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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

SlipFast is a mechanically fixed brick slip façade cladding system and is suitable for installation above damp-proof course level on external sheathed light gauge steel frame and structural timber frame supporting walls applications. The system is for existing, new dwellings and buildings other than dwellings, for low and high raise buildings.

The system consists of clay brick slips, mechanically clamped with clips to supporting rails, fixed to a carrier board. The carrier board is fixed to a sheathed LGSF or STF supporting wall with either Allface fixing system or timber battens to create a cavity. The system is finished with clay brick slips pointed with cement mortar.

SlipFast system holds two KIWA agreements certificates numbers:

- BAW-20-172-S-A-UK Timber batten onto Timber frame. (Low raise)
- BAW-20-173-S-A-UK Allface fixing system onto LGSF or STF. (High raise)

This demonstrates its versatility regarding the application onto variable structure types and use of building types, being commercial or dwellings. We constantly monitor our environmental performance to establish benchmarks for continuous improvement and we regularly review our environmental policy to take into account stakeholder views, updates to legislation, and any changes in our environmental impacts.

The product has a reaction to fire classification of:

- A2-s1, d0, in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 for Low raise
- A1 or A2-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 for High raise depending on the carrier board used.

Affording its use where fire classification is a key requirement in the project design criteria.

These Third-party accreditations and classifications demonstrate the stringent testing regimes and standards that **SlipFast** has met, following a testing path for strength and stability, behaviour to fire, weathertightness and durability. All of which ensure a high level of performance is achieved for the use of Supertech Weatherboard for your project specification.

Key Product Features

- ✓ Fully tested KIWA approved, and CE marked.
- ✓ Fully ventilated system.
- ✓ Choice of Clay brick slip options within the range. Standard dimension, 65x215x15mm
- ✓ Resistant to rot, fungus, or insect attacks.
- ✓ High levels of weather resistance.
- ✓ Low maintenance, long performance life.
- ✓ Easy to install using standard tools.
- ✓ UK factory assembled typical carrier boards.
- ✓ Development of carrier boards typical and bespoke arrangements.
- ✓ A1 and A2 Classification to BS EN 13501-1:2018
- ✓ Dimensionally stable.

Colours and finishes

Slip fast clay brick slips are available in a wide range of colours.



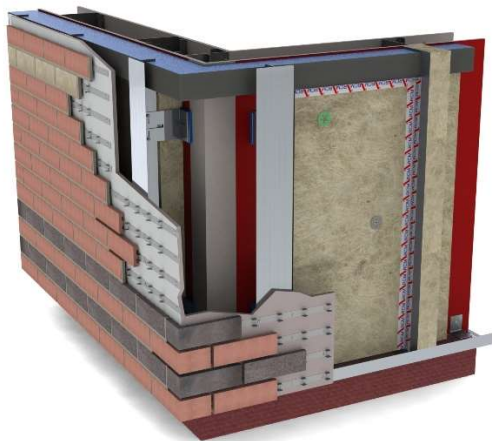
DESIGN

System principle: ventilated rainscreen.

Slip Fast is installed to a ventilated cladding principle.

The objective of the system is to create an air flow at the base of the system whilst creating ventilation at the top of the elevation, windows cills and heads.

A minimum ventilation gap of 25mm must be created behind the Slip Fast system, 38mm minimum gap for timber battens version, with a minimum 10mm ventilation gap at the top and bottom of the system, windows cills and heads, to create a full ventilation flow. The purpose for this function is to remove moisture from within the cavity. Failure to create a full air flow could lead to possible problems with the overall system.



Surface Mounted Features.

When **SlipFast** system is subject to additional items being fixed to the building i.e., gutters canopies etc. they should be fixed through the **SlipFast** system and into the primary structure or into the main sub structure. Alternatively, they can be fixed into additional battens or rails installed behind the **SlipFast** system.

Clearance holes should be allowed for when fixing these items through the **SlipFast** system. Under no circumstances should the **SlipFast** system be used to carry structural loadings.

High Wind Loading or Exceptional Impact Requirements.

When installing **SlipFast** system it is important to fully understand the wind loading of the structure that the product is being applied to. The support wall shall have sufficient strength to withstand all wind, dead and imposed loads applied to and from the system, including racking and any temporary loads that could be applied during installation. The strength of the supporting wall shall be verified by a suitably engineer. The project specific design shall ensure that:

- The system attachment to the supporting wall has adequate fixing pull-out capacity for the calculated wind loads,
- Thermal expansion effects of both metal rails and metal structural frame and the cladding to be supported are taken into consideration in the design and detailing.

Alternatively consult KIWA Certificates BAW-20-172/173-S-A-UK clause 2.2.10 **SlipFast** system is a category I and therefore suitable for installation at a groundfloor level. See KIWA Certificates BAW-20-172/173-S-A-UK clause 2.2.10 for further detail on **SlipFast** system a minimum 10mm gap should also be left under window heads, cills, base, and at the soffit line to ensure complete ventilation.

Fire

STF/CLT Frames with timber battens or top hat rails

SlipFast timber variant is classified as European Classification A2-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 providing a reaction to fire, Non Combustible, A2 classification.

This classification relates to mounting applications of treated 38 x 50mm timber battens or metal top hat profiles, when fixed with nails or screws (please refer to fixing section for specification of fixings).

When specifying **SlipFast** system in consideration of fire the specifier needs to ensure that the maximum permitted heights are not exceeded.

Furthermore, consideration and placement of open and closed state cavity fire barriers to close the cavity in the event of fire. In addition, closer/interface around windows is an additional consideration.

Other considerations are the type of insulation and breather membrane. We recommend that the national Building Regulations and standards are consulted, alternatively please consult with the Benx Technical Services Team. For full limitation the designer shown reference section 2.2.11 of KIWA Certificate BAW-20-172-S-A-UK.

SFS/LGSF Frames with Allface fixing system or top hat rails.

SlipFast timber variant is classified as European Classification:

- A1 in accordance with BC EN 13501-1, when incorporating SlipFast A1 carrier board.
- A2-s1, d0, in accordance with BS EN 13501-1, when incorporating SlipFast A2 carrier board.

This classification relates to mounting applications of aluminium rails or metal top hat profiles, when fixed with rivets or screws (please refer to fixing section for specification of fixings).

Furthermore, consideration and placement of open and closed state cavity fire barriers to close the cavity in the event of fire. In addition, closer/interface around windows is an additional consideration. Other considerations are the type of insulation and breather membrane. We recommend that the national Building Regulations and standards are consulted, alternatively please consult with the Benx Technical Services Team. For full limitation the designer shown reference section 2.2.11 of KIWA Certificate BAW-20-173-S-A-UK.

Ventilation

To make sure that you obtain the best performance from our product and to avoid interstitial condensation we recommend that you use a minimum 38mm thick timber batten to create a free following cavity behind our **SlipFast** system of a minimum of 38mm, and for Allface system must be created a minimum cavity of 25 mm.

We recommend that the cavity has a minimum 5000mm²/m run of Ventilation.

Breather Membrane

Allows the transfer of moisture vapour, restricts the transfer of water, and may act as an air barrier. SlipFast is not weathertight and should be backed by a suitable breather membrane acting as a vapour permeable protection. Where required, a wall breather membrane is laid in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations, with minimum? laps of 150 mm to ensure water can drain away from the building. The timber battens or metal rail supports are vertically fixed over the breather membrane at maximum 600 mm centres.

Breather membrane typical location is on top of the sheathing board behind the external insulation slabs, however in some cases when NHBC insurance is required the membrane is placed on the external face of the insulation slabs, consult the main designer or contractor about this requirement. The wall breather membrane should be UV durable to BS EN 13859-2, used in conjunction with sheathing on framed applications. RCM membrane range is available.

The membrane must be fixed behind the battens, top hats, or brackets (except NHBC). Installed to RCM manufacturers recommendations.

Tape and EPDM

To make sure that you obtain the best performance of built-up wall, all jointed layers influence the overall performance in: Water leakage and air permeability and to avoid it the use of tapes is required.

The use of tape is required in three different layers of the build-up:

- To seal the sheathing boards, follow Benx jointing recommendations,
- To seal and protect the breather membrane, follow Benx breather membranes recommendations for rainscreen systems.
- When the breather membrane is fixed behind the external insulation slabs the slabs must be taped on all edges and joints on the external face of the insulation slabs.

Interfaces: Water leakage around windows/openings and sheathing edges needs careful consideration. EPDM, tapes, gaskets must be designed to keep water out of vulnerable areas of the built-up wall.

Perforated closures

Perforated profiles are available in various widths to prevent insects entering through the cavity ventilation gap used at base, top and window openings of cladding and allow ventilation. All ventilation openings around the periphery of a cladding system should be suitably protected with a ventilation protection mesh or a perforated sheet or similar. A minimum ventilation gap of 38 mm must be provided between **SlipFast** system and the substrate wall or the external face of insulation in timber versions, and a minimum ventilation gap of 50mm must be provided in the same location for metal versions, a perforated closure is installed at the base, top, above and below window frame and openings on the top and bottom of the sub-frame.

Battens & Top Hats

The subframe for SlipFast has comprised of 38mm deep vertical timber battens, 25mm for the top hat version which allow for a free-flowing cavity between the breather membrane and the system. If battens are to be used, then a minimum... 38 x 50 mm preservative treated battens must be used as vertical supports for SlipFast at a maximum 600 mm centres, ensuring the specified fixings are fully embedded into the wall substrate at a max. of 300mm centres, or to suit project specific design loads.

Battens to be pressure treated grade 'B' timber.

If top hat rails are to be used, then a minimum... 156x25x60mm must be used as vertical supports for SlipFast at a maximum 600 mm centres, ensuring the specified fixings are fully embedded into the wall substrate at a max. of 300mm centres, or to suit project specific design loads.

Top Hats to be galvanised steel.

The use of both products is restricted in some cases. KIWA Certificate BAW-20-172-S-A-UK.

Allface

General design considerations BAW-20-172-S-A-UK clause 2.2.3 The system shall be secured to the supporting wall with fixings installed through the spacer support rails/system that form the cavity between the sheathing board of the supporting wall and the carrier board, via the Allface smart fixing system F1.10 in accordance with Allface design recommendations.

If Allface system is to be used, follow the range of L and T aluminium rails that must be used as vertical supports for at a maximum 600 mm centres, ensuring the specified rails are fixed onto the aluminium brackets at a max. centre to suit project specific design loads, creating a minimum cavity between the sheathing board of the supporting wall and the carrier board of 50mm.



INSTALLATION

Installing SlipFast

If used with timber battens, **SlipFast** should be installed in compliance with National Building Regulations. General guidance on maximum height is set out below Dwellings - maximum height England, Scotland, Northern Ireland & Wales - 18m in addition to single dwellings in England a maximum height of 18m is implemented on multiple dwellings, Student accommodation. In Scotland, the boundary condition needs to be assessed.

There are several different ways to install **SlipFast** System however, the overall principle is the same. Fix the carrier boards onto the preservative-treated vertical timber battens of at least 50mm wide that are spaced with a maximum of 600mm centres across the building elevation. A minimum of a 38mm clear cavity is required behind the weatherboard. At the base and head as well as the window and door heads and sills a minimum 10mm continuous opening should be left. Please note that timber battens are not part of our portfolio, however, where required, Benx offer an alternative range of A1 Non-combustible support frames, these include Galvanised steel top hats cavity depth 25mm this is typically used for low to medium rise applications and can be fixed back to both masonry and framed buildings, and aluminium Allface system of brackets and rails typically used for medium and high rise applications and can be fixed back to both masonry and framed buildings, please refer to previous Allface paragraphs.

Carrier boards and panels cutting and fixing methods.

Cutting – **SlipFast** carrier boards and panels can be cut, drilled and screwed. There are a number of different cutting methods to choose from depending on the quantity of material to be cut.

RCM offers a complete fabrication service for **SlipFast** system with eleven standard sizes for panels and the standard board 1200x2400mm, there are two options A1 and A2, thickness is 12mm in all cases, please contact our sales department for details **0800 612 4662**

Cutting and drilling should be carried out in a dry and well-ventilated area with all cuts being wiped to remove dust with a clean, dry cloth. .

Handsaw: We recommend the use of a hardened point saw which should only be used for small quantities.

Electric jigsaw: When cutting **SlipFast** carrier boards with an electric jigsaw, it is our advice that you turn the board over to ensure a clean finish on the front side of the board.

A hand-held circular saw with blades suitable for cutting fibre cement products is ideal for cutting large quantities.

For cutting the product in any volume, we recommend the use of an RCM polycrystalline diamond Dart Blade to avoid excessive wear on other blades.

A test cut is always recommended. When cutting or drilling **SlipFast** carrier boards wear appropriate PPE and use dust extract.

Screwing - When fixing to the support structure it is our recommendation to follow our SlipFast base boards loading analysis, and that fixings are at least 50mm away from the top and bottom edges and 12 to 15mm from the vertical edges of the board (screw gun required).

Pre-drilling of SlipFast carrier board is not generally required.

If a screw is required within 50mm of the board edge, then pre-drilling is required.

Screws suitable for the installation of the **SlipFast** carrier boards are available from RCM and can be supplied.

Please contact RCM on 0800 612 4662.

A nominal gap up to 3mm can be left between adjoining carrier boards and filled with low modulus silicone sealant.

SlipFast carrier boards are precoated with bonding primer to control suction of pointing mortar.

Panels are made to size with pilot holes for sub frame fixings and pilot holes for Slip Fast support rails.

Boards are made to with pilot holes for Slip Fast support rails. Care should be taken when using with crimped rail to ensure brick coursing is maintained.

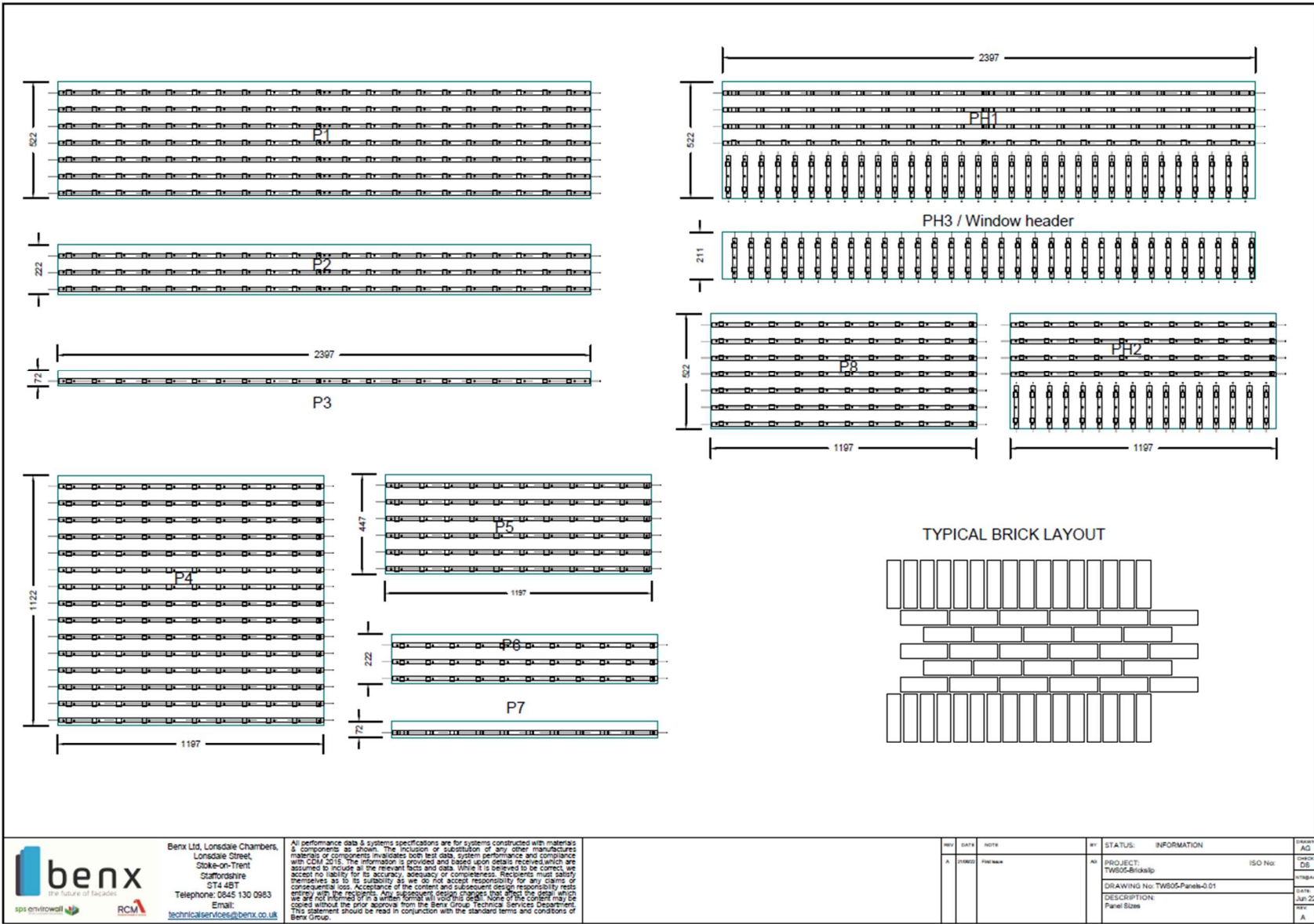
Movement joints

When fixing to a timber batten or metal top hat support rail, movement joints should be installed at every floor level starting from the junction between first and second floor level. When using Allface helping hand brackets and support rails, horizontal movement joints should be incorporated in line with the Allface design.

Vertical movement joints should be installed at maximum 12 linear metres centres and where possible should be consistent spacings or hidden behind architectural features such as rain water down pipes. Where possible, movement joints should be in line with brick coursing patterns.

Movement joints are incorporated by leaving a minimum 10mm gap through the system (including carrier board and support frame) and filled with a polyurethane sealant with a backing rod behind. The sealant should be colour matched as best as possible to the mortar colour.

Carrier board standard sizes and references



Base and edge beads.

Slip Fast base bead should be installed at the base of the system to provide a ledge from which to gauge the brick coursing from and provide a drip at the base.

Slip Fast Edge Bead should be installed at all outer edges of the system, including the head, to prevent water ingress behind the brick and provide a visual closure to the system.

Slip Fast Base and Edge beads are friction fitted to the Slip Fast Carrier Board and once aligned, mechanically fixed at maximum 300mm centres using R-PHTS-48016-A2 fixings.

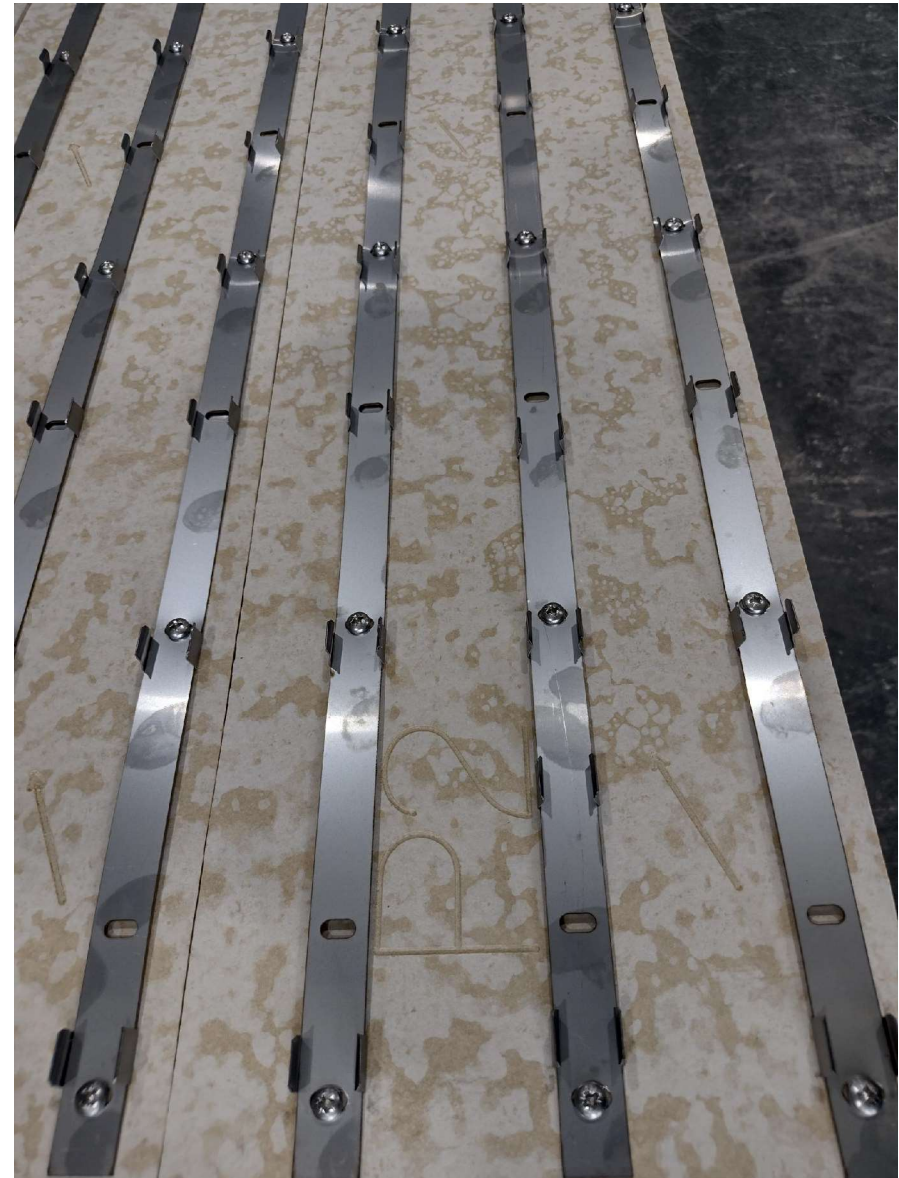
The cavity zone between the sheathing board and the Slip Fast Carrier Board may require a closure trim at the outer edges as part of the overall project design. The base and head of the cavity should be terminated with a ventilation trim.

Rails and clips fixing methods.

Slip Fast Carrier Rails are fixed to the Slip Fast Carrier Boards and panels with R-PHST-48016-A2 fixings at 225mm centres using a pozi-drive driver. Rails must be aligned horizontally and fixed at vertical centres to match brick coursing (75mm centres for UK metric brick sizes).

Rails are supplied as a flat strip option. The flat strip allows for adjustment of Slip Fast Clip location.

Slip Fast Clips are to be pushed onto the Slip Fast Carrier Rails at a rate of 2 per brick slip, Flat Rails do not have pre-determined locations and clips may need aligning once installed to ensure minimum of 25mm from brick edge.



Fixing the SlipFast Clay slips.

Clay Brick Slips are to be offered at an angle into the Slip Fast Clips securing the top of the brick slip fluting (rear of slip) and the bottom pushed into the Slip Fast Clip. Care should be taken to ensure no damage is caused to the clay brick slip, should additional force be needed, this can be through the use of a rubber mallet. Slip Fast Clip is designed to open up to allow the fluting on the rear of the clay slip sit within the profile offering a mechanical anchoring.

Where required, clay brick slips can be cut using suitable cutting tools taking care not to damage their appearance. Any cut bricks should be discussed with the project design team to agree their location and pattern.

Bricks should be installed with a 10mm bed and 10mm perp joint, unless dictated by the project design.

Where a blended brick type has been chosen, consideration should be given to applying bricks from different pallets / boxes to achieve the desired blend.

An allowance should be made for breakages during installation and moving around site.

Window and door returns.

Jamb return – Jamb returns are created by using sections of the Slip Fast Carrier Board cut to the depth of the return and finished using the Slip Fast Carrier Rails, Clips, Bricks and Pointing Mortar. The return panel is fixed back to a timber batten or metal 'L' angles as per the Slip Fast details.

Head Return – For timber support frames, the head return must be completed using a ventilation profile to ensure correct ventilation to prevent any deterioration. For any all-other support frames, the head return should be detailed and constructed in the same manner as the jamb return. An EPDM should be installed bridging from the sheathing

board the face of the support frame to allow any standing water to escape back into the cavity and exit at the base.

Sealing around openings and penetrations.

When abutting termination points such as window / door frames, or when the system is penetrated, the abutment junction must be closed of using of using a polyurethane sealant applied and finished on site. Depending on size and depth of joint, a backer rod may be required.

Termination at soffit line and under window cills.

Slip Fast Mechanical Brick Slip system should be terminated a minimum of 10mm below soffit / parapet lines and underside of window cills to allow through flow ventilation. The cavity in these zones should be capped with either insect mesh or purpose made ventilation trim.

**Pointing mortar.**

PM1 Pointing Mortar is to be mixed with 4 to 4.5 litres of clean water using a paddle mixer for 5 minutes until a creamy consistency is achieved, leave to stand for 5 minutes and mix again for 2 minutes. Batch codes should be checked and where possible the same batch should be used for the elevation to reduce the risk of colour shading.

Once mixed, PM1 Pointing Mortar can be gun applied or applied using a trowel into the joints. PM1 Pointing Mortar should be applied working from the top of the wall and slightly overfilling the joints. It should be tooled off after it has formed a semi-dry surface skin and lost its initial sheen. When tooling off, all perp joints should be completed first followed by all bed joints. Bucket handle and weather struck joints only should be used, do not use recessed or raked joints.

Pointing mortar and slips containing Portland cement may be subject to lime bloom during the application and curing process. The occurrence of this may be reduced by programming the work to be carried out during suitable weather conditions and by provision of adequate protection from rain, cold, and mist or fog conditions during curing and hardening of the render. The effect is less noticeable on lighter colours. It can be expected to disappear with time, the rate depending on the environment to which it is exposed. For sensitive areas where aesthetics are one of immediate importance the contractor should allow for careful removal of lime bloom should the above precautions not be successful.

Handling and Storage

SlipFast system boards and panels should be stored undercover and off the ground on the pallets on which it is supplied. Additional outer wrap packaging for protection during transportation should be removed to release any trapped moisture and then the pack re-covered with an opaque tarpaulin.

It is important to ensure that the reverse side of the carrier boards and panels is kept dry during storage and installation. The protective interleaving should always be put back in place when re stacking. The boards and panels should be protected from staining from mud or other site wet trades.



Care should be always taken when handling **SlipFast** boards and panels the flat, as it can break. While the board is stored on the flat, it should be fully supported along its full length on purpose designed pallets. Manual handling is best carried out with the boards carried on their sides after being turned on to its side before being lifted off the stack, and then ideally carried by 2 handlers to provide support along the length of the **SlipFast** boards and panels.

SlipFast boards and panels should not be slid or dragged across another surface as it would damage the finished surface.

Please refer to the RCM Supertech Weatherboard handling and storage labels on each pallet.



12 steps to SlipFast system installation

- Step 1. Fit Breather membrane
- Step 2. Fix Battens, top hats, or Allface subframe to the wall.
- Step 3. Attach perforated closures.
- Step 4. Fix Insulation and Cavity Barriers.
- Step 5. Fix carrier boards.
- Step 6. Fix additional profiles.
- Step 7. Additional rails, and clips.
- Step 8. Fixing the SlipFast clay slips.
- Step 9. Corners, Jambs, Opening heads. (Pistols)
- Step 10. Window details.
- Step 11. Deflection zone details. (Movement joints)
- Step 12. Coastal location information

Step 1- Fit breather membrane.

Where required a breather membrane should be fixed to the outer face of the sheathing board, unless NHBC insurance standards required that will be fixed on the external side of the insulation slabs, with an overlap between the layers of membrane as required by the manufacturer. Care should be taken to ensure that the membrane is lapped to drain any water away to the outside of the building.

Breather Membranes can be supplied by RCM, please contact sales on 0800 6124662.

Step 2- Fix Battens, top hats, or Allface subframe to the wall.

Battens

If using timber battens, position and fix the vertical battens. Battens should be spaced with a maximum of 600mm centres apart. And fixed at a max. of 300mm vertically or to suit the project design loads.

Batten sizes • Nominal fixing – 38mm x 50mm

Preservative-treated in accordance with BS EN 351-1: 2007, with timber batten in accordance with BS 5534: 2014. Guidance on recommended wood preservation is also given in NHBC Standards 2019, Chapter 3.3 Timber preservation (natural solid timber)

The wall battens should be plumb. Irregularities in the installation of the framing and sheathing will be visible in the finished application. Consult fixing manufacturing in relation to background.

Top Hats

If using galvanised steel top hats, position and fix the vertical top hats. Top Hats should be spaced with a maximum of 600mm centres apart. And fixed at a max. of 300mm vertically or to suit the project design loads.

Top hat sizes, depth 25mm, total width 156mm, rail base support 60mm
The wall top hats should be plumb. Irregularities in the installation of the framing and sheathing will be visible in the finished application. Consult fixing manufacturing in relation to background. If metal profiles are being used, please refer to manufacturer's recommendations.

Support frame Allface helping hands and rails.

- install F1 brackets over correct isolation pads to reduce the level of thermal bridging through the brackets
- mechanically fix the brackets with JT 3-3 screws with supplementary 16mm washer through the slotted holes back to the supporting framework
- temporary fit a vertical support rail to allow alignment of brackets and tighten screws
- install insulation and fire breaks accordingly
- install vertical rails (T or L profiles) into the brackets using a laser or level, plumb the rails for vertical alignment and secure to the brackets using JT 4-4 screws.

Step 3- Attach perforated closures.

The closures should be screwed or nailed to both the top and bottom of the battens, top hats, or Rails. They are designed to allow for air flow through the system whilst preventing access for birds, rodents, and large insects. Perforated closures should also be attached to each door, cill and window head, to prevent animal or insect access whilst maintaining ventilation flow.

Step 4. Fix Insulation and Cavity Barriers.

It is important to ensure a tight fit between slabs, trimming must be accurate to achieve close butted joints and continuity of insulation. Some brands have face side orientation for the slabs, and another don't, be aware when this occurs.

The slabs should be close butted at all vertical and horizontal joints, and at corners. the horizontal joints of the slabs should be staggered, in accordance with good practice, in some cases arrangement can be the opposite, the vertical joints should be staggered but the most common arrangement is the first.

Mineral wool insulation slab is the most common material used, over and under 18m height, however and for buildings under 18m height and depending on the system, another insulation materials could be considered, ask for advice to Benx technical department,

Cavity barriers

We need to distinguish between two types of cavity barriers:

-For external fire spread prevention, surrounding the openings, at slab on every floor level, and in a stud wall or partition, always following building regulations approved document B.

-For pressure equalization, cavity barriers should be provided at the junction of the external wall and roof space, and as close as possible to an external corner (generally within 300mm)

Interface with rainscreen insulation must be close butted at all vertical and horizontal joints.

Rainscreen substructure

Insulation slabs should be carefully cut to fit any protrusions into the cavity and wall brackets where these occur.

Fixing

Fixings should have a minimum head diameter of 70mm, a typical fixing pattern has a minimum of three fixings per square meter with one metal fixing at the centre of the slab for fire regulations requirement.

Note that the adequacy of this or any other fixing pattern should be verified for every project, there is available a Benx fixing guide with number of fixings per insulation slab, and available fixing types, all related with wind load and pressure equalization requests.

Thermal bridging

Fixings and supports penetrating the insulation through to the structure form point thermal bridges. The effect on the thermal performance on the overall façade system can be significant. Whilst the use of thermal isolators can assist in mitigating the impact of thermal bridging, the type and placement of fixings and supports can exacerbate heat flow through the facade assembly affecting the U value.

For these reasons, it is advised that the Benx technical department is contacted for specific U-value calculations.

Step 5. Fix carrier boards.

Fix the carrier board to Timber Battens using Ø4.2 x 42mm screws and to Slip Fast Top Hat Rails wingtipped.

Allface Support Frame using Ø4.2 x 32mm screws according to the project design. The carrier board is delivered on site with factory fixed Slip Fast Carrier Rails using R-OPH-48016-A2 stainless steel screw at 225mm centres with Slip Fast Clips.

A nominal gap up to 3mm can be left between adjoining carrier boards and filled with low modulus silicone sealant.

Step 6. Fix additional profiles.

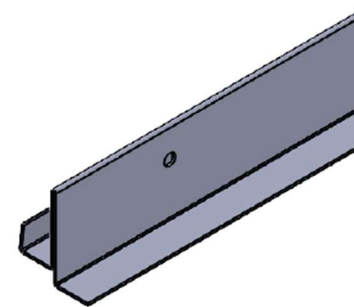
Fix Slip Fast Base Bead on the base of the required base boards or panels,

-Product Name Slip Fast Base Bead, Ref. SF-Base

-Material Mill finished aluminium (stainless steel or PPC coated aluminium also available)

-Length 2400mm

-Fixing To be fixed at maximum 300mm centres using R-PHST-48016-A2



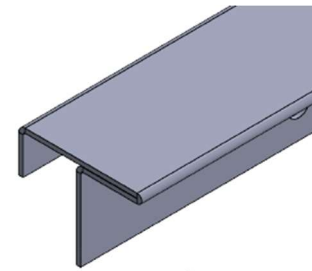
Fix Slip Fast Edge Bead on the edges of the required boards or panels,

-Product Name Slip Fast Edge Bead, Ref. SF-Edge

-Material Mill finished aluminium (stainless steel or PPC coated aluminium also available)

-Length 2400mm

-Fixing To be fixed at maximum 300mm centres using R-PHST-48016-A2



Step 7. Additional rails, and clips.

Follow previous paragraphs about Window and door returns, also for other interfaces where the boards or panels doesn't cover the façade arrangement, typical detailed drawings are available for several different interfaces and areas of the build-up,

Step 8. Fixing the SlipFast clay slips.

Clay Brick Slips are to be offered at an angle into the Slip Fast Clips securing the top of the brick slip fluting (rear of slip) and the bottom pushed into the Slip Fast Clip. Care should be taken to ensure no damage is caused to the clay brick slip, should additional force be needed, this can be using a rubber mallet. Slip Fast Clip is designed to open to allow the fluting on the rear of the clay slip sit within the profile offering a mechanical anchoring.

Where required, clay brick slips can be cut using suitable cutting tools taking care not to damage their appearance. Any cut bricks should be discussed with the project design team to agree their location and pattern.

Bricks should be installed with a 10mm bed and 10mm perp joint, unless dictated by the project design.

Where a blended brick type has been chosen, consideration should be given to applying bricks from different pallets / boxes to achieve the desired blend.

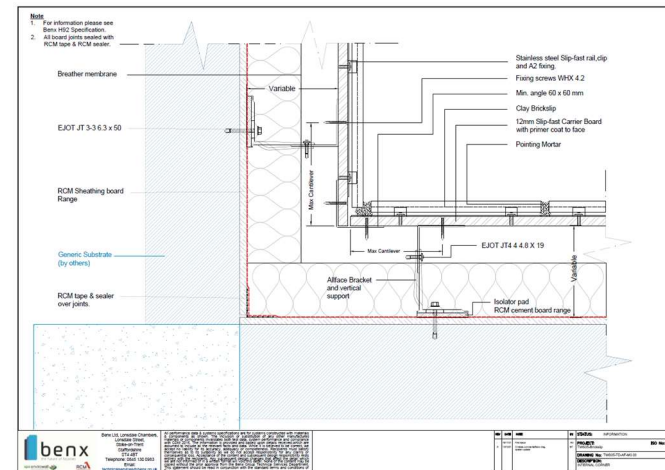
An allowance should be made for breakages during installation and moving around site.

Step 9. Corners, Jambs, Opening heads. (Pistols)

Jamb return – Jamb returns are created by using sections of the Slip Fast Carrier Board cut to the depth of the return and finished using the Slip Fast Carrier Rails, Clips, Bricks and Pointing Mortar. The return panel is fixed back to a timber batten or metal 'L' angles as per the Slip Fast details.

Head Return – For timber support frames, the head return must be completed using a ventilation profile to ensure correct ventilation to prevent any deterioration. For any all-other support frames, the head return should be detailed and constructed in the same manner as the jamb return. An EPDM should be installed bridging from the sheathing board the face of the support frame to allow any standing water to escape back into the cavity and exit at the base.

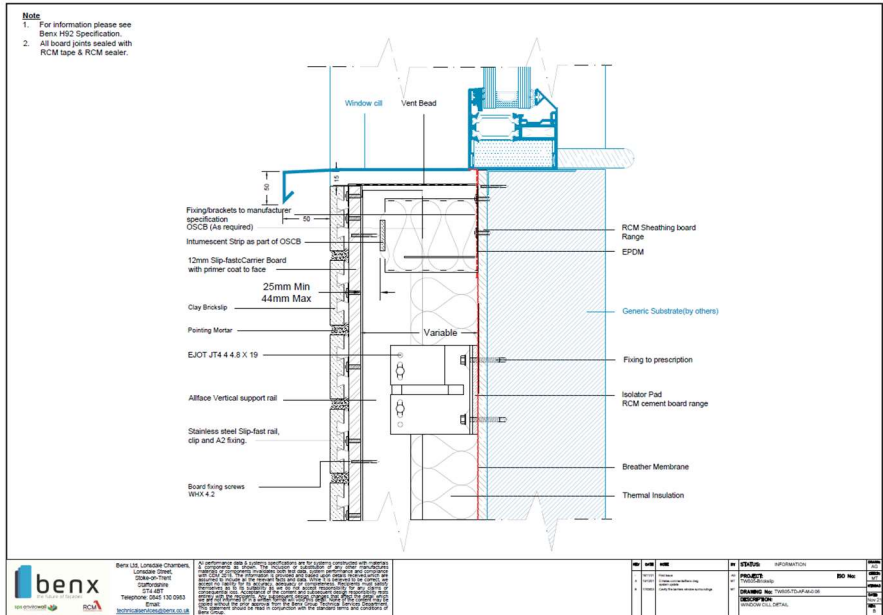
Typical detailed drawings are available for several different options for corners, jambs, and heads.



Typical internal corner detail

Step 10. Window details.

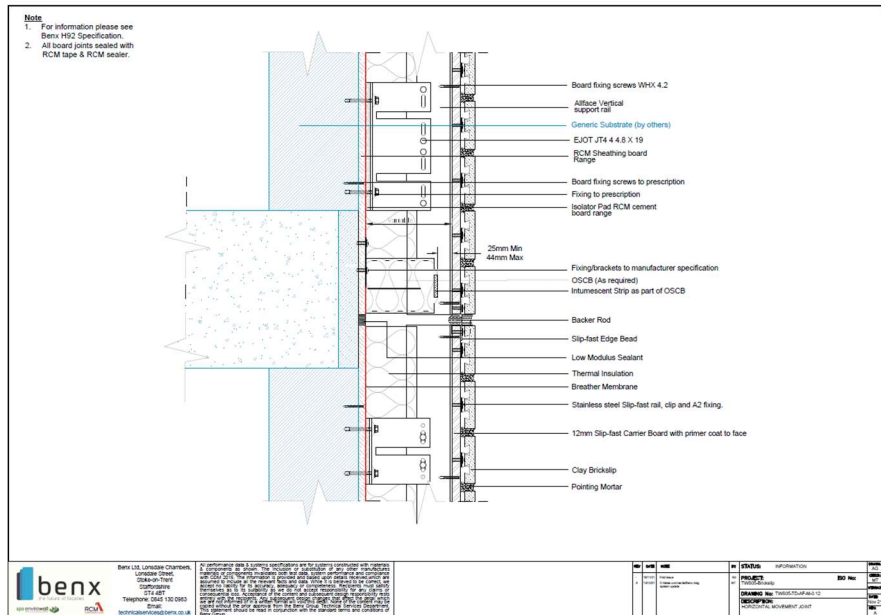
Typical detailed drawings are available for all different areas of windows and doors.



Typical window cill detail

Step 11. Deflection zone details. (Movement joints)

Typical detailed drawings are available for deflection areas and movement joints, although each project can be different, please contact Benx technical department for advice if required.



Typical deflection detail

Step 12. Coastal location information

When installing **SlipFast** system in coastal areas we recommend that additional fixings are used to reduce the chances of carrier board movement. Consult Benx Technical Services for recommendations on stainless steel fixings.

Full sized drawings can be found in the appendix.

Appendix of drawings

Drawings – Timber frame substrate on timber batten

Drawings – Timber frame substrate on top hat

Drawings – Steel frame substrate on top hat

Drawings – Timber frame substrate on Allface

Drawings – Steel frame substrate on Allface

Ancillary Information**Off Site**

Over the last years, there has been a significant uptake in methods of offsite construction driven by the market demand, the current skills shortage, and changes in environmental regulations. Precast concrete, light gauge steel, engineered timber and volumetric modular are now established approaches to manufacture and delivery.

The increased trend towards offsite manufacturing, particularly in the residential sector, has meant that it is now necessary to call upon these methods of construction to increase output and keep up with demand.

SlipFast system across a facade can provide significant benefits to both the project design and its construction timeline. Complex elements such as soffits, lintels, arches, and chimneys, which require skilled onsite labour, can instead be manufactured offsite under controlled and consistent conditions.

We are working with partners in precast concrete, light gauge steel, engineered timber and volumetric modular, developing successful solutions on offsite.

Health and Safety

When processing **SlipFast** system dust can be released which can cause irritation to airways and eyes. Long term exposure to any dust can be harmful to health.



Wear face protection Wear hand protection Wear eye protection

Maintenance

With normal UK weather conditions, **SlipFast** system does not require a great deal of maintenance to maintain its strength, properties, and function. Environmental impacts may, however, influence the visual appearance. It is, however, best practice to complete an annual inspection of the façade to ensure the integrity of the ventilation gaps, fixings and joints, and action any required maintenance to prolong overall life expectancy.

For coastal locations with generally more aggressive salt laden moist air and wind driven sand more frequent inspections and general maintenance may be required with particular attention to corners, around doors, and windows and façade corner details especially when they face the direction of prevailing winds.