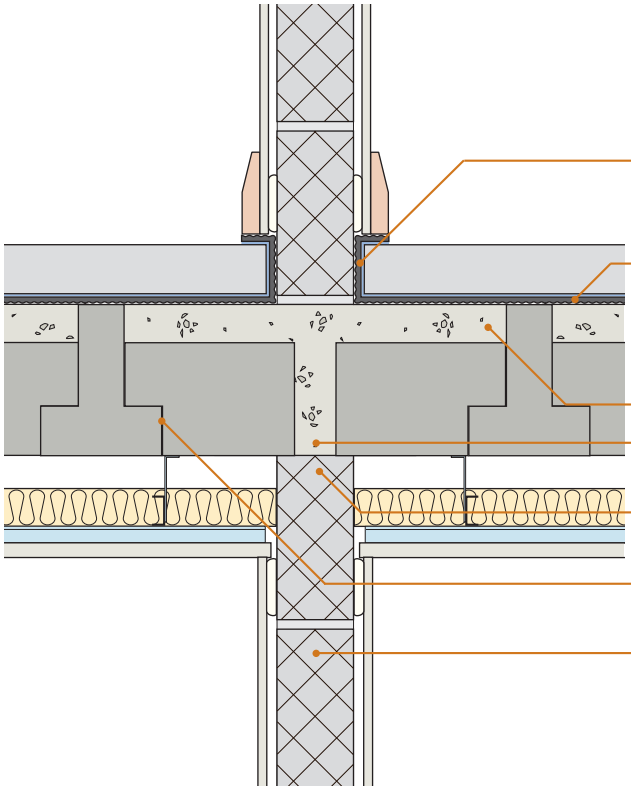
Core floor junctions with wall:

- floor blocks to be tightly abutted
- if beams are bearing on wall (i.e. perpendicular to wall) an in-situ concrete downstand of min 75mm width must be used
- min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
- if beams are parallel to separating wall min 300mm wide precast concrete edge beam or min 75mm wide in-situ concrete downstand must break vertical continuity of wall leaves
- walls must not be continuous between storeys
- all voids between precast edge beam and separating wall blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

*formerly known as Regupol E48

5. Loadbearing internal wall – floor beams parallel to wall



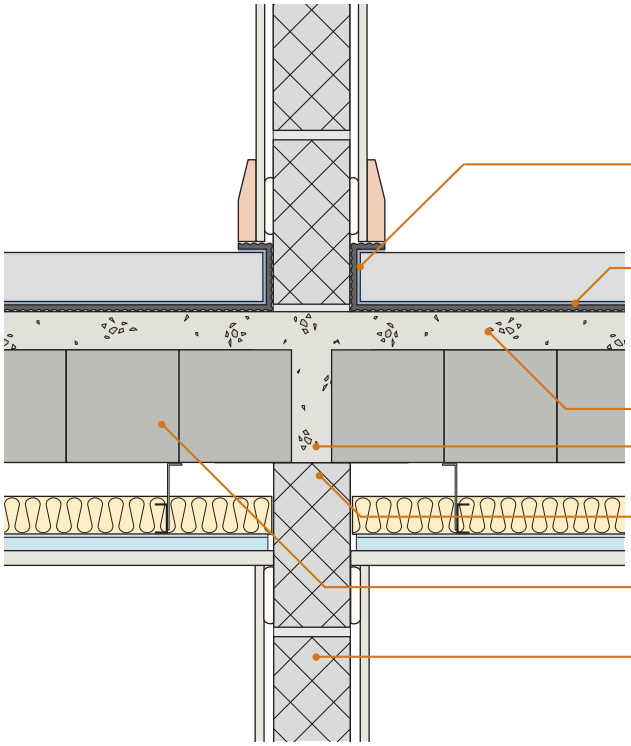
REGUPOL sonus curve 8* **must isolate screed** from all perimeter masonry walls, wall linings and skirting

REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with REGUPOL tape

Beam and block floor:

- min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
- in-situ downstand must be min 50mm wide and must break vertical continuity of wall
- walls must not be continuous between storeys
- floor blocks must be tightly abutted (see section 7 for floor block types)
- Internal loadbearing blockwork partition

6. Loadbearing internal wall – floor beams bearing onto wall



REGUPOL sonus curve 8* **must isolate screed** from all perimeter masonry walls, wall linings and skirting

REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with REGUPOL tape

Beam and block floor:

- min 50mm concrete topping to all floor blocks
- in-situ downstand must be min 50mm wide and must break vertical continuity of wall
- walls must not be continuous between storeys
- floor blocks must be tightly abutted (see section 7 for floor block types)
- Internal loadbearing blockwork partition

*formerly known as Regupol E48

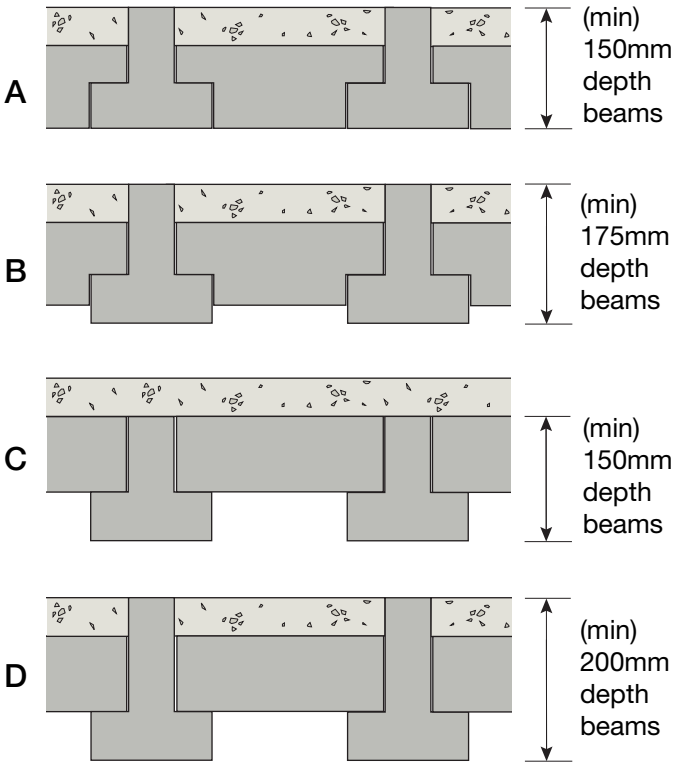
7. Floor block types

Beam/block variations

To minimise the overall floor depth, rebated or 'T' shape dense blocks may be used.

Alternatively, as indicated in 'C' and 'D' below, plain dense blocks may be used.

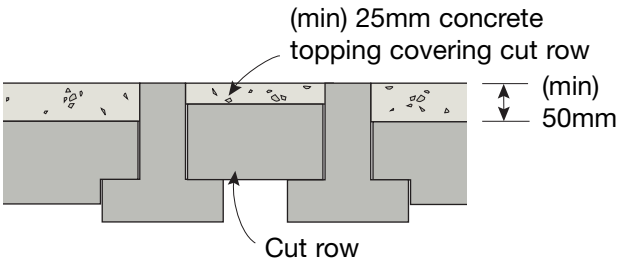
In all cases, the C20 topping must be applied such that it provides a minimum 50mm cover to the blocks.



Cut rows

No more than one cut row of floor blocks may be used per room floor with minimum 25mm concrete topping.

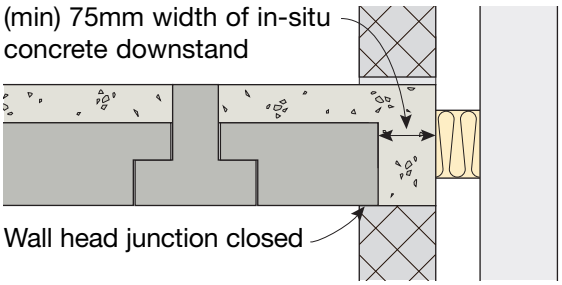
Where a cut row junctions with perimeter walls ensure that no gap is left and that a cut block or brick slip is used to seal this junction prior to applying concrete topping.

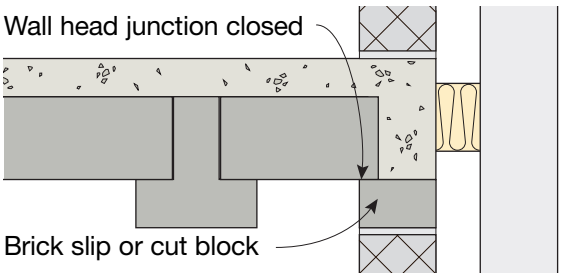


Wall head and floor block junctions

No gaps should remain where the last floor block junctions at the wall head.

Where the floor block does not close this gap, brick slips or cut blocks may be used.





8. Ceiling treatments for E-FC-6

All ceiling treatments must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All ceiling joints must be sealed with tape or caulked with sealant.

The minimum depth between top of beams and ceiling board **must not be less** than 300mm.

Note: the sound insulation performance of all ceiling treatments is increased if:

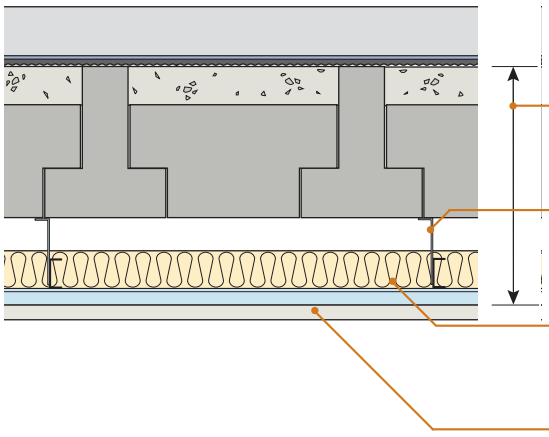
- resilient hangers are used
- increased thickness or density of mineral fibre quilt is used. (Do not fully fill the ceiling void with quilt.)

Downlighters and recessed lighting

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the ceiling:

- in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- at no more than one light per 2m^2 of ceiling area in each room or see Appendix F
- at centres not less than 0.75m
- into openings not exceeding 100mm diameter or 100x100mm

Particular attention should also be paid to Building Regulations Part B – Fire Safety.



Floor depth requirements and ceiling treatments

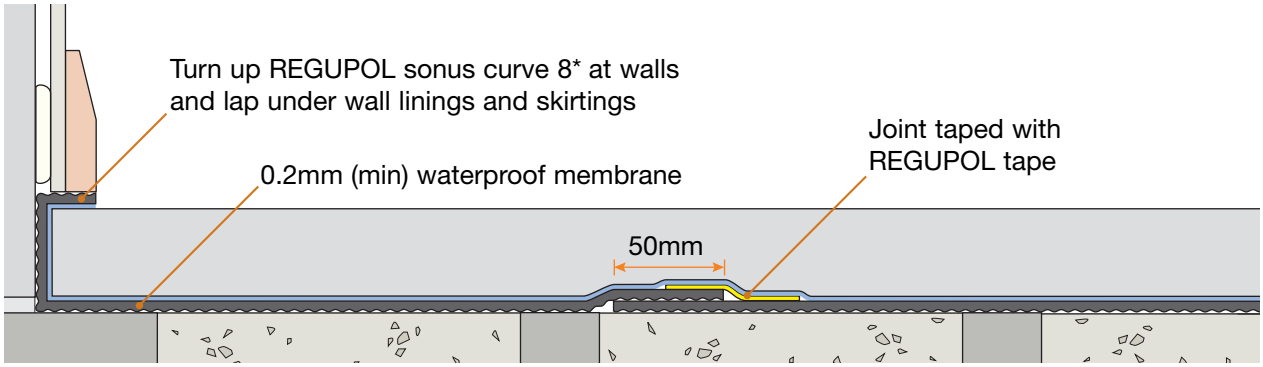
All E-FC-6 floors must have a minimum depth of 300mm **between top of beam and ceiling board**

Only suspended metal frame ceilings systems may be used

Min 50mm mineral fibre quilt (min 10kg/m^3) in the ceiling void to cover whole ceiling board area

One layer of nominal 10kg/m^2 gypsum-based board

9. Resilient layer installation



SCREED TYPE

65mm (min) cement:sand screed or 40mm (min) proprietary screed, nominal 80 kg/m² mass per unit area

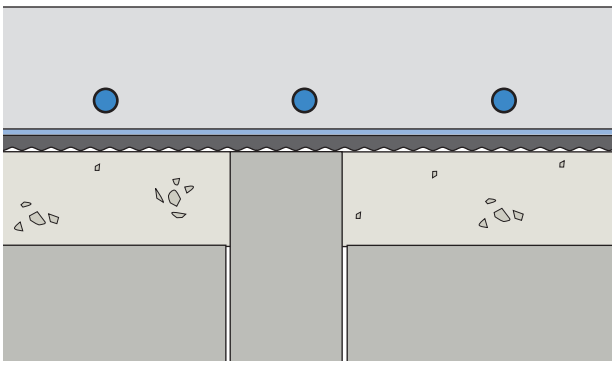
- REGUPOL sonus curve 8* must be laid **dimpled side down**
- overlap all REGUPOL sonus curve 8* joints (both along and across the roll) by at least 50mm and tape all joints using REGUPOL tape
- turn up REGUPOL sonus curve 8* at walls to ensure screed will not touch the walls and is of sufficient length to lap under wall linings and skirtings
- lay a waterproof membrane (min 0.2mm thick) over the entire floor

10. Underfloor heating

Underfloor heating systems (including connectors and fixings) installed within the screed must not penetrate the resilient layer or bridge the screed to the slab.

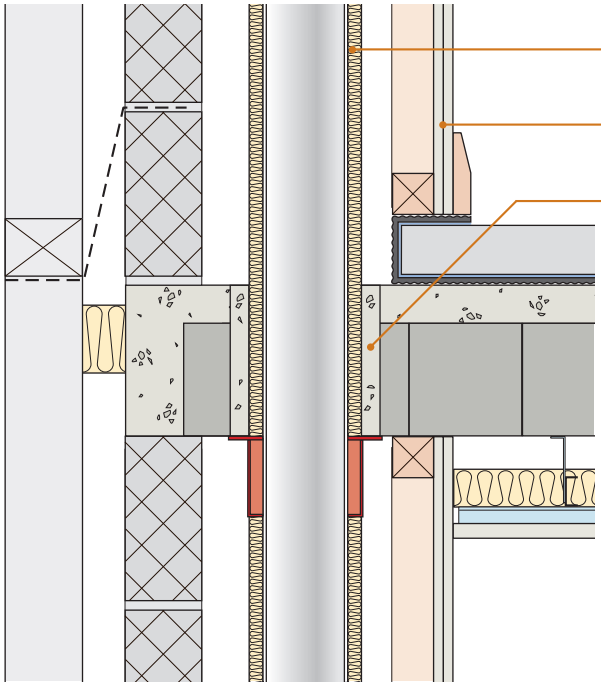
Underfloor heating systems which have a supporting layer/board may be laid on top of the REGUPOL sonus curve 8*

Appropriate screed depth cover to the heating system must be designed for – contact underfloor heating manufacturer for guidance.



*formerly known as Regupol E48

11. Services – service pipes through separating floor

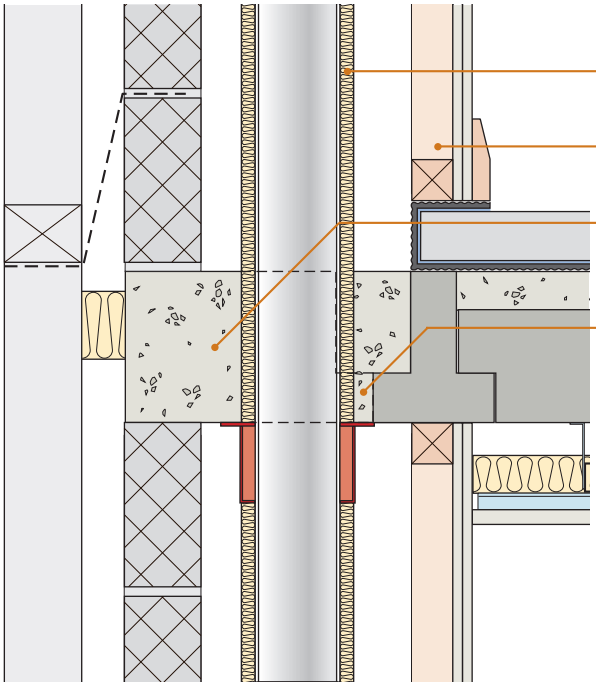


25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (min 10kg/m^3) around pipe

Pipe boxed in with two layers gypsum-based board, each layer nominal 8kg/m^2

All voids around pipe sealed

12. Service - service pipes through separating floor (using precast edge beams)



25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (min 10kg/m^3) around pipe

Pipe boxed in with two layers gypsum-based board, each layer nominal 8kg/m^2

Where precast edge beams are adopted it is acceptable to use in-situ concrete local to services

All voids around pipe sealed

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See overleaf for checklist

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Are the external wall inner leaves and separating walls of dense aggregate blockwork (min 1850-2300kg/m^3)?			
2.	Are all floor blocks of dense aggregate (1850-2300kg/m^3) and tightly abutted?			
3.	Are min 300mm wide precast concrete edge beams, or min 75mm in-situ concrete downstands installed where the beams are parallel to the external or separating flanking walls?			
4.	Are in-situ concrete downstand beams min 75mm wide where the beams are bearing on the external or separating flanking walls?			
5.	Is the concrete topping to the floor blocks at least 50mm thick?			
6.	Is the REGUPOL sonus curve 8* dimple side down and covering the whole floor area with min 50mm overlapped joints and sealed with REGUPOL tape?			
7.	Is the REGUPOL sonus curve 8* isolating the screed from the perimeter walls, wall linings and skirting?			
8.	Is the ceiling system metal frame, with min 50mm mineral fibre quilt laid over the whole ceiling and of min 300mm depth from top of beam to ceiling board?			
9.	Is the ceiling board 10kg/m^2 and are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
10.	Are service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed with two layers of nominal 8kg/m^2 gypsum-based board?			
11.	Is the separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from CMS Acoustics, sole distributor of REGUPOL sonus curve 8* resilient layer system:

Telephone: 01925 577711 **Fax:** 01925 577733 **E-mail:** info@cmsacoustics.co.uk

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

*formerly known as Regupol E48