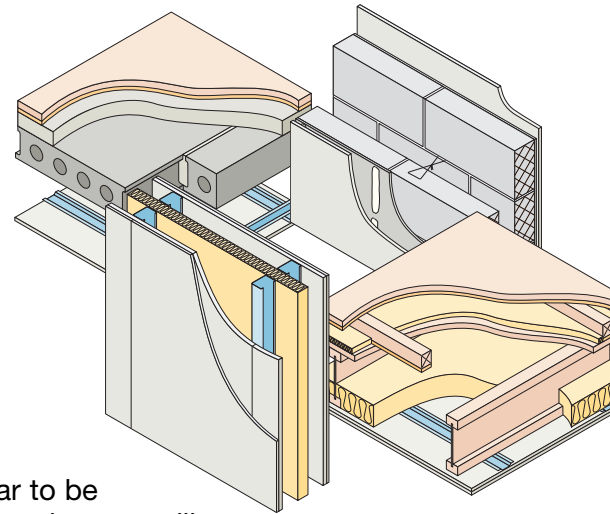


## October 2017 Update Pack



Dear Colleague,

Although this is a relatively small update pack, with what appear to be minor amendments to flanking construction specifications, these changes will be hugely significant for those wanting to use them.

Up to this point, the Space4 room-in-roof, and the recently added **NYTROOF RAPID FIT SYSTEM** had been limited to specific wall types, but now the use of both of these has been extended to all aggregate walls.

And following feedback, we have added text to each of the timber frame separating walls to clarify that they can accept the generic single-leaf spandrel described in Appendix A1.

### **Please update your September 2017, 4th Edition Handbook as follows:**

1. Remove and replace **just page 9/10** of the Introduction.
2. Remove and replace **just page 5/6** of E-WT-1.
3. Remove and replace **just page 5/6** of E-WT-2.
4. Remove and replace **just page 5/6** of E-WT-3.
5. Remove and replace **just page 5/6** of E-WT-4.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Tebbit', written over a horizontal line.

**John Tebbit**

Chief Executive,  
Robust Details Limited





# Changes to the fourth edition following October 2017 update

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Section            Page    Amendment

## Introduction

Table 6a	9	Space4 system and <b>NYTROOF RAPID FIT SYSTEM</b> extended to all aggregate walls.
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## Separating Wall – Timber

### E-WT-1

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Diagram 8	6	Spandrel panel text added.
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### E-WT-2

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Diagram 8	6	Spandrel panel text added.
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### E-WT-3

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Diagram 7	5	Spandrel panel text added.
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### E-WT-4

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Diagram 8	6	Spandrel panel text added.
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## Introduction

Table 6a – Robust Detail separating walls which can be used together with the proprietary flanking constructions contained in Appendix A2

		BRIDGESTOP® system	Smartroof system	Wall Cap RDA2	RoofSpace I-Roof	Space4 system	Stewart Milne Sigma® Panel	NYTROOF RAPID FIT SYSTEM
Masonry walls	E-WM-1	✓		✓		✓		✓
	E-WM-2	✓		✓		✓		✓
	E-WM-3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-6		✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-9							
	E-WM-10		✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-13		✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-15		✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-18	✓		✓		✓		✓
	E-WM-19	✓ see note 1				✓		✓
	E-WM-20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-21	✓		✓		✓		✓
	E-WM-22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-23	✓ see note 1	✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-24	✓ see note 1	✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-25			✓				
	E-WM-26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	E-WM-29			✓				
	E-WM-30	✓ see note 1	✓	✓	✓			
	E-WM-31		✓	✓	✓			

Key

1 When constructing these walls off raft foundations, the raft must have insitu concrete with 150mm minimum thickness.

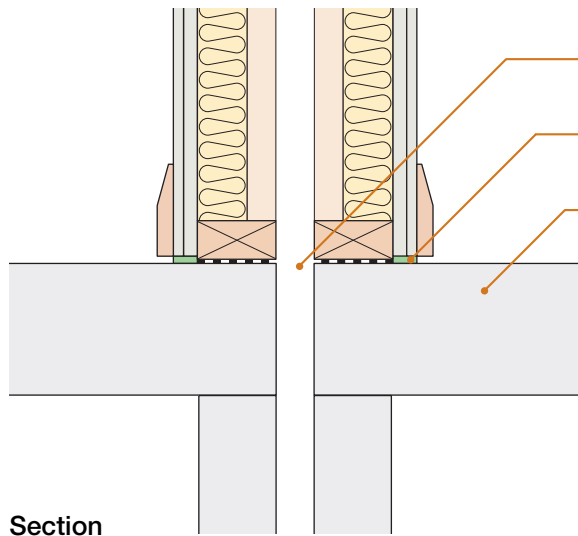
See over for timber and steel frame walls

## Introduction

Table 6a (continued) – Robust Detail separating walls which can be used together with the proprietary flanking constructions contained in Appendix A2

		Smartroof system	Kingspan TEK	Prestoplan PresPeak 60	Wall Cap RDA2	RoofSpace I-Roof	Space4 system	Stewart Milne Sigma® Panel	Lightweight external cladding systems
Timber walls	E-WT-1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	E-WT-2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	E-WT-3	✓			✓	✓			
	E-WT-4	✓			✓	✓			
Steel walls	E-WS-1					✓			
	E-WS-2								
	E-WS-3								
	E-WS-4				✓				
	E-WS-5								

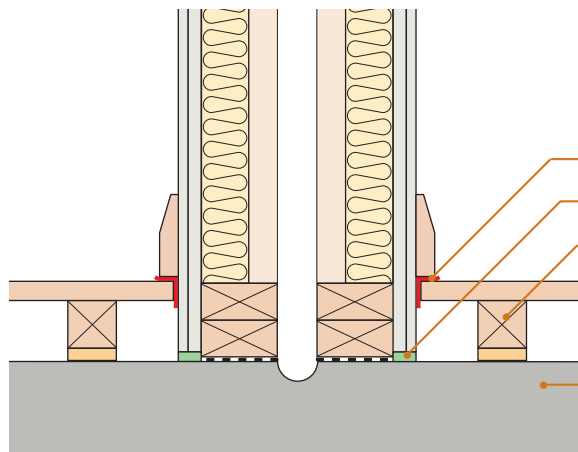
## 6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete suspended slab or ground bearing slab



Section

- Ground floors not continuous between dwellings
- Flexible or acoustic sealant (may be omitted when timber ground floor is used)
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber floor joists:
    - may span in either direction
    - floor decking may run under sole plates
    - close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking where joists are at right angles to wall, or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - precast concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - cast in-situ concrete suspended slab, or
  - ground bearing slab

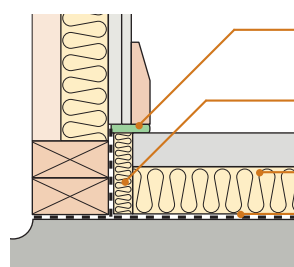
## 7. Raft foundation



Section

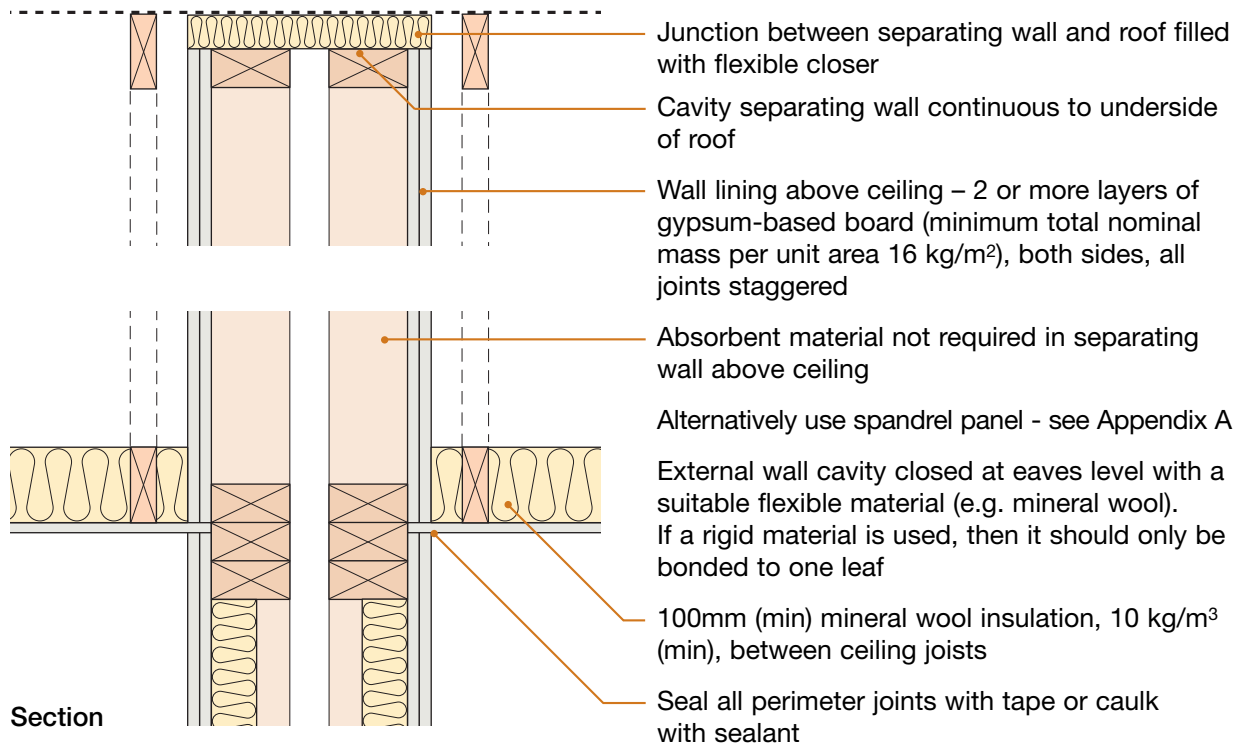
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Flexible or acoustic sealant
- A floating floor treatment must be used (for ground floor floating floor treatments mineral fibre quilt is not required between the battens or cradle system)
- Concrete raft - mass per unit area of 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (min)

Alternative detail with screed finish

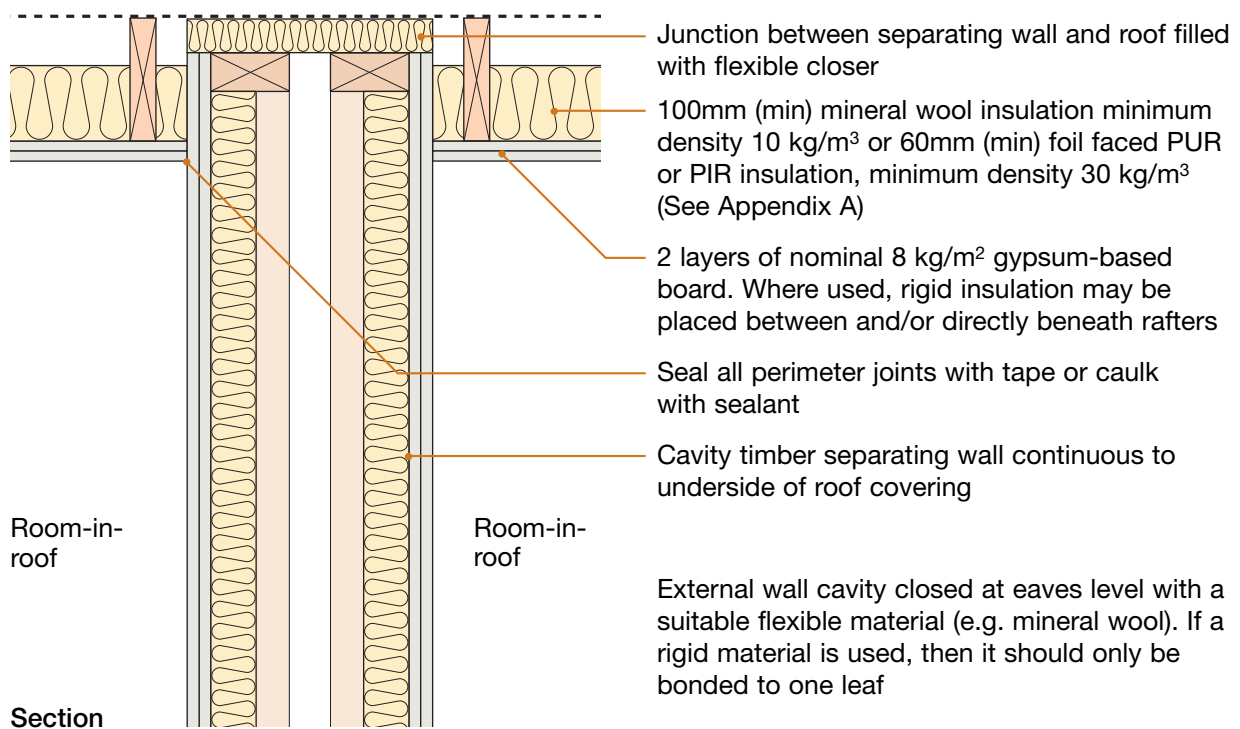


- Mastic sealant, ensure skirting and wall lining are isolated from screed
- Perimeter insulation, isolating screed from timber frame
- Below screed insulation, isolating screed from raft
- Polyethylene

## 8. Roof junction - pitched roof with no room-in-roof

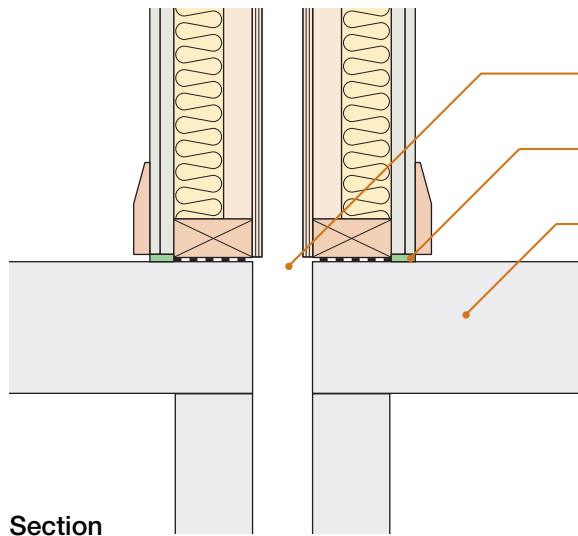


## 9. Roof junction - pitched roof with room-in-roof





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

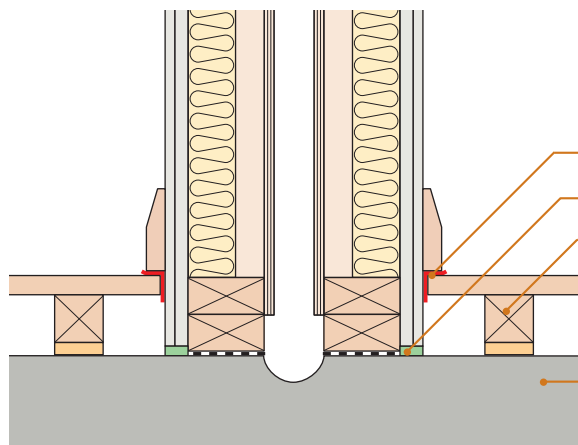


Section

\*Note – Ensure substructure masonry is correctly set out to enable timber frame to achieve the required gap between wall panels

- Ground floors not continuous between dwellings
- Flexible or acoustic sealant (may be omitted when timber ground floor is used)
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber floor joists:
    - may span in either direction
    - floor decking may run under sole plates
    - close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking where joists are at right angles to wall, or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - precast concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - cast in-situ concrete suspended slab, or
  - ground bearing slab

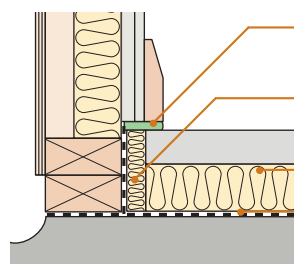
## 7. Raft foundation



Section

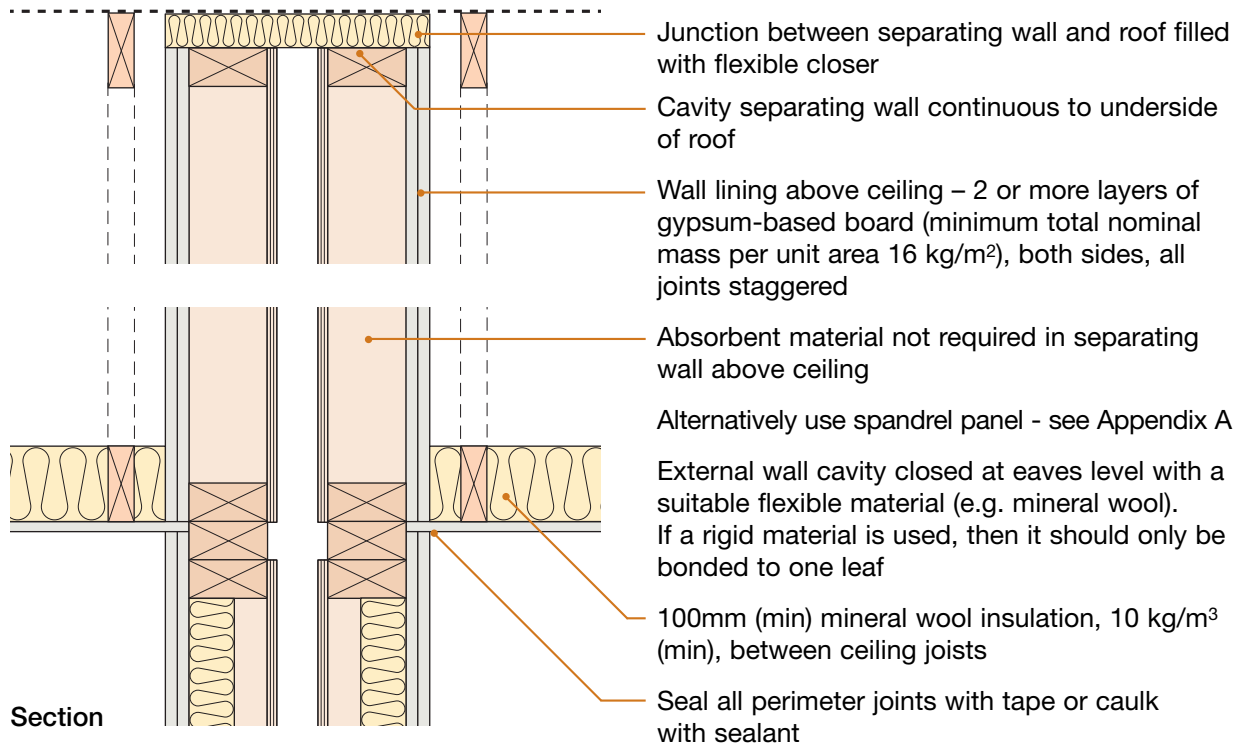
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Flexible or acoustic sealant
- A floating floor treatment must be used (for ground floor floating floor treatments mineral fibre quilt is not required between the battens or cradle system)
- Concrete raft - mass per unit area of 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (min)

Alternative detail with screed finish

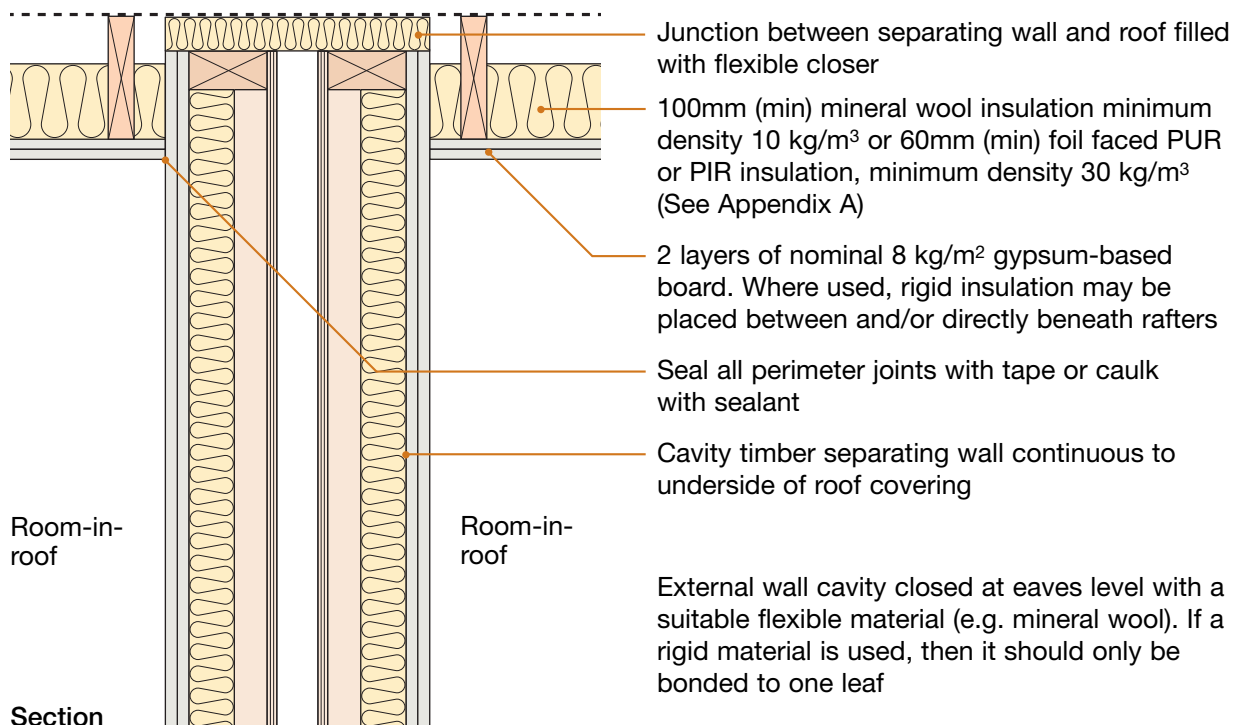


- Mastic sealant, ensure skirting and wall lining are isolated from screed
- Perimeter insulation, isolating screed from timber frame
- Below screed insulation, isolating screed from raft
- Polyethylene

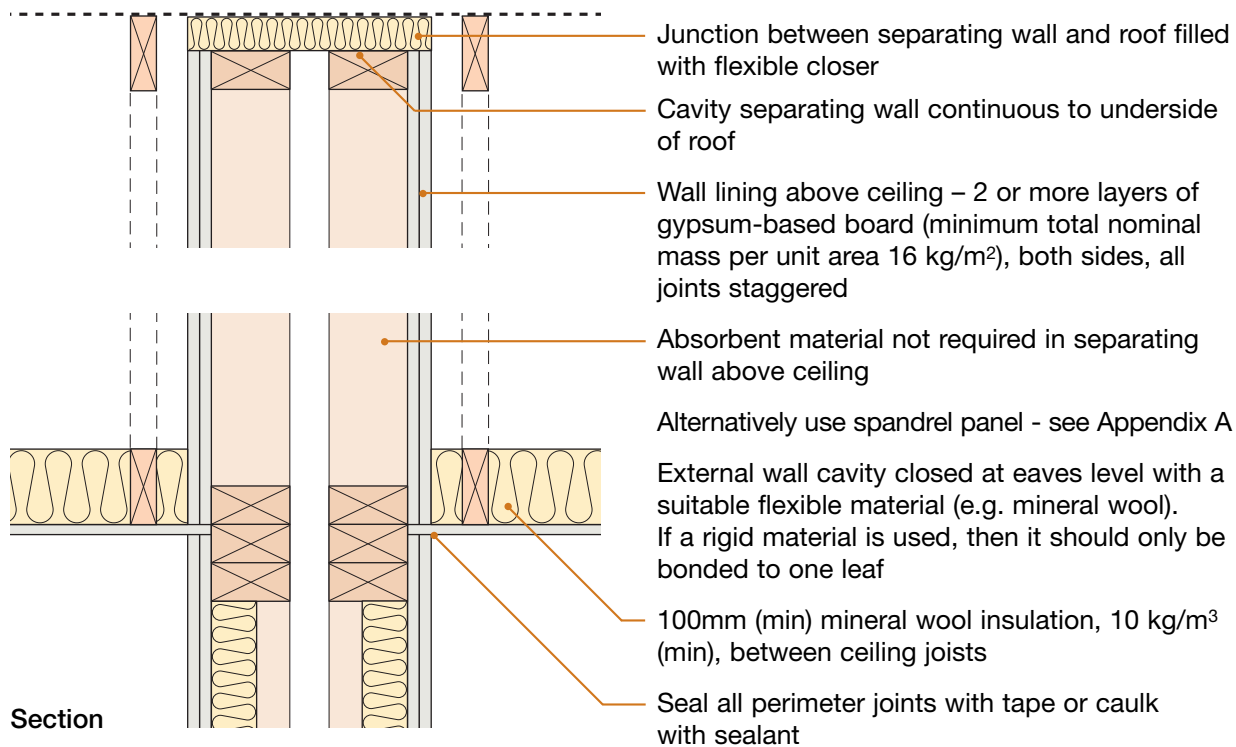
## 8. Roof junction - pitched roof with no room-in-roof



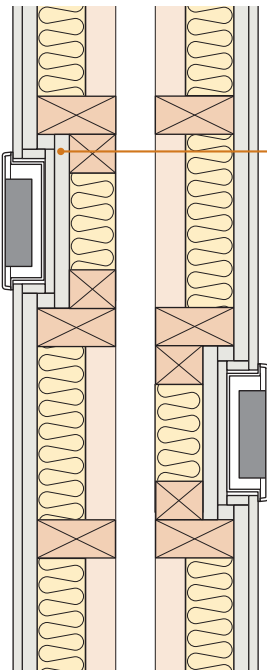
## 9. Roof junction - pitched roof with room-in-roof



## 7. Roof junction - pitched roof with no room-in-roof



## 8. Services and sockets in the separating wall

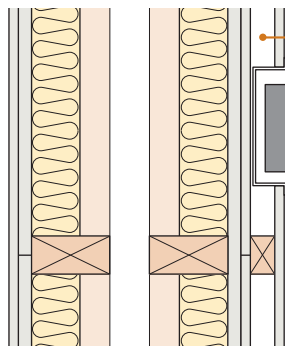


Plan

### 8.1 – electrical sockets, switches, etc.

Provide two or more layers of gypsum-based board (total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to enclose electrical boxes

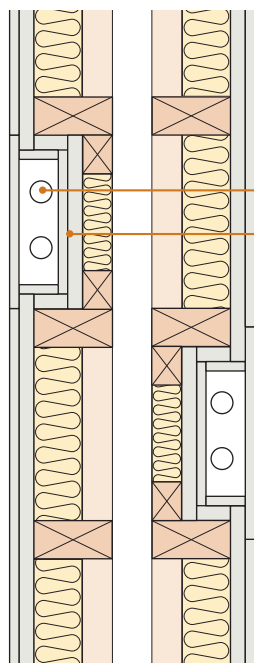
Stagger sockets, switches, etc. on each side of the wall such that they are not positioned in opposite bays



Plan

Alternatively provide a service void on surface of separating wall. This is the preferred method where more than one socket, switch, etc. are close together, e.g. in a kitchen.

Studs or battens used to create the service zone should be securely fixed back to the separating wall structure



Plan

### 8.2 – piped services

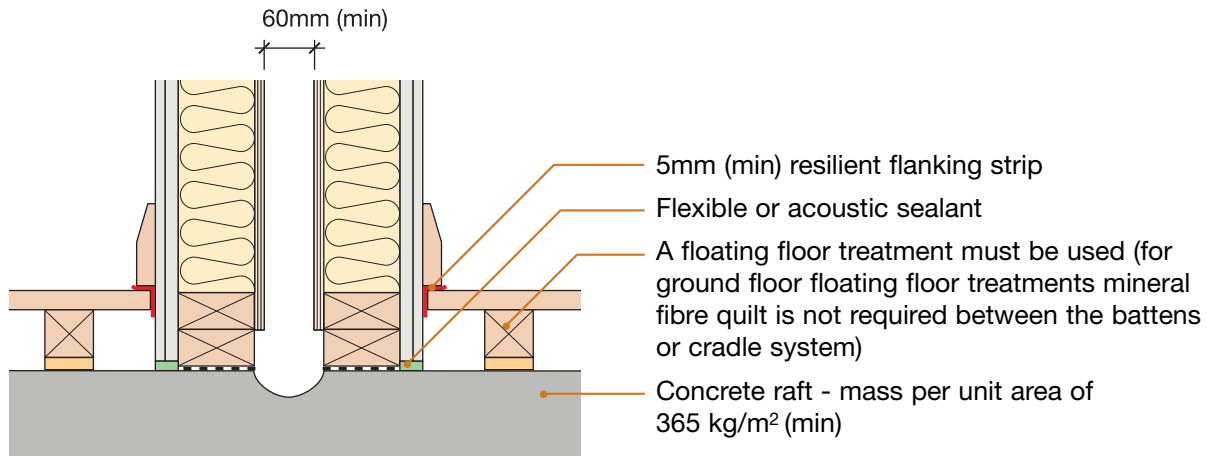
Service duct within separating wall

Provide two or more layers of gypsum-based board (total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to enclose pipes

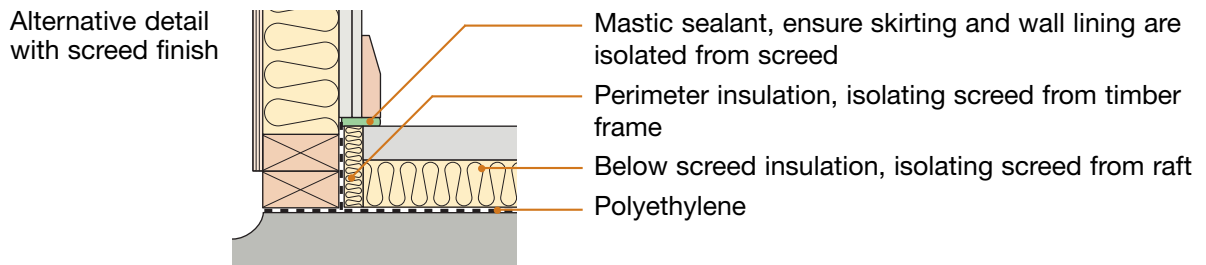
Stagger services on each side of wall such that they are not positioned in opposite bays

Note: this detail is not applicable for SVPs or gas pipes.

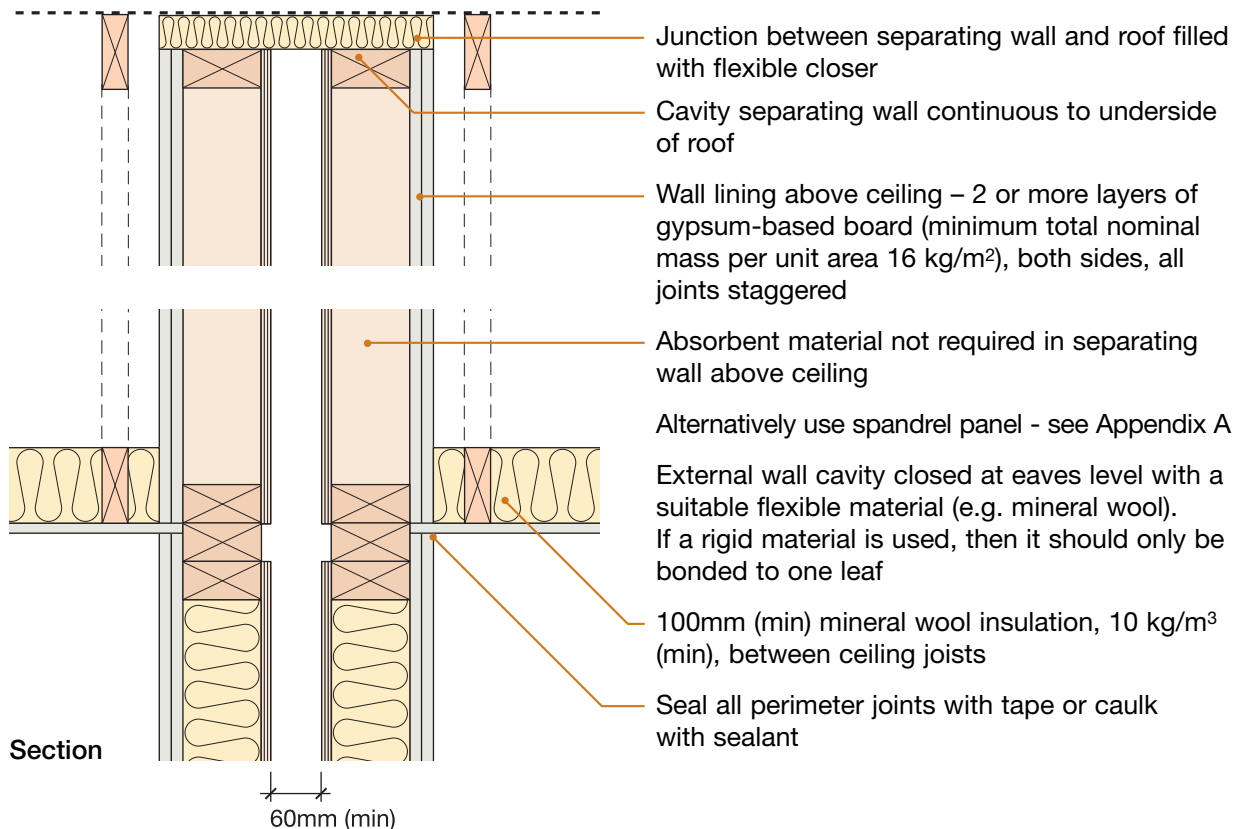
## 7. Raft foundation



Section

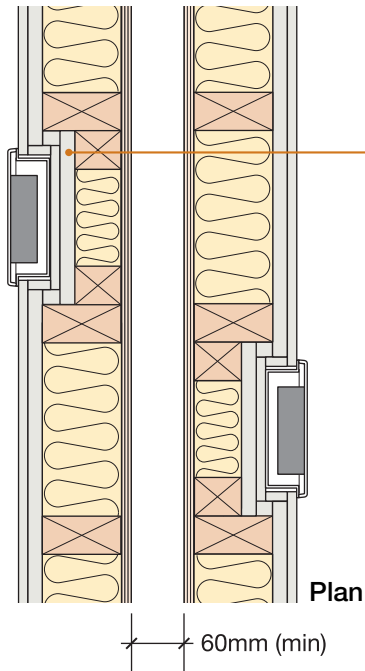


## 8. Roof junction - pitched roof with no room-in-roof



Section

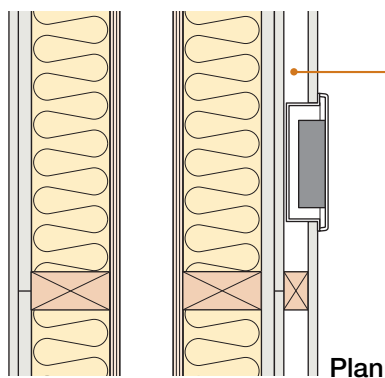
## 9. Services and sockets in the separating wall



### 9.1 – electrical sockets, switches, etc.

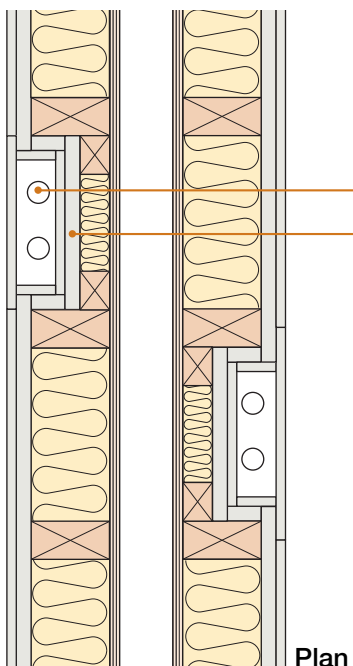
Provide two or more layers of gypsum-based board (total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to enclose electrical boxes

Stagger sockets, switches, etc. on each side of the wall such that they are not positioned in opposite bays



Alternatively provide a service void on surface of separating wall. This is the preferred method where more than one socket, switch, etc. are close together, e.g. in a kitchen.

Studs or battens used to create the service zone should be securely fixed back to the separating wall structure



### 9.2 – piped services

Service duct within separating wall

Provide two or more layers of gypsum-based board (total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to enclose pipes

Stagger services on each side of wall such that they are not positioned in opposite bays

Note: this detail is not applicable for SVPs or gas pipes.