

## Cavalok Building Products Ltd

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**Agrément Certificate**

**00/3673**

Product Sheet 2

### CAVALOK CAVITY CLOSER SYSTEMS

### BIGBLOK CAVITY CLOSER AND FRAME ACCEPTOR SYSTEM AND FLAMEBLOK FIRE RATED CAVITY CLOSER SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to the BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System, for use as a cavity closer and to form an opening in masonry cavity walls and timber-framed and steel-framed buildings during construction. The systems can provide ventilation via the vented head section.

(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

**Hygrothermal behaviour** — the cavity closers meet and exceed the minimum thermal resistance path of  $0.45 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$  as required by the Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). Default  $\psi$ -values in BRE Information Paper IP 1/06 may, therefore, be used for jamb and sill junctions in SAP or SBEM calculations (see section 6).

**Water resistance** — the systems are effective as a damp-proof barrier and, when used in a suitable wall construction, will resist the passage of water into the interior of the building in flush and check reveal installations (see section 7).

**Structural stability** — in terms of wind loading resistance, the systems can be used in all areas of the UK. The systems must not be used to support loads from the masonry (see section 8).

**Properties in relation to fire** — the installed BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System will not contribute significantly to the growth of a fire. The system does not constitute a cavity barrier. The installed FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System will not contribute significantly to the growth of a fire. The system does constitute a cavity barrier in masonry cavity walls and timber-framed buildings only (see section 9).

**Durability** — the cavity closer profiles, protected within the cavity, will continue to function for the normal expected life of a building; visible components will have an expected life in excess of 35 years (see section 11).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the systems described herein. These systems 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: 25 February 2016

John Albon – Head of Approvals  
Construction Products

Claire Curtis-Thomas  
Chief Executive

Originally certificated on 22 November 2011

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](http://www.bbacerts.co.uk)

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## Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System, 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)

<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>B3(4)</b>	<b>Internal fire spread (structure)</b>
Comment:		The FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System can contribute towards satisfying this Requirement. See section 9.6 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>C2(b)</b>	<b>Resistance to moisture</b>
Comment:		The systems have adequate resistance to the ingress of rain and wind-driven spray and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Requirement. See section 7 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>C2(c)</b>	<b>Resistance to moisture</b>
Comment:		The systems will not constitute a significant condensation risk and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>L1(a)(i)</b>	<b>Conservation of fuel and power</b>
Comment:		The systems can contribute to minimising heat loss at jambs and sills. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission rates for new buildings</b>
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>26A</b>	<b>Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)</b>
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>26A</b>	<b>Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)</b>
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>26B</b>	<b>Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)</b>
Comment:		The systems can contribute to minimising heat loss at jambs and sills. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.



### The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>8(1)</b>	<b>Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials</b>
Comment:		The systems can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Building standards applicable to construction</b>
Standard:	<b>2.4</b>	Cavities
Comment:		The FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System can contribute towards satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 2.4.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Annex 2.B <sup>(1)</sup> or 2.D <sup>(2)</sup> . See section 9.6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	<b>3.10</b>	Precipitation
Comment:		The systems have adequate resistance to the ingress of rain and wind-driven spray and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.10.3 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See section 7 of this Certificate.
Standard:	<b>3.15</b>	Condensation
Comment:		The systems will not constitute a significant condensation risk and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Standard, will reference to clauses 3.15.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 3.15.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.15.5 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The systems can contribute to minimising heat loss at jambs and sills, with reference to clauses 6.2.3 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 6.2.5 <sup>(2)</sup> . See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The systems 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. In addition, the systems can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspects 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> ], 7.1.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspects 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> ] and 7.1.7 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspect 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> ]. See section 6 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Building standards applicable to conversions</b>
Comment:		Comments in relation to these systems under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> .
		(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic) (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



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

<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Fitness of materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Resistance to moisture and weather</b>
Comment:		The systems have adequate resistance to the ingress of rain and wind-driven spray and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Regulation. See section 7 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Condensation</b>
Comment:		The systems will not constitute a significant condensation risk and so can contribute towards the wall satisfying this Regulation. See section 6.3 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>35(4)</b>	<b>Internal fire spread — Structure</b>
Comment:		The FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System can contribute towards satisfying this Regulation and can constitute a cavity barrier in masonry cavity walls and timber-framed buildings only. See section 9.6 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>39(a)(i)</b>	<b>Conservation measures</b>
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>40(2)</b>	<b>Target carbon dioxide emission rate</b>
Comment:		The systems can contribute to minimising heat loss at jambs and sills. See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

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

In the opinion of the BBA, this Certificate does not include any content which relates to the obligations of the client, Principal Designer/CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors under these Regulations.

## Additional Information

### NHBC Standards 2016

NHBC accepts the use of the BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System, provided they are installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 6.1 *External masonry walls*.

## Technical Specification

### 1 Description

1.1 The BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System (see Figure 1) are insulated, unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) cavity closers, used to form an opening in masonry cavity walls during construction. For BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System, the PVC-U sections of the frame are profiled 'J' shaped sections, enclosing closed cell, expanded polystyrene core insulation (EPS, declared thermal conductivity  $\lambda_D$  0.038 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>). Frames are mechanically joined using moulded corners. An EPS filler piece may be inserted into the corner of the frame to ensure continuity of insulation (see Figure 3). For FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System, the PVC-U sections of the frame are 'J' shaped sections enclosing foil sleeved mineral wool insulation (estimated thermal conductivity  $\lambda_D$  0.044 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>). Frames are mechanically joined using moulded corners. A foil sleeved mineral wool fillet piece may be inserted into the corner of the frame to ensure continuity of insulation (see Figure 3). The profiles are formed as a three-sided, U-shaped template temporarily braced with a PVC-U brace system (see Figure 1) or a timber brace. The head bracings must be removed prior to the installation of the window/door frames. Alternatively, a vented head profile is mechanically joined to form the head section. For some applications, a frame composed of four sides of cavity closer profile may be produced, eg to close the cavity at the head where lintels are separated (see Figure 2).

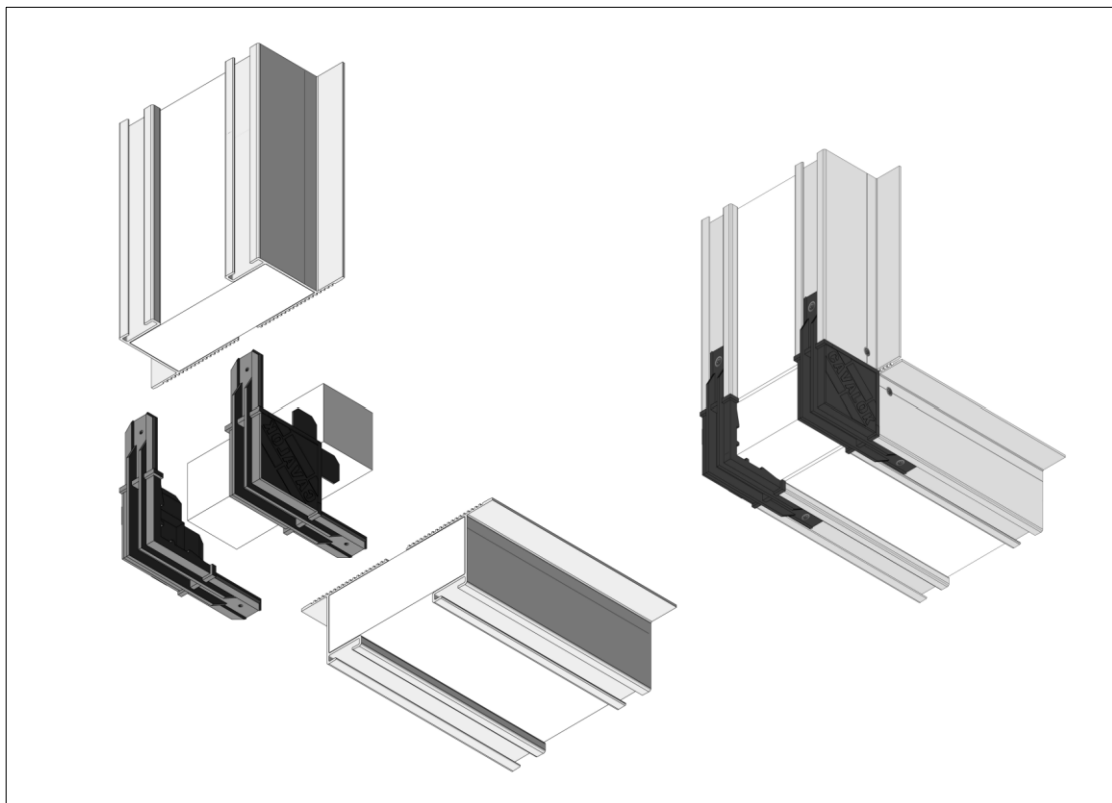
Figure 1 Closer frame with PVC-U brace



Figure 2 Four-sided closer frame



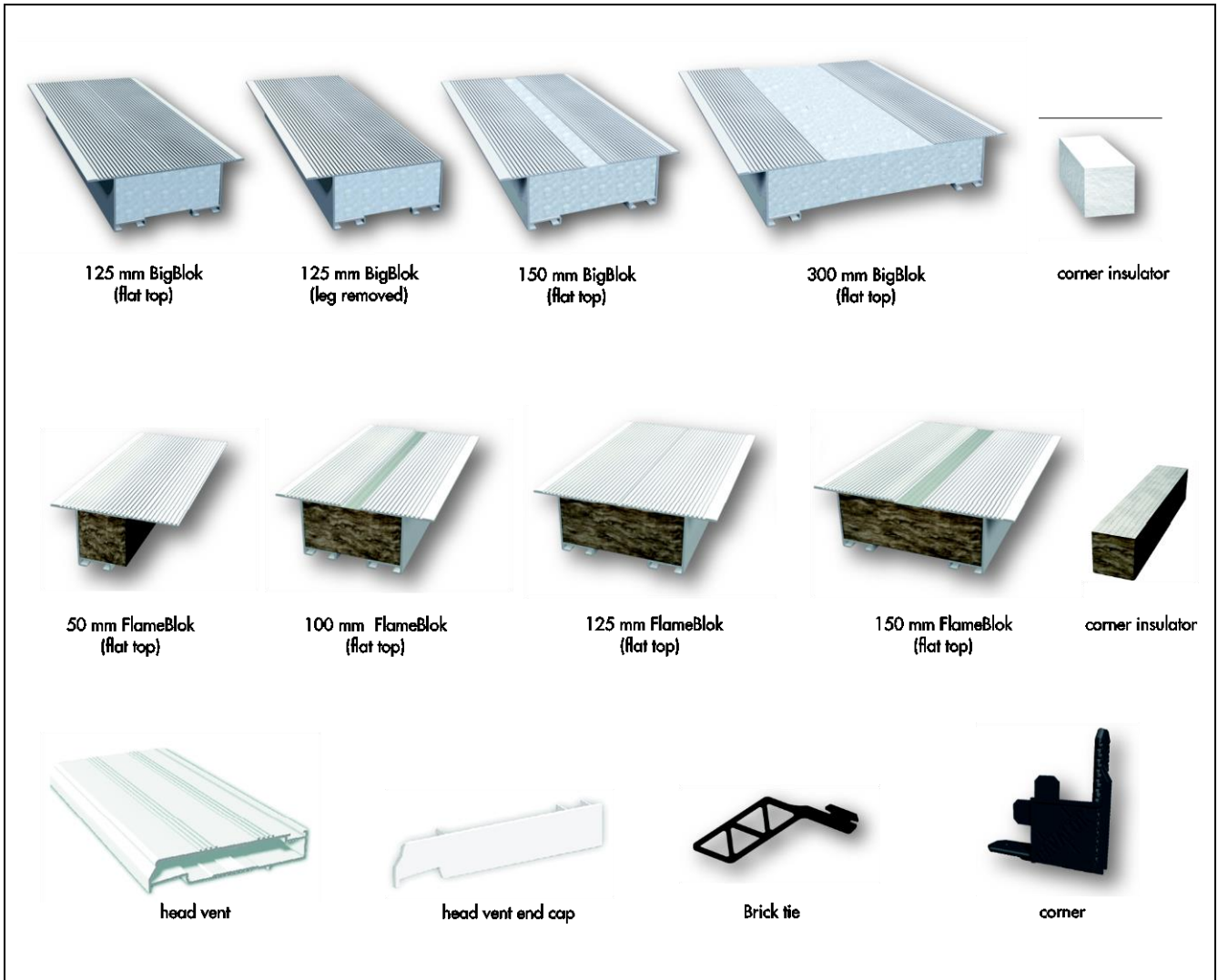
Figure 3 Typical closer section



1.2 PVC-U BigBlok sections are available to suit 125 mm to 300 mm wide cavities and FlameBlok sections to suit 50 mm to 150 mm (see Figure 4) and can be produced at custom increments.

1.3 Selected cavity closer components and accessories are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Selected components



1.4 Proprietary injection moulded polypropylene brick ties are available from the manufacturer for fixing the frame into the surrounding masonry (see Figure 4).

## 2 Manufacture

2.1 The cavity closer unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) profiles are produced by conventional extrusion techniques from material complying with BS EN 12608 : 2003. The insulation is fitted in the factory.

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 being operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management system of Cavalok Building Products Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by QMS (Certificate GB12221).



### 3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 Closer sections are transported in self-supporting shrink-wrapped bundles. Ancillary items are dispatched in bags or boxes. The packs bear component identification, a manufacturing reference, date of production and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.2 Assembled sub-frames are stacked vertically and delivered to site as individual items from the fabricator with the fixing ties in bags, taking care to avoid distortion in transit.

3.3 The sub-frames and packs of cavity closer profiles should be stored under cover in a clean area, on edge in the case of sub-frames, and supported along their length to avoid distortion or damage, away from direct sunlight and excessive heat and protected from vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System.

## Design Considerations

### 4 General

4.1 The BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System is suitable for use in masonry walls with nominal cavity widths in the range of 125 mm to 300 mm and the FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System is suitable for nominal cavity widths in the range of 50 mm to 150 mm, both for fixing PVC-U, timber, aluminium, steel and composite window and door frames. They can also be used in timber-framed and steel-framed buildings.

4.2 The systems can be used as a template, to form an opening around which a wall can be constructed and to establish the cavity width during construction.

4.3 The systems provide a damp-proof barrier between inner and outer wall leaves at the point of closure, act as a cavity closer without forming a thermal bridge and avoid the need for cutting bricks and blocks. The window/door is fitted after completion of the masonry. They can also be used to form a checked reveal where required and to fit the window or door after completion of the masonry, as is conventional practice in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

4.4 Trickle ventilators<sup>(1)</sup> can be fitted to the vented head section.

(1) Outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.5 Masonry walls into which the systems are incorporated must be constructed in accordance with the national Building Regulations and one or more of the following technical specifications:

- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005, BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005, BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 and their relevant National Annexes.

4.6 The window should be positioned a minimum of 30 mm over the cavity (see Figure 5) and fixed to the inner structure using a proprietary strap fixing (see Figure 6).

Figure 5 Typical head and sill with window detail

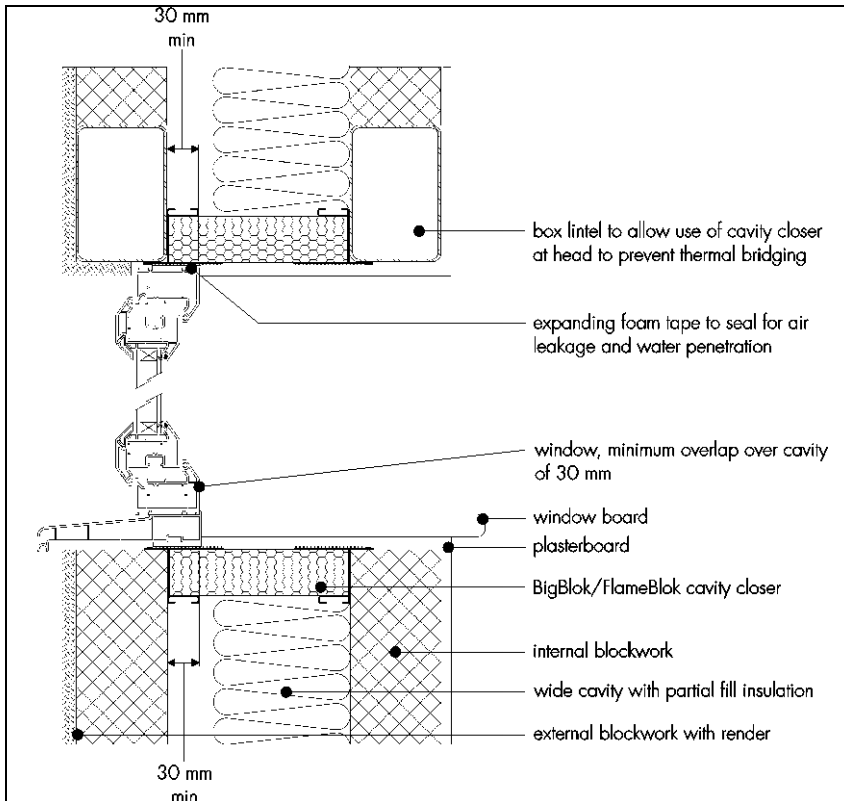
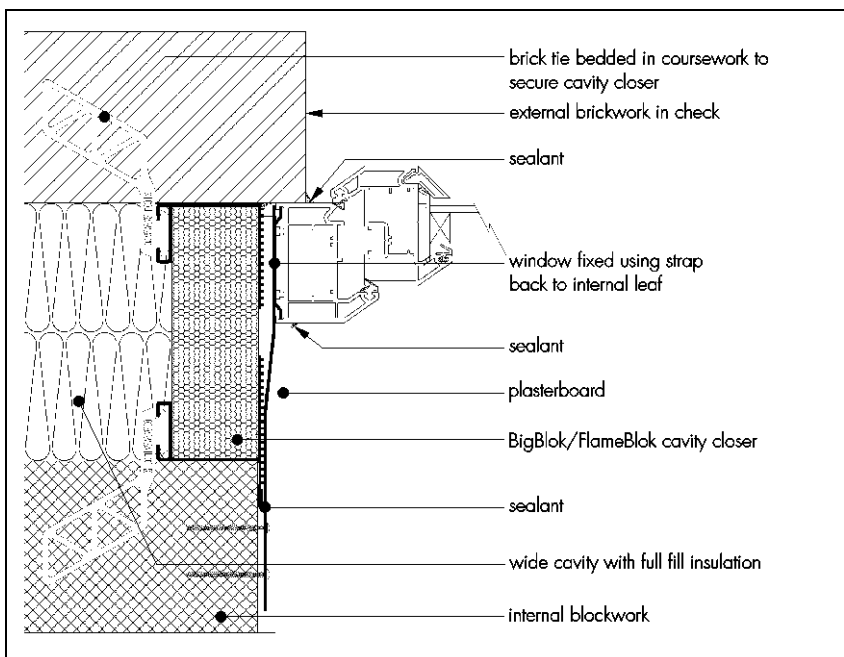


Figure 6 Typical jamb with window detail showing strap fixing



## 5 Practicability of installation

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



## 6 Hygrothermal behaviour



6.1 The systems can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at jambs and sills in wall openings. The path of minimum thermal resistance through the closers calculated to BRE Information Paper IP 8/08 is at least  $0.45 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}\cdot\text{W}^{-1}$  when used in jambs and sills with the window/door frame set back 30 mm or more into the wall cavity (see Figure 4). Example junction details shown in Figure 4 are acceptable. For Accredited Construction Details the corresponding  $\psi$  values (psi) in BRE Information Paper IP 1/06, Table 3, may be used in carbon emission calculations in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Attention must be given to the correct setback in order to ensure compliance with these requirements. Detailed guidance on limiting heat loss and air filtration can be found in:

**England and Wales** — Approved Documents to Part L and, for new thermal elements to existing buildings, Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). See also SAP 2012 Appendix K and the *iSBEM User Manual* for new-build

**Scotland** — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

**Northern Ireland** — Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0).



6.2 Jambs and sills incorporating the systems, in accordance with section 6.1 of this Certificate, will adequately limit the risk of local surface condensation.



6.3 Under normal domestic conditions the level of interstitial condensation associated with the systems will be low and the risk of any resultant damage minimal.

6.4 Door frames installed with proprietary fixings which cannot be set back into the wall cavity by 30 mm may require additional thermal insulation, for example insulated dry lining, to minimise excessive heat loss and the risk of excessive surface condensation.

6.5 The junctions between the wall and the front and back of the window/door frame must be effectively sealed.

## 7 Water resistance



7.1 The systems are effective as a vertical damp-proof barrier at jambs of window and door openings in masonry constructions, where a brick/block closer and damp-proof course (dpc) detail would normally be used. The closers are also effective as a horizontal damp-proof barrier at the sill or threshold.

7.2 Installations with a flush (in-line) wall opening with a minimum window set-back of 30 mm (see section 6.1 and Figure 5 of this Certificate) are suitable for use in the exposure zones 1 ('sheltered'), 2 ('moderate') and 3 ('severe') as depicted in the map contained in Section 3.1 of BRE Report BR 262 : 2002. In this application, the closers may also be considered suitable for use in other areas where a conventional return brick/block closer detail with dpc has been found to provide adequate resistance to the penetration of wind-driven rain.

7.3 The systems may also be used to construct a check reveal (see Figure 6). In this construction, in which the frame is positioned in a rebate behind the outer leaf of the jamb, the systems are suitable for use in exposure zones up to and including zone 4 ('very severe') as depicted in the map contained in Section 3.1 of BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 which covers all exposure zones in the United Kingdom. However, a dpc may be fitted between the closer and outer leaf if required.

## 8 Structural stability

8.1 The systems are non-loadbearing and must not be used to support loads from the masonry. Window and door frames must be fixed independently onto the masonry. Proprietary frame fixings, which may be recommended by the manufacturer, are not covered by this Certificate. Lintels are required above window or door openings.

8.2 The systems will not have an adverse effect on the structural stability of brickwork or blockwork walls constructed in the conventional manner in accordance with normal good practice, as defined in the Standards listed in section 4.4 of this Certificate. Use of the systems does not obviate the need for conventional wall ties around the openings.

## 9 Properties in relation to fire

### BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System

9.1 The installed system will not contribute significantly to the growth of a fire.

9.2 The system does not constitute a cavity barrier against the penetration of smoke and flame in the context of the Building Regulations.

9.3 The use of the system is not prevented in England and Wales where, generally, cavity barriers are not required around openings in masonry wall construction.

9.4 In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the system is only suitable for use in conjunction with a cavity barrier meeting the performance requirements defined in:

**Scotland** — Mandatory Standard 2.4, clause 2.4.1<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Annex 2.B<sup>(1)</sup> or 2.D<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

**Northern Ireland** — Technical Booklet E, Paragraph 4.38.

9.5 The use of the system does not preclude the need to provide suitable fire protection to steel lintels where this is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the national Building Regulations.

### FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System



9.6 On the evidence of the fire test generally in accordance with BS EN 1363-1 : 1999 and provided that the closer fits tightly in the cavity, this system will act as a cavity barrier at the opening in masonry cavity walls and timber-framed buildings only (with respect to the effect of fire penetrating into or out of the cavity), providing minimum 60 minutes fire resistance with respect to integrity and minimum 45 minutes with respect to insulation for cavity closers up to 150 mm wide.

9.7 The use of the system does not preclude the need to provide suitable fire protection to steel lintels where this is necessary to satisfy the Building Regulations.

## 10 Maintenance

To ensure the maximum weathertightness, the silicone seal between window or door frames and masonry must be checked regularly and repairs or renewal carried out promptly.

## 11 Durability



The systems are durable when installed in accordance with this Certificate and will not suffer significant degradation when protected within the cavity. The systems will continue to function for the normal expected life of a building. Visible components will have an expected life in excess of 35 years.

## 12 Reuse and recyclability

The PVC-U profiles of the systems can be recycled.

### 13 General

13.1 Installation of the BigBlok Cavity Closer and Frame Acceptor System and FlameBlok Fire Rated Cavity Closer System must be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

13.2 A cavity barrier may be required (see section 9.2 of this Certificate).

13.3 The appropriate closer is selected for the job [see section 1.4 (Figure 4) of this Certificate].

13.4 Reference should be made to the typical installation details shown in Figures 4 and 5, when reading the installation details given in section 14 of this Certificate. The windows in these Figures are shown for information only and do not form part of this assessment.

13.5 In cutting the components to length, care should be taken to achieve clean, flat, square ends.

13.6 Window/door frames must be set back at least 30 mm behind the outer leaf, and the junctions between the wall and the front and back of the window/door frame and sill effectively sealed (see section 6.1 of this Certificate).

### 14 Procedure

#### **Closer built-in during construction of wall to form opening, and prior to installation of window or door**

14.1 The wall is built to sill/threshold level.

14.2 The preformed cavity closer frame is placed into the cavity at the sill at the intended position of the opening. It must be ensured that the cavity frame remains plumb, level, square and with parallel sides.

14.3 The frame should be a tight fit in the cavity at the sill/threshold. If not, it is recommended that, after installation, the closer frame or window frame is fixed back to the inner leaf at the sill with a rigid strap fixing or equivalent, particularly for installations involving larger windows (above one metre wide) and/or in exposed conditions.

14.4 Masonry is built up around the closer to lintel height and fixed to the closer frame with brick ties, fitted into the closer channel and embedded in the mortar joints of both the outer brick leaf (every sixth course) and the inner block leaf (every other course).

14.5 When the mortar has set, the timber or PVC-U bracing is removed from the closer frame and the lintel positioned at the head, ensuring that it is supported only by the masonry, ie the closer must not bear any weight. If a four-sided closer frame is being installed, the split lintel should be positioned on either side of the closer frame and further consideration made to the dpc requirements at the head.

14.6 It is recommended that the closer is sealed to the wall using an appropriate sealant or sealing tape to help meet airtightness regulations.

14.7 The closer is then ready to accept the window/door.

#### **Cavity closer fitted after construction of wall, and prior to installation of window or door (refurbishment projects)**

14.8 The cavities should be cleaned clear of mortar or other fouling prior to installation.

14.9 A section of closer is cut to length and pushed into the sill cavity.

14.10 Two further sections of closer are cut to length to suit jamb height, pushed into the jambs and secured to the masonry through the flange with non-ferrous clout nails.

### 15 Tests

Tests were carried out on the PVC-U extrusions to determine:

- shrinkage on heating
- tensile impact, before and after heat ageing.

### 16 Investigations

16.1 An assessment was made of:

- heat loss and condensation risk
- weather resistance of the systems
- the practicability of the installation
- fire resistance and structural stability of walls incorporating the systems
- durability of the components used in the construction of the systems.

16.2 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including methods of quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

## Bibliography

BS EN 1363-1 : 1999 *Fire resistance tests — General requirements*

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 Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design*

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

NA to BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials 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 12608 : 2003 *Unplasticized polyvinylchloride (PVC-U) profiles for the fabrication of windows and doors — Classification, requirements and test methods*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

BRE Information Paper IP 1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around opening*

BRE Information Paper IP 8/08 *Determining the minimum thermal resistance of cavity closers*

BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks*

### 17 Conditions

17.1 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 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

17.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

17.5 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.

17.6 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.