

# Rendalath® Installation guide



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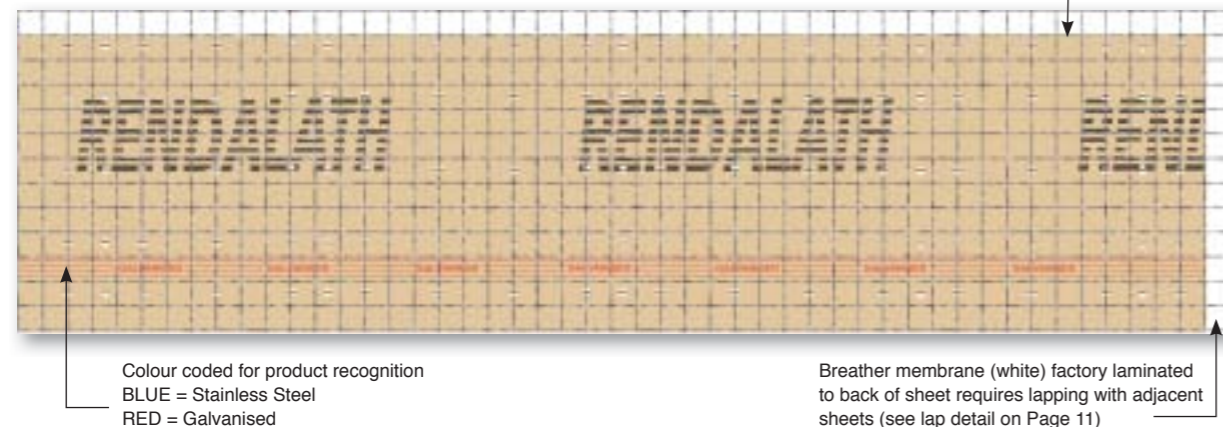
## Introduction

Rendalath® is a unique multi-layered welded wire mesh reinforced rendering system incorporating sandwich technology. The 'sandwich' comprises a welded wire reinforcing mesh, suction control sheet and rear stiffening wires together with an anti-contamination breather membrane all in one easily installed panel.

### The Rendalath® panel consists of 4 main components:

1. **Welded wire mesh panel** providing reinforcement for render to cope with:
  - a. Wind loads when spanning between studs on timber/steel frame construction.
  - b. Resistance to cracking caused by natural render shrinkage and movement.
2. **Suction control sheet** (coloured brown) to provide suction for render adhesion and to avoid the use of a stipple coat (first base-coat). Also assists curing by absorbing and then releasing moisture back into the render during hardening.
3. **Unique longitudinal stiffening wires** provide additional support for timber / steel frame construction and hold chipboard paper in position.
4. **Anti-contamination breather membrane** (coloured white) to protect against contaminants and to comply with BS5262:1991 Code of Practice for External Rendering for timber frame construction.

Panel size = 2450 x 650 mm  
Mesh size is 50 x 50 mm



## Getting started

All work is to be carried out in accordance with BS8000: Part 10: 1995 Code of Practice for Workmanship on Site.

### Preparatory Work

All surfaces should be sound and free from any loose material. When installing onto a solid background all projecting masonry etc., should be cut back and any loose or damaged material removed and filled as necessary to produce a firm level surface free from undulation. Service pipes, fittings etc., should be removed and re-fixed upon completion and a temporary means to discharge rainwater away from the workings should be sought. Fungicidal wash is not generally necessary as no reliance on background adhesion is required and the anti-contamination breather membrane inhibits contamination of the new render.

### Weather & Fire Protection

If the chipboard paper has become wet, then the render should not be applied until the chipboard paper has completely dried out. It may be necessary to provide sheeting to protect the Rendalath® panels during periods of wet or frosty weather. If in doubt please consult Bekaert for advice on rendering during adverse weather conditions.

The panels must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources and stop beads may be required in some of the window / door reveals or where it is necessary to terminate the system to aid fire prevention. Fire regulations require stainless steel fixings to be placed at 1m2 intervals above second floor level. When fixing insulation panels in the UK with the exception of Scotland, firebreaks should be placed at every storey from the ground floor upwards with no restriction on the height of the building. In Scotland firebreaks must also be installed at every storey from the ground floor upwards, but the height of the building is restricted to 18 m and the system must not be on a wall sited one metre or less from a boundary.

### Securing heavy objects

The securing of heavy objects (e.g. satellite dishes, external lights etc.) will be the subject of separate pull-out tests and if necessary, Bekaert will arrange for a specialist engineer to undertake the tests and provide recommendations. The removal of satellite dishes, exterior lights etc., should be carried out by suitably qualified persons. Once the system is fully installed and rendered, the satellite dishes, exterior lights etc., should be refitted with suitable fixings, through the system and anchored back into a suitable framing or substrate.

### General Fixing Sequence

- A. Fix bellcast beads, stop beads and flashings
- B. Fix Rendalath® panels
- C. Fix movement and corner beads
- D. Apply renders

### Bellcast bead (min 20 mm deep)

Bellcast beads are generally used where the system starts. The bead should be fixed on the horizontal axis and secured using mechanical fixings only. Beads can also be used at high level to form horizontal expansion joints or in the formation of drips over window and door heads.

### Stop bead (min 20 mm deep)

Stop beads are used where the system finishes and are generally fixed on a vertical axis but may be used horizontally where circumstances dictate. The bead is bedded on exterior quality mastic to ensure a weatherproof joint and secured using mechanical fixings only.

### Flashings

A range of flashings is available which are designed to form a drip and therefore the overall depth should exceed the depth of system by a minimum of 10 mm. The flashings should be secured to the substrate by mechanical fixings only and bedded on exterior quality mastic to ensure a weatherproof joint.



## Fixing of the Rendalath® panel

The fixing of the Rendalath® panels is usually done from right to left, but, once started, is always continued in the same direction along the wall to ensure a continuity of the laps.

The panel should be applied on a horizontal axis and secured at specified fixing positions at spot crimps, using mechanical fixings only, directly onto the framing or substrate. Position the panel at the right hand bottom corner of each wall. (see drawings on pages 11 and 18). The choice and spacing of fixings is determined by pull-out tests.

The panels should be overlapped by one mesh square both horizontally and vertically and wire tied together (see page 9) by snipping the wires of the Rendalath®, or using plastic cable ties, at every 250 mm centres. Laps should be staggered in a brickwork pattern and no laps should occur in line with window / door openings.

If the layout of the elevation is such that there is no fixing within 100 mm of a window or door reveal or where the system ends (e.g. a soffit), then a fixing should be positioned approximately 50 mm from the edge. A floating edge must be avoided. Particular attention should be paid to the overlapping and wire tying. Lapping the breather membrane with the breather membrane (where applicable) and the wire mesh to the wire mesh will ensure continuity of reinforcement over the lap.

If an insulation panel is to be applied over electric cables then reference should be made to the I.E.E Wiring Regulations, BS7671 or the Electricians Handbook in respect of sizes of cable enclosed within thermal insulation.

## External corners

### For framing or solid applications

**Option 1:** External corners are formed by cutting the rear stiffening wires and folding the panel around the corner. A row of fixings should be placed 100 mm in

from the external edge of the corner on each side. It is essential that the panel is returned a minimum of 150 mm around the external corner.

**Option 2:** External corners are formed by running the panel to the edge of the corner on one side and on the opposite face the panel should be run to the same edge, forming a neat joint. A corner lapping unit should be wire tied in place at every row to ensure continuity of reinforcement. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm from each face.

## For external wall insulation applications

**Option 1:** External corners are formed by cutting a groove the thickness of the insulant and folding the panel around the corner. A row of fixings should be placed 100 mm in from the external edge of the corner on each side. It is essential that the panel is returned a minimum of 150 mm around the external corner.

**Option 2:** External corners are formed by running the insulant backed Rendalath® panel to the edge of the corner on one side, and on the opposite face the insulant should be run to the edge of the panel, forming a neat joint. A corner lapping unit should be wire tied in place at every row to ensure continuity of reinforcement. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm from each face.

## Internal corners

### For framing or solid applications

**Option 1:** Internal corners are formed by fixing a panel tight into the corner and butting a second panel to it at a right angle. The chipboard paper and breather membrane on the second panel should be cut back a minimum of 100 mm and removed. The second panel should be bent at 90° leaving a lap to be tied to the mesh on the opposite face. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm

from each face. After each coat of render, a 'V' notch should be raked out directly below the bead, and then filled with exterior quality mastic after the final coat of render has been applied.

**Option 2:** Internal corners can be formed by fixing a panel tight into the corner and butting a second panel up to it at right angles. A corner lapping unit should be wire tied in place at every row to allow continuity of reinforcement. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm from each face. After each coat of render, a 'V' notch should be raked out directly below the bead, and then filled with exterior quality mastic after the final coat of render has been applied.

## Internal corners

### For external wall insulation applications

**Option 1:** Internal corners are formed by fixing a panel tight into the corner and butting a second panel to it at a right angle. The insulant on the second panel should be cut back a minimum of twice the thickness of insulant and removed.

The second panel should be bent at 90° leaving a lap to be tied to the mesh on the opposite face. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm from each face. After each coat of render, a 'V' notch should be raked out directly below the bead, and then filled with exterior quality mastic after the final coat of render has been applied.

**Option 2:** Internal corners can be formed by fixing a panel tight into the corner and butting a second panel up to it at right angles. A corner lapping unit should be wire tied in place at every row to allow continuity of reinforcement. Both panels should be secured with mechanical fixings 100 mm from each face. After each coat of render, a 'V' notch should be raked out directly below the bead, and then filled with exterior quality mastic after the final coat of render has been applied.

## Expansion / movement joints

Expansion / movement joints are used and positioned in accordance with BS EN 13914-1 : 2005 Clause 6.13.4.2 (NA.11). Typically, uninterrupted panel lengths should not exceed 5 metres over solid backgrounds and the panels should have a maximum aspect ratio of 3:1. In addition, our BBA certificate for Reinforced External Wall Insulation Systems (Cert. No. 96/3242) allows for an uninterrupted panel length of 7 metres. However when used over framing, panel lengths should be reduced to allow for any possible movement of the structure.

## Horizontal movement joints

BS EN 13914-1 : 2005 Clause NA.11 recommends that horizontal joints should be placed at every storey height.

If a bellcast bead is used, it should be fixed directly to the framing or substrate. It is essential that the bead is fixed true to line and level, packing out as necessary.

If a movement bead is used, it should be fixed to the surface of the mesh, wire tying at 150 mm centres. Each vertical wire of mesh along the line of the movement joint should be cut to form a physical break.

For masonry walls only, the following applies:

The panel should be fixed up to the underside of the bead cutting to suit. After each coat of render, a 'V' notch should be raked out directly below the bead, and then filled with exterior quality mastic after the final coat of render has been applied.

## Vertical movement joints

Vertical movement beads are fixed to the surface of the mesh, wire tying at 150 mm centres. Each horizontal wire, including the rear stiffening wires, along the line of the movement joint should be cut to form a physical break. When Rendalath® only is used over framing, additional battens may be necessary behind the joint to give additional support. If insulation is also being applied, additional battens are not required.



Mitred bellcast bead for an external corner



Mitred bellcast bead for an internal corner



## Hints for render application and curing

The fixing of the Rendalath® panels is usually done from right to left, and is always continued in the same direction along the wall (and around the building if appropriate) to ensure a continuity of the laps.

The render is then applied in the opposite direction (usually left to right) so that it flows easily across the laps.

### Application

Applying renders should only be started once all the panels and beads have been fixed. It is advisable not to render over movement joints, DPC's, weep holes, air vents etc. To avoid the possibility of lime bloom, render should not be applied to walls which have recently been subject to prolonged rain. Applying render to saturated Rendalath® will impair the bond strength between the render and carrier. The use of frosted materials should be avoided and rendering should not commence until the temperature is at a minimum 5°C and rising. If, however, the render is to be applied in adverse conditions, it is essential that suitable protection to the working area is provided and the local temperature is raised to achieve correct curing.

In warm weather, it is recommended not to work on walls that are in direct sunlight or walls that will receive direct sunlight at a later stage. Renders should be applied in protected areas or after direct sunlight.

### Curing

For all cement based products correct curing is essential and can have a great influence on the final appearance of the render.

When rendering onto a basecoat, water spray should be used to damp-down walls prior to applying the final coat. This will control suction between the two coats.

In normal conditions the render should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 2 to 3 days between coats. Curing methods should be in accordance with Code of Practice BS EN 13914-1 : 2005, Clause 3.8.2 and BS8000 Part 10, Clause 3.3.2.6. However, due to the topcoat being a through coloured render, under no circumstances should the topcoat be sprayed with water to assist in curing.

In cold weather, if frost is forecast, work should be stopped in time to allow the material to set sufficiently to prevent frost damage. Drying conditions will vary according to wind temperature and humidity, this could take several hours.

In hot, dry or windy weather, basecoat surfaces require protection. Polythene or hessian sheeting is to be hung in close contact with the basecoat surfaces for three or four days. The final coat should be cured by protecting it with polythene or hessian sheeting held clear of the wall but closed around the edges to prevent drying air movement over the surface of the rendering.



## Ensuring continuity of reinforcement

Laps must not line up vertically and should be staggered as shown on page 11.

All fixings to be placed at spot crimps to ensure wire mesh stand off allowing render to get behind mesh wires.

Fixing patterns for second row and above should be similar but take into account any openings and corners.

### Wire tying at all laps\*

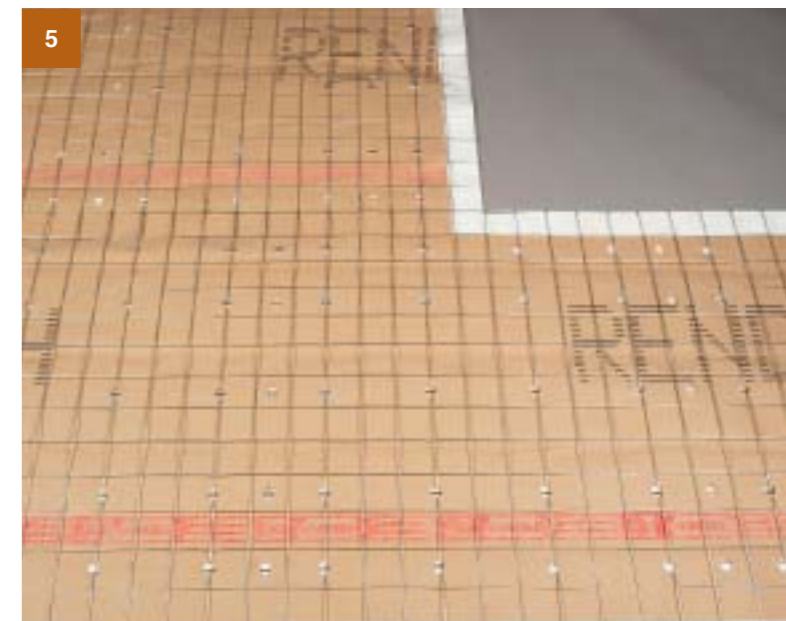
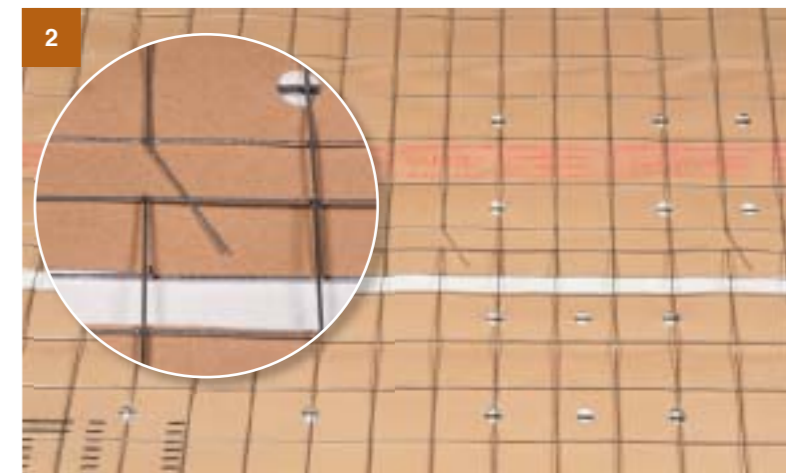
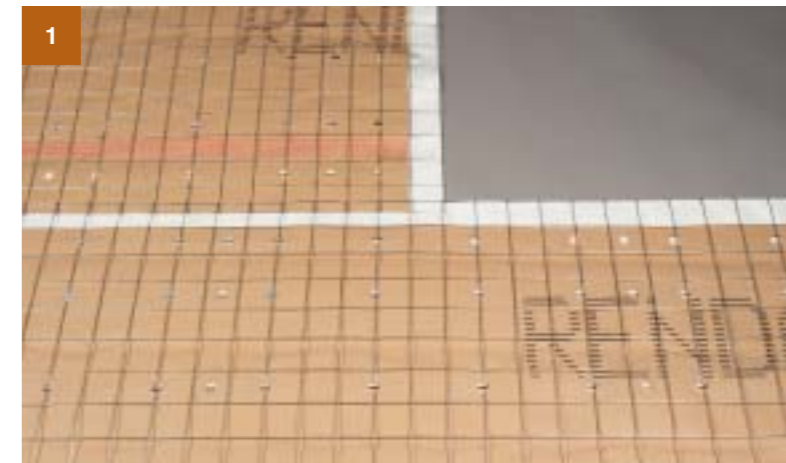
In order to provide continuity of wire reinforcement in both directions it is important to lap mesh with mesh (the breather membrane being lapped separately at rear - see details on pages 9 and 10). To assist this lapping wire tying should take place at 250 mm centres (every fifth wire) along all vertical and horizontal laps. No panel fixings are used in the lap positions.

\* Tying of the panels can be done using plastic cable ties instead of cutting and tying the wire mesh panels together; but the ends of the ties must be cut off so that the small remaining tail can be lost within the base coat of the render.

### Detail for lapping Rendalath® panels on different rows

1. Place panel in position (staggered from row below) and lap so that the top panel slides in between the wire mesh panel and the breather membrane.
2. Starting from the right hand edge, cut every fifth wire and ensure it remains underneath the top wire of the bottom panel.
3. Using long nose pliers, work along the panel and pull the wire upwards towards the top of the panel, so drawing the panels together.
4. Twist the cut end of the wire tightly around the vertical wire mesh of the panel using the pliers.
5. The top panel is now securely tied to the bottom panel ensuring a continuity of the wire mesh reinforcement, the suction control sheet and the breather membrane.

(NOTE: the breather membrane cannot be seen where the panels are joined when lapped and tied correctly)

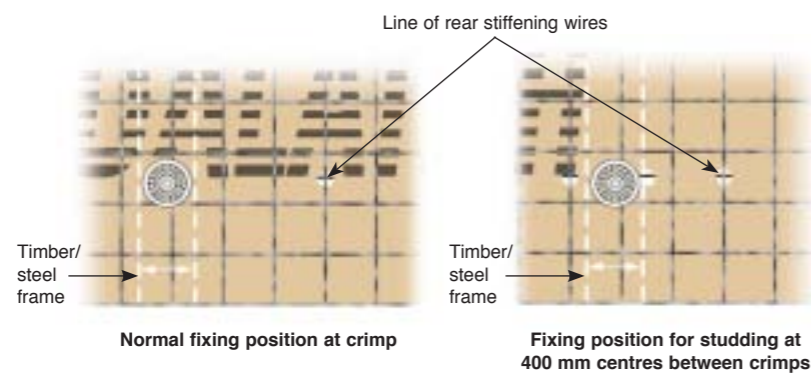
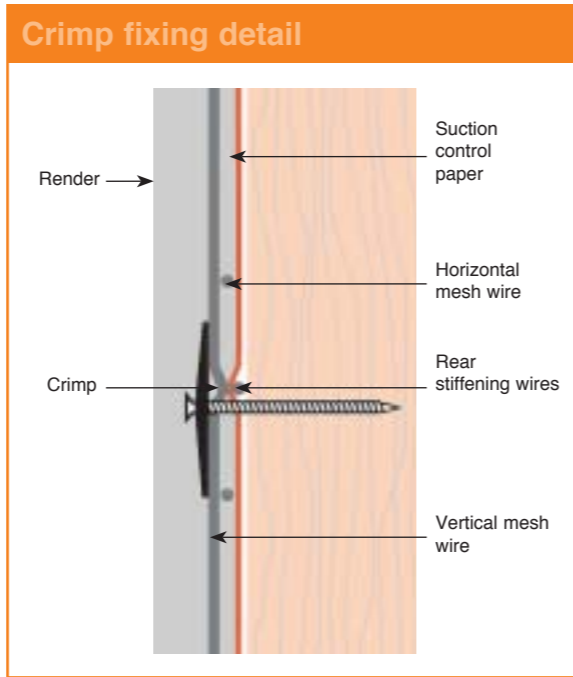
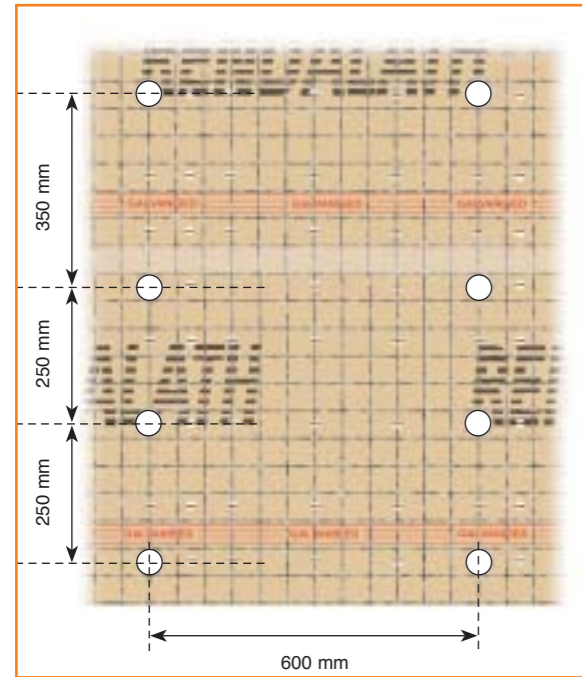


# Installation onto TIMBER FRAME

## TIMBER / STEEL FRAME

All fixings normally positioned at crimps at 600 mm centres horizontally. If fixing anchorage is insufficient it may be necessary to use additional fixings i.e. 450 mm centres.

All fixings to be placed at spot crimps to ensure wire mesh stand-off, allowing render to get behind wires.



### Timber/steel frame fixings

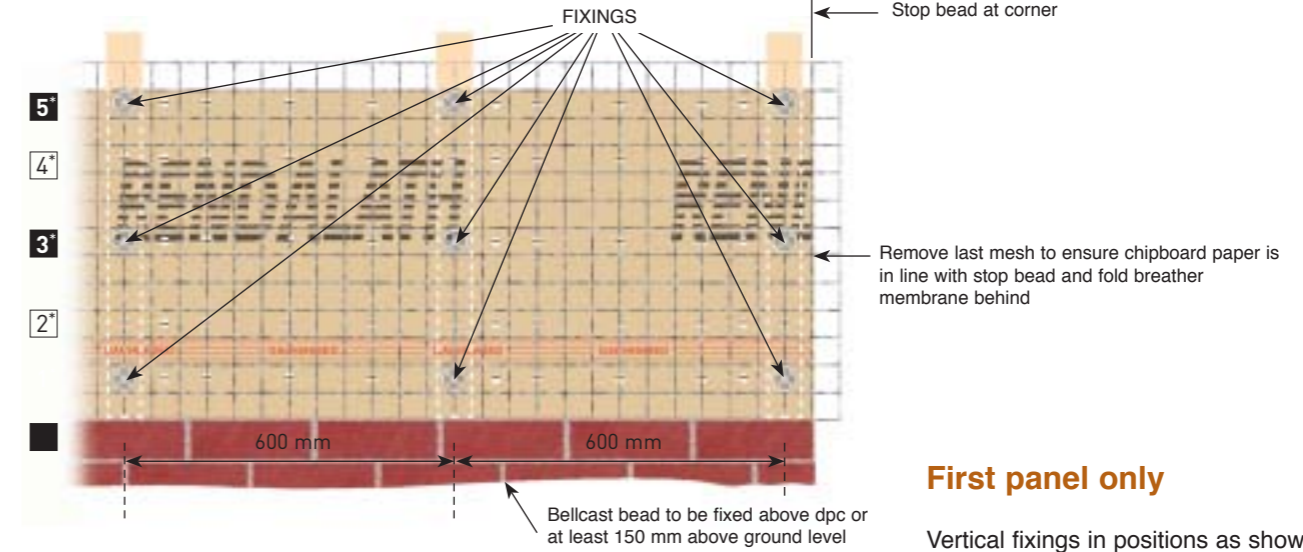
**Note:**  
If fixing centres required do not coincide with crimps (e.g. 400 mm centre timber studding) position in line horizontally with crimp positions and below line of backing wires as shown.

Please note: All details shown are for timber frame. For steel frame details, please contact our in-house technical department on 0114 242 7480.

**N.B.** Rendalath® sheet to be placed as shown to allow continuity of wire mesh and fixity around the corner

All bellcast and stop beads are to be fixed prior to installation of Rendalath® panels.

### First panel - at a corner

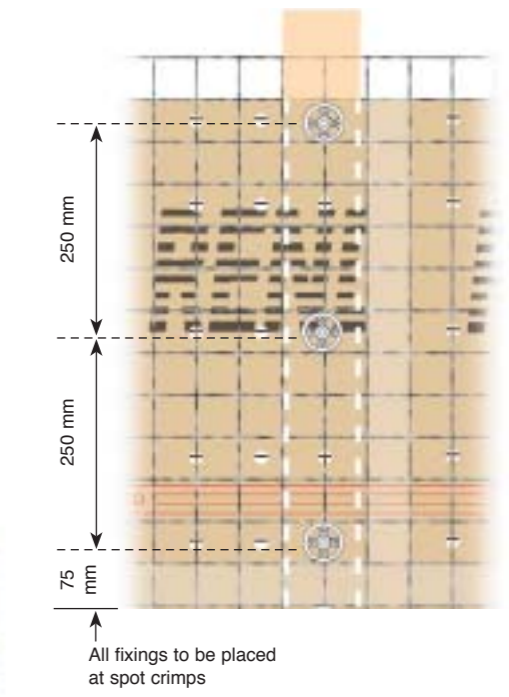
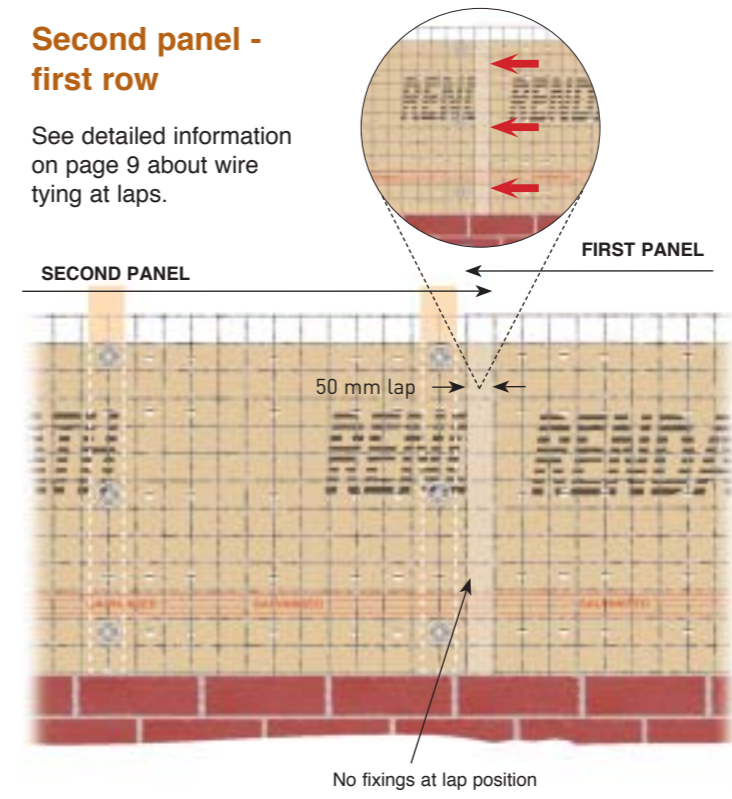


**First panel only**  
Vertical fixings in positions as shown

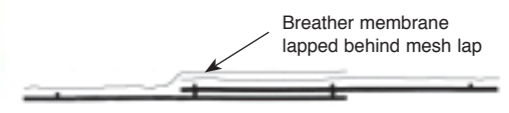
\*There are 5 rear stiffening wires on each Rendalath® panel. Screw fixings are placed on the first, third and fifth wires of the first row of panels and the third and fifth rear stiffening wires of each subsequent row of panels. Staple fixings are placed across all 5 rear stiffening wires on all panels.

### Second panel - first row

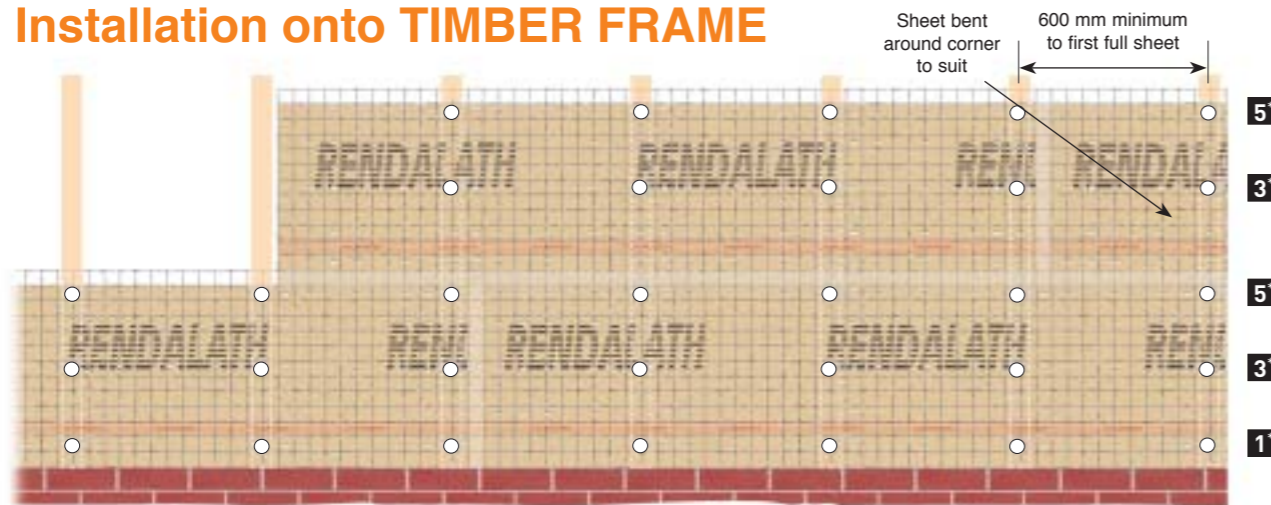
See detailed information on page 9 about wire tying at laps.



### Enlarged lap detail for Rendalath® panels on the same row



## Installation onto TIMBER FRAME



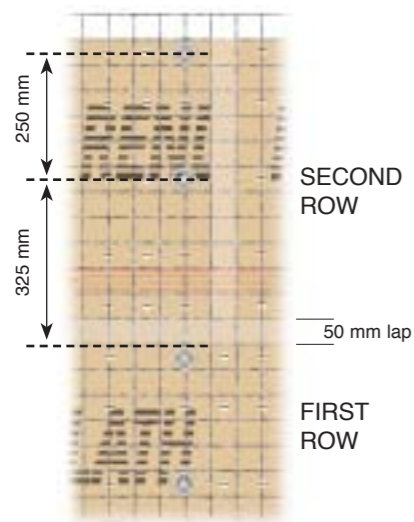
### Second row - when returning at a corner

\* screw fixings are placed on the first, third and fifth wires of the first row of panels and the third and fifth rear stiffening wires of each subsequent row of panels. Staple fixings are placed across all 5 rear stiffening wires on all panels.

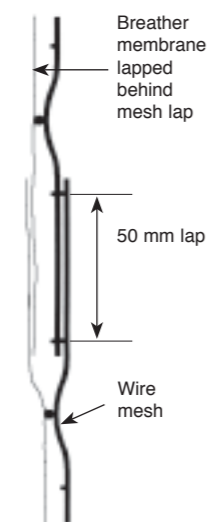
### Wire tying at all laps

In order to provide continuity of wire reinforcement in both directions, it is important to lap mesh with mesh (the breather membrane being lapped separately at rear - see detail). To assist this lapping, wire tying should take place at 250 mm centres along all vertical and horizontal laps. No panel fixings are used in the lap positions.

### Lap detail



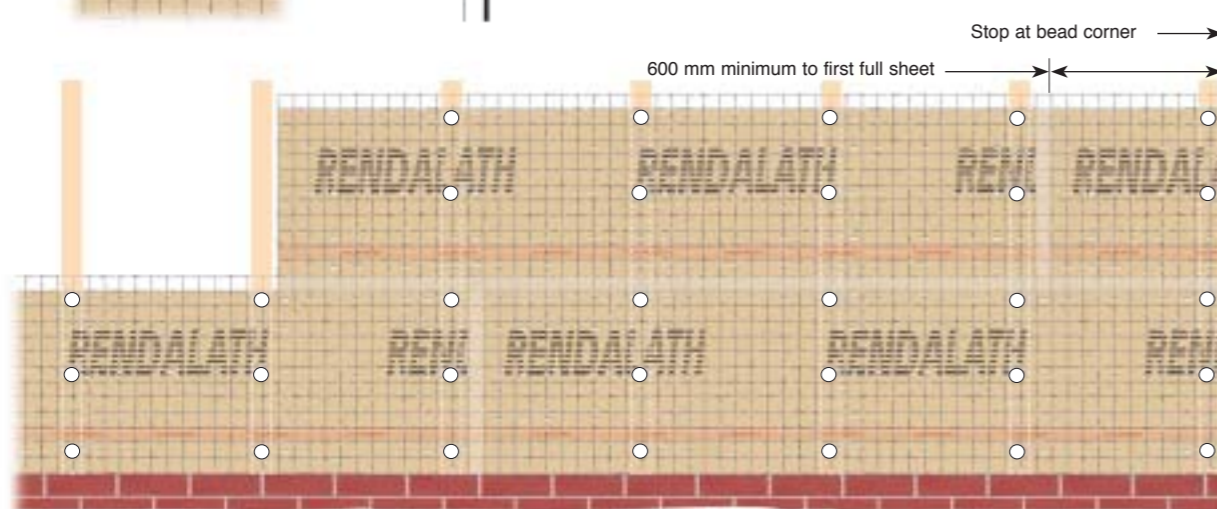
### Enlarged lap detail for Rendalath® panels on different rows



Laps must not line up vertically and should be staggered as shown.

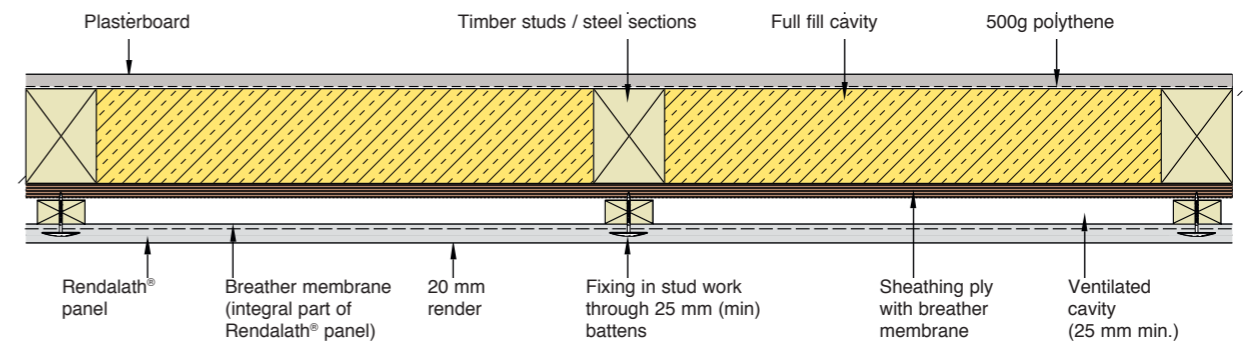
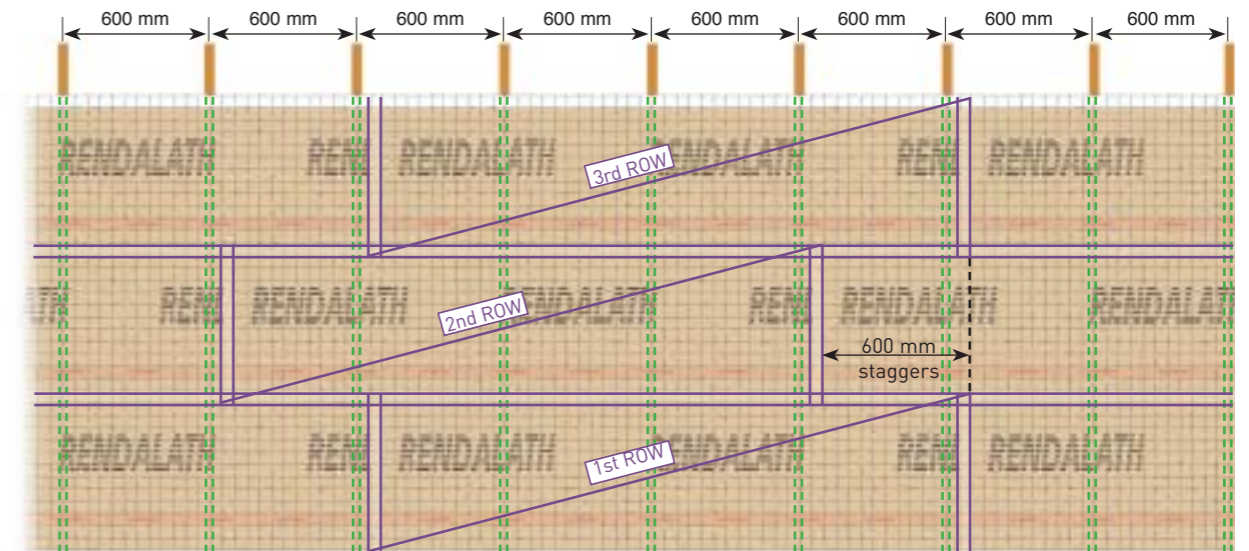
All fixings to be placed at spot crimps to ensure wire mesh stand off, allowing render to get behind wires

Fixing patterns for second row and above should be similar but take into account any openings and corners..

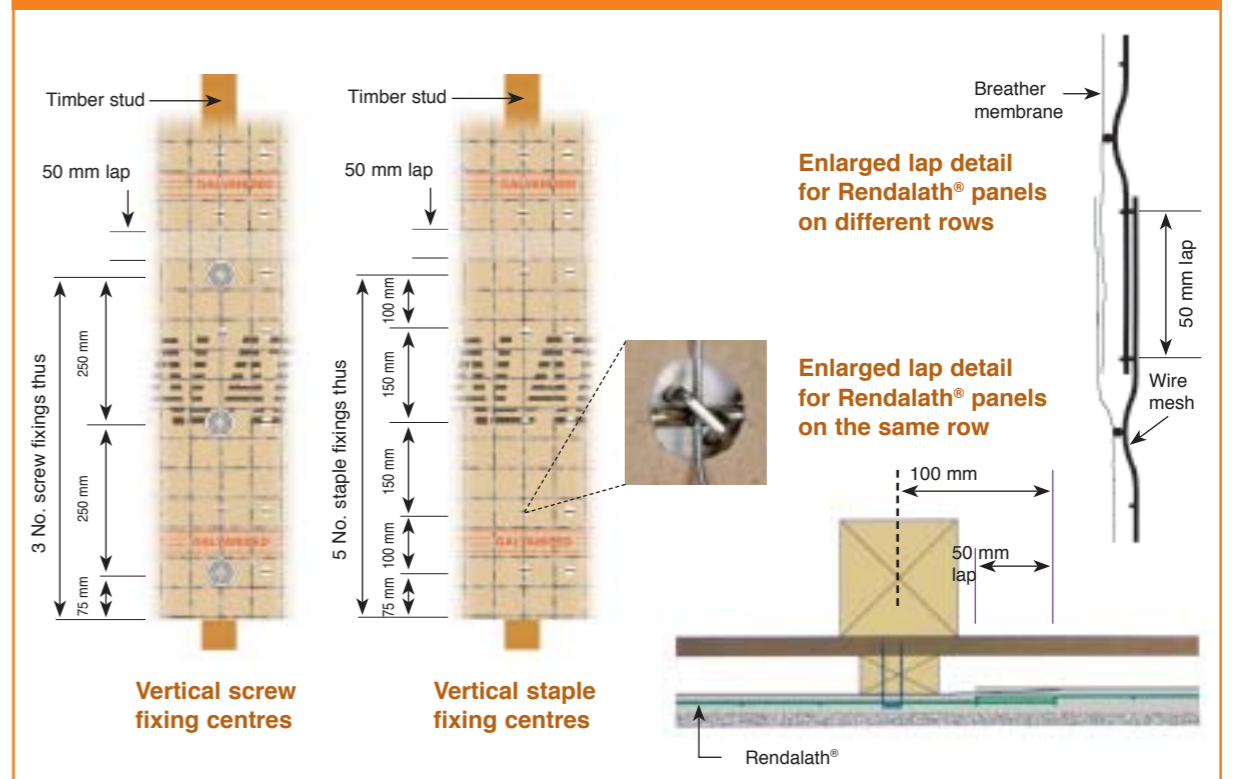


Second row - when starting at a corner (stop bead)

## Elevation - panel setting out

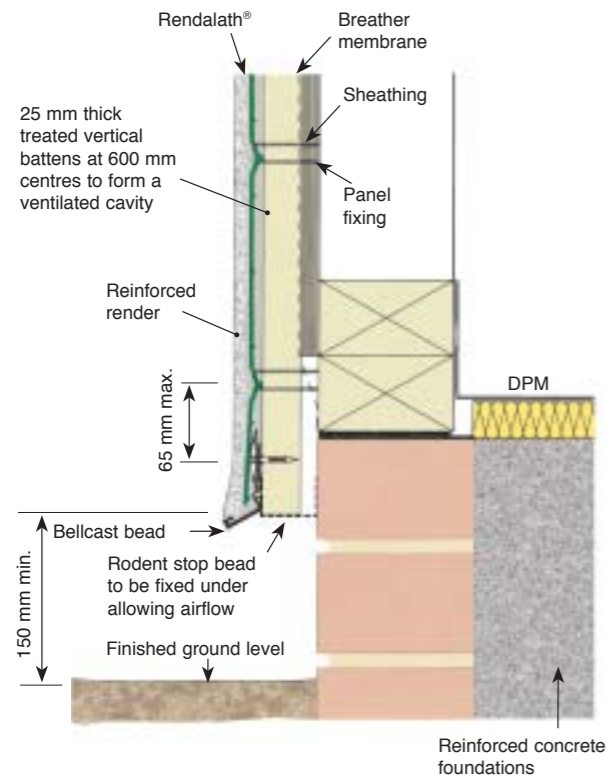


## Typical plan detail



## Typical fixing details for TIMBER FRAME

### Bellcast bead detail (at low level)



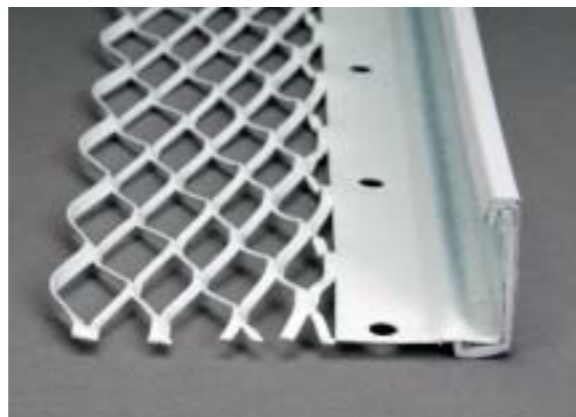
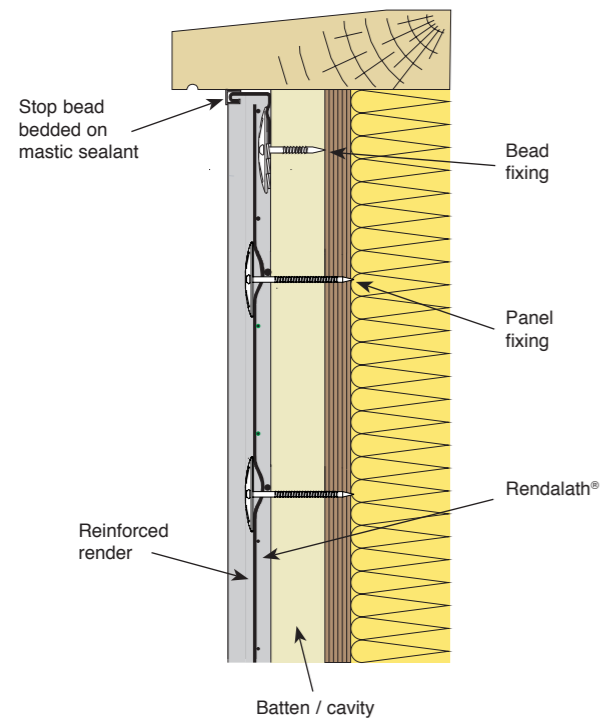
For details of beads for our insulated systems please contact your local technical sales manager.

Please contact our technical department on 0114 242 7480 for steel frame or other details not shown.



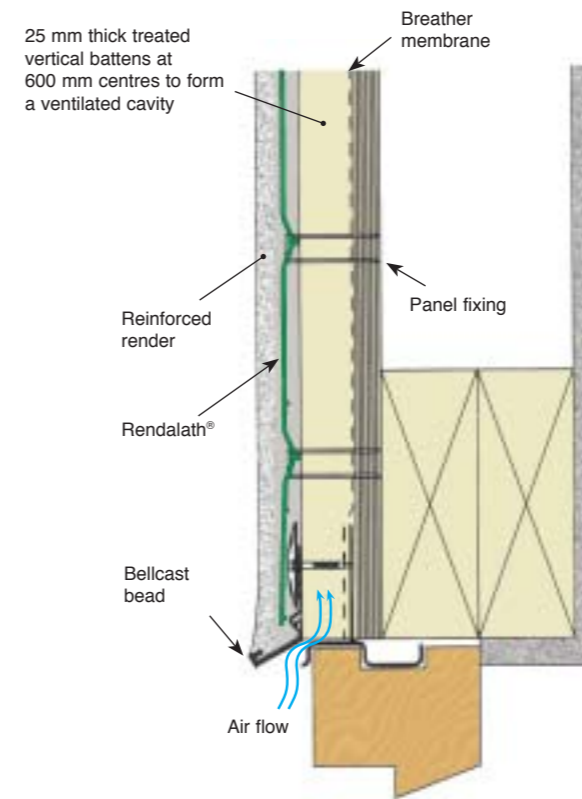
Only use a 20 mm bellcast bead on non-insulated timber frame systems

### Window cill detail

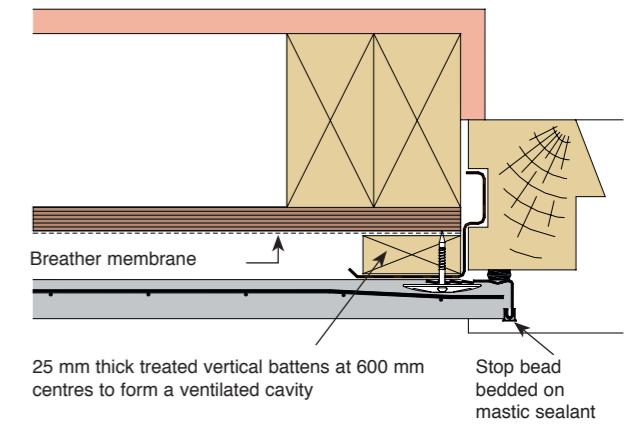


Only use a 20 mm stop bead on non-insulated timber frame systems

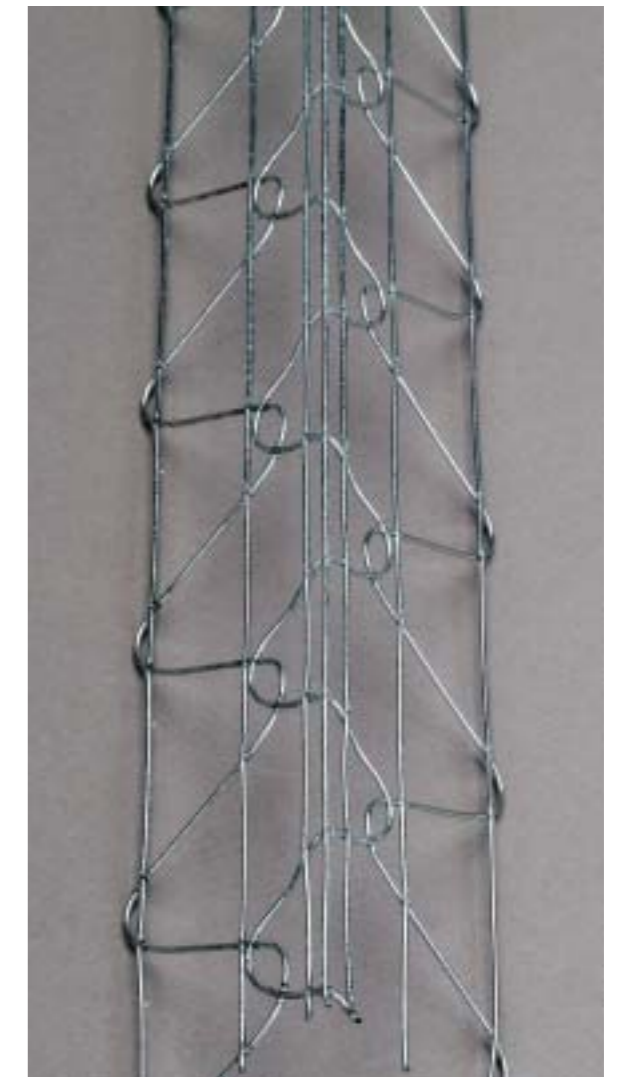
### Typical window head detail



### Typical window reveal detail

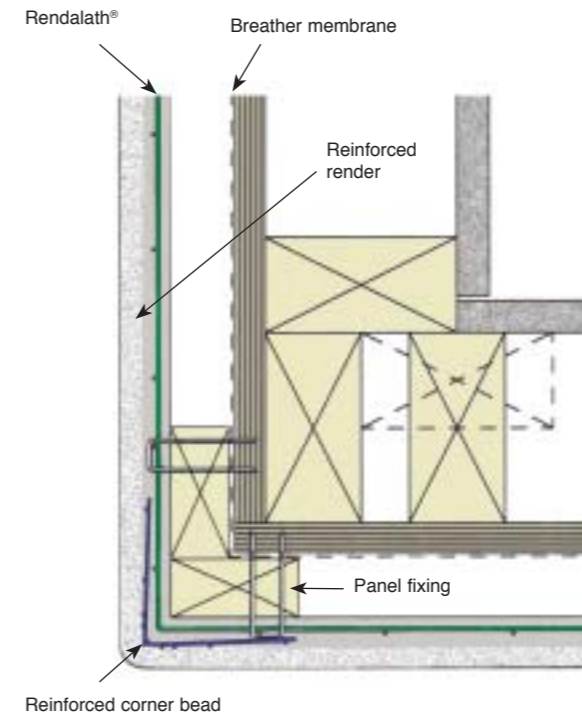


Ensure that 'impact' bead is wire tied to Rendalath® panels.



Corner lapping unit or 'impact' bead

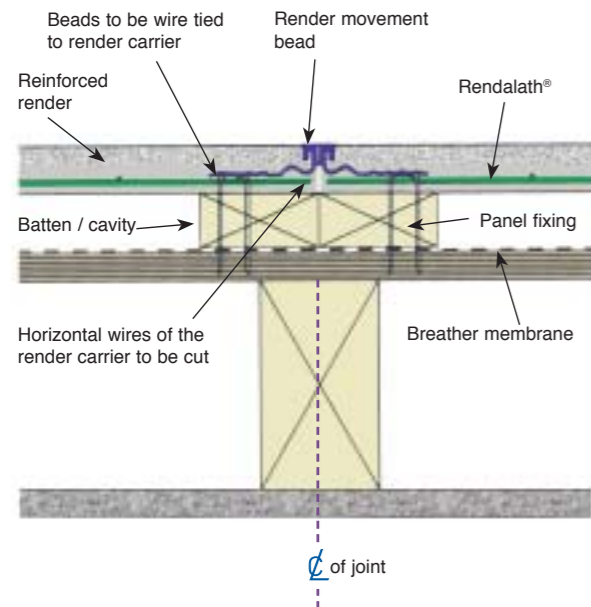
### Typical external corner detail (reinforced corner)



Reinforced corner bead

## Typical fixing details for TIMBER FRAME

### Vertical movement joint detail



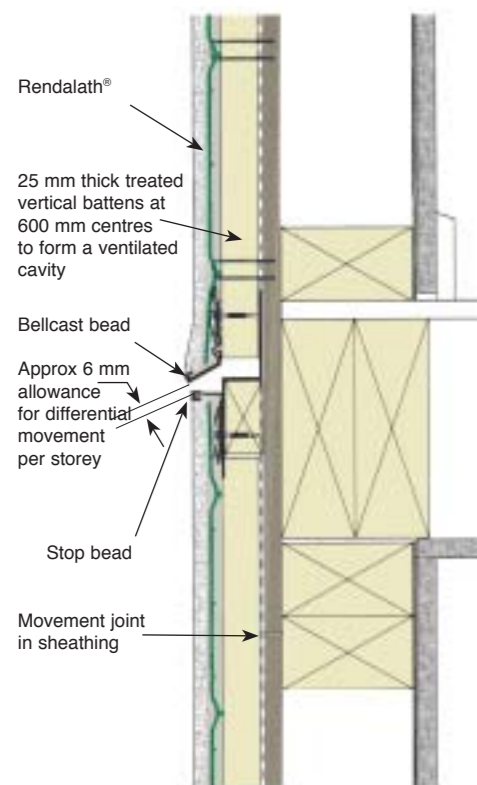
For details of beads for our insulated systems please contact your local technical sales manager.

Always remember to cut the rear stiffening wires as well.

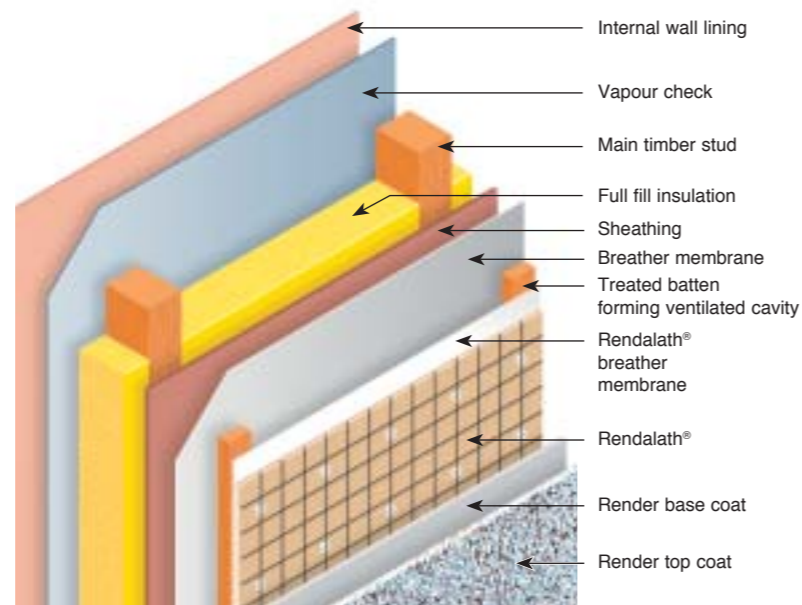


Use a 13 mm movement joint when installing over the lath, or a 20 mm movement joint when installing underneath the lath

### Horizontal movement joint



### Typical construction - Cement render over wire reinforcement



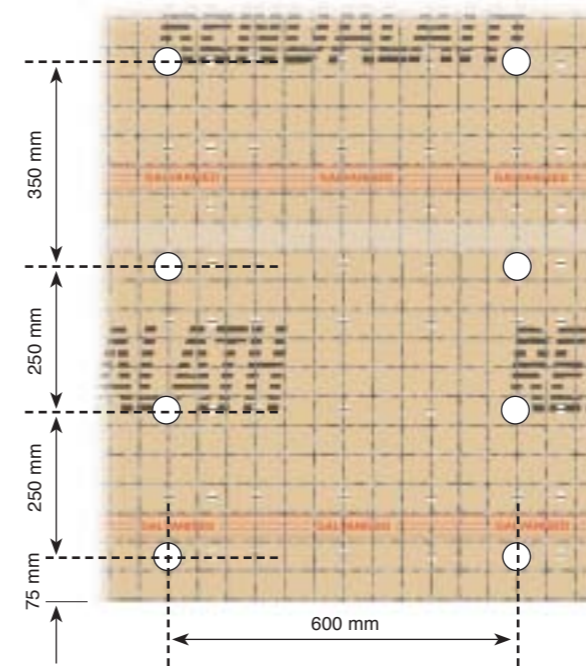
## Installation onto SOLID BACKGROUNDS

### Solid background

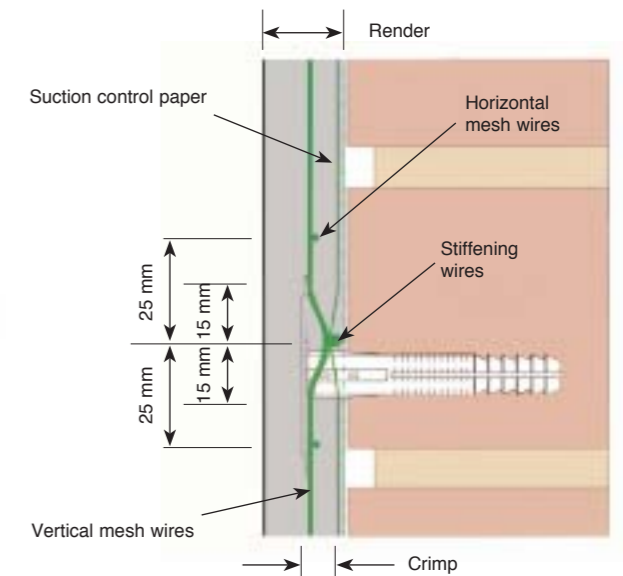
All fixings normally positioned at crimps at 600 mm centres horizontally. If fixing anchorage is insufficient it may be necessary to use additional fixings i.e. 450 mm centres.

All fixings to be placed at spot crimps to ensure wire mesh stand-off, allowing render to get behind wires.

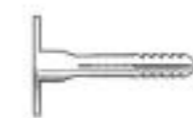
### Fixing to solid backgrounds



### Crimp fixing detail



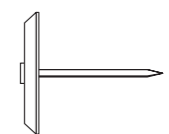
### Solid backgrounds fixings



Rendalath® fixing into solid background



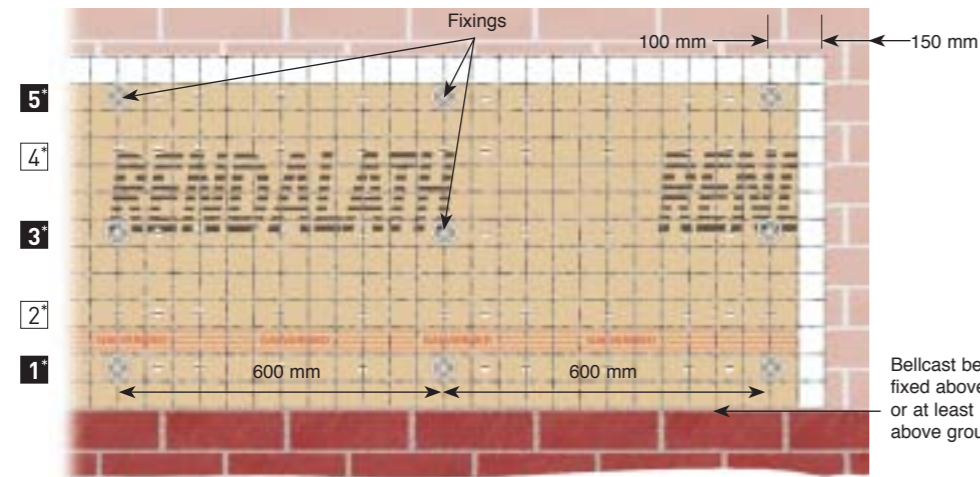
Bead fixing into solid background



Gas fired fixing

# Installation onto SOLID BACKGROUNDS

## First panel - at a corner



NB: Rendalath® sheet to be placed as shown to allow continuity of wire mesh and fixity around the corner.

All bellcast and stop beads are to be fixed prior to installation of Rendalath® panels.

Bellcast bead to be fixed above DPC or at least 150 mm above ground level.

\* There are 5 rear stiffening wires on each Rendalath® panel. Masonry fixings are placed on the first, third and fifth wires of the first row of panels and the third and fifth rear stiffening wires of each subsequent row of panels.

## Alternatively at a stop bead

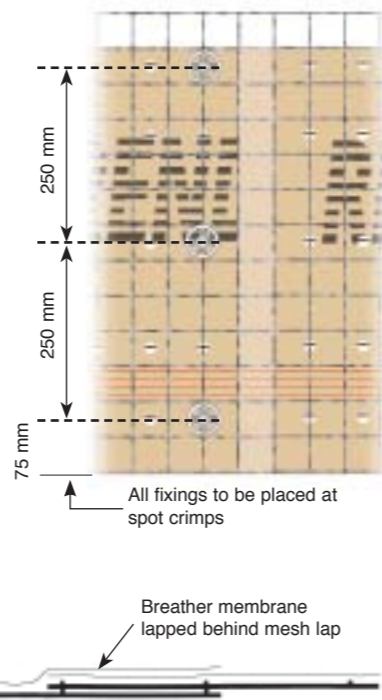


100 mm For concrete block and concrete backgrounds this dimension may be reduced to 50 mm if required.

Remove last mesh to ensure chipboard paper is in line with stop bead and fold breather membrane behind.

## First panel only

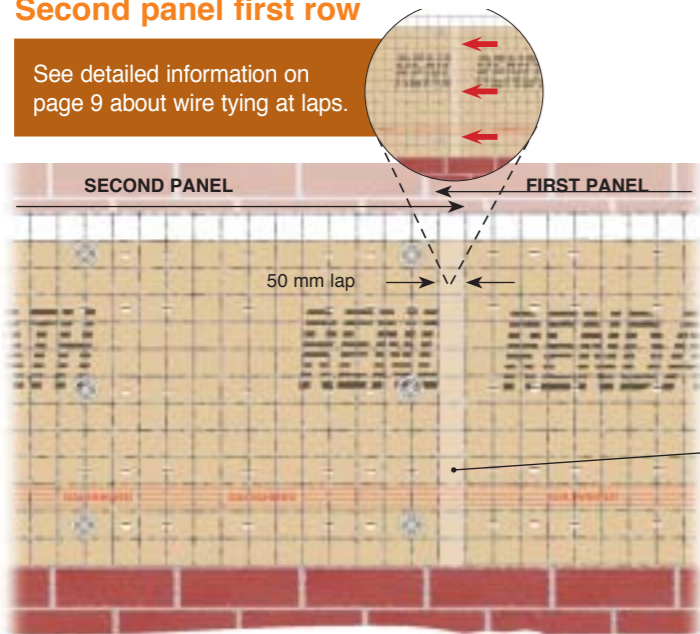
Vertical fixings in positions as shown



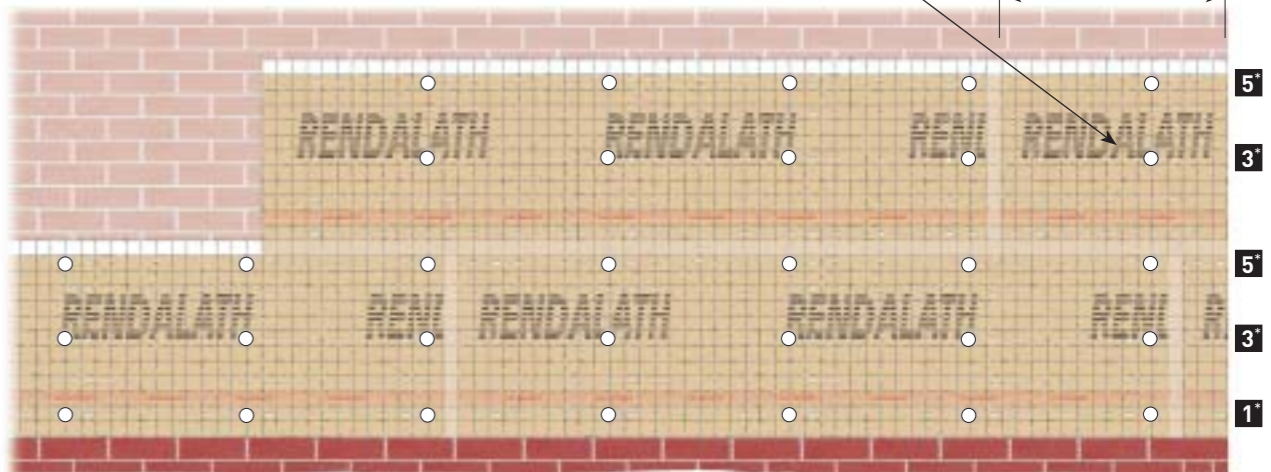
Enlarged lap detail for Rendalath® panels on the same row

## Second panel first row

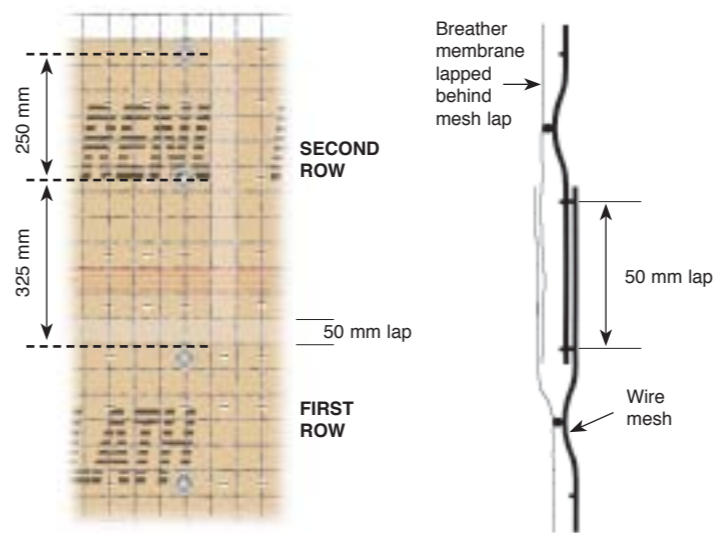
See detailed information on page 9 about wire tying at laps.



## Second row - when returning at a corner



## Lap detail



## Enlarged lap detail for Rendalath® panels on different rows

## Wire tying at all laps

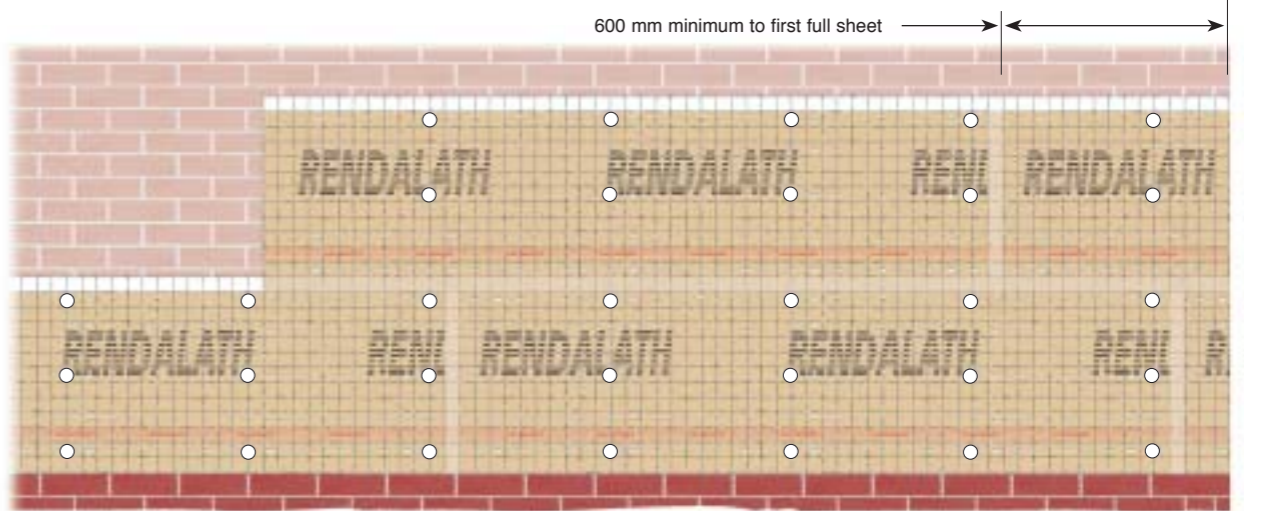
In order to provide continuity of wire reinforcement in both directions, it is important to lap mesh with mesh (the breather membrane being lapped separately at rear - see detail). To assist this lapping, wire tying should take place at 250 mm centres along all vertical and horizontal laps. No panel fixings are used in the lap positions.

Laps must not line up vertically and should be staggered as shown.

All fixings to be placed at spot crimps to ensure wire mesh stand off, allowing render to get behind wires.

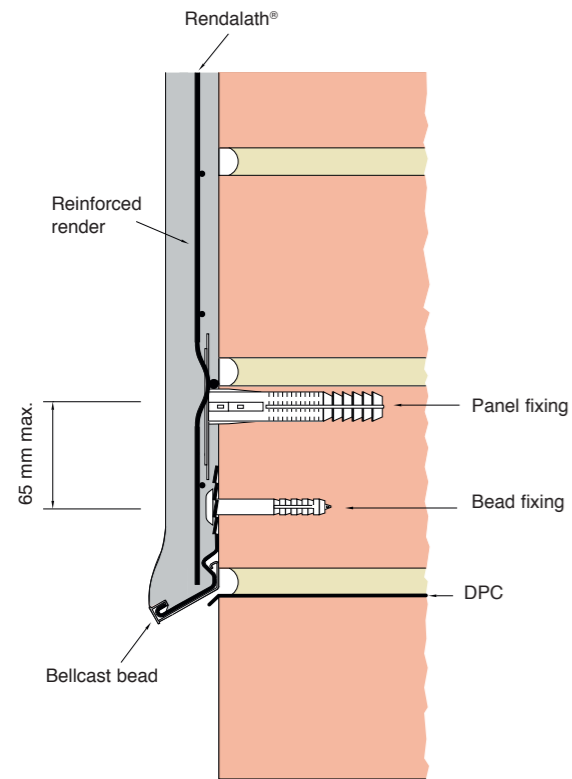
Fixing patterns for second row and above should be similar but take into account any openings and corners.

## Second row - when starting at a corner (stop bead)



# Typical fixing details for SOLID BACKGROUNDS

## Bellcast bead detail (at low level)

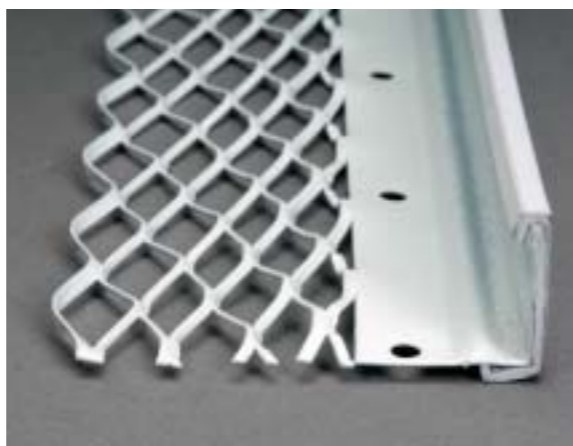
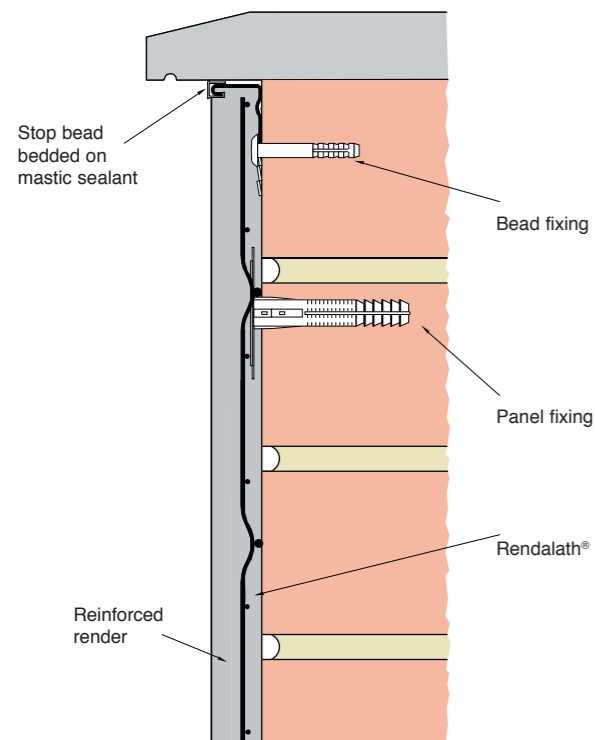


For details of beads for our insulated systems please contact your local technical sales manager.



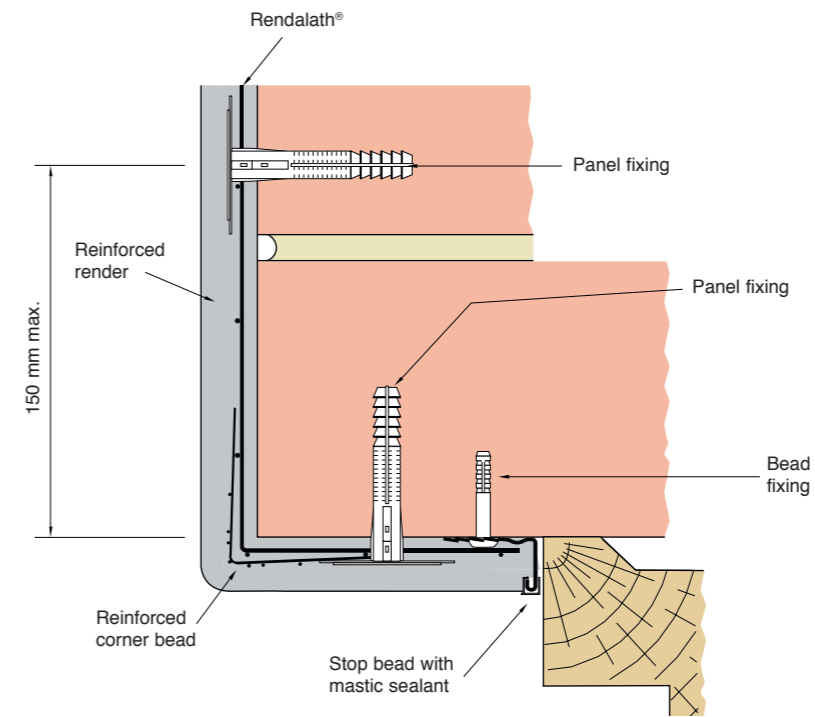
Only use a 20 mm bellcast bead on non-insulated solid background applications

## Window overcill detail



Only use a 20 mm stop bead on non-insulated solid background applications

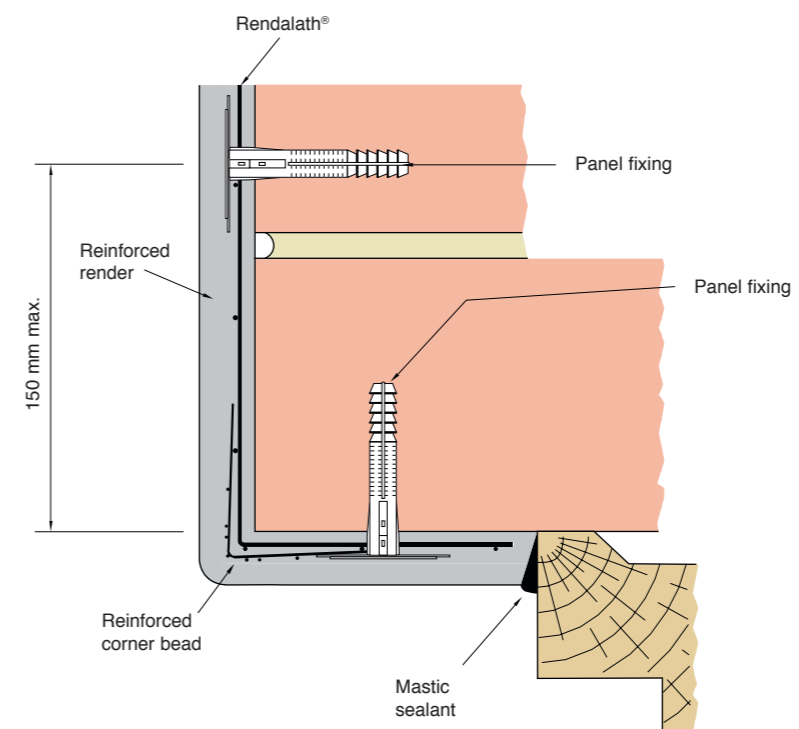
## Window/door reveal detail - type 1



Corner lapping unit or 'impact' bead

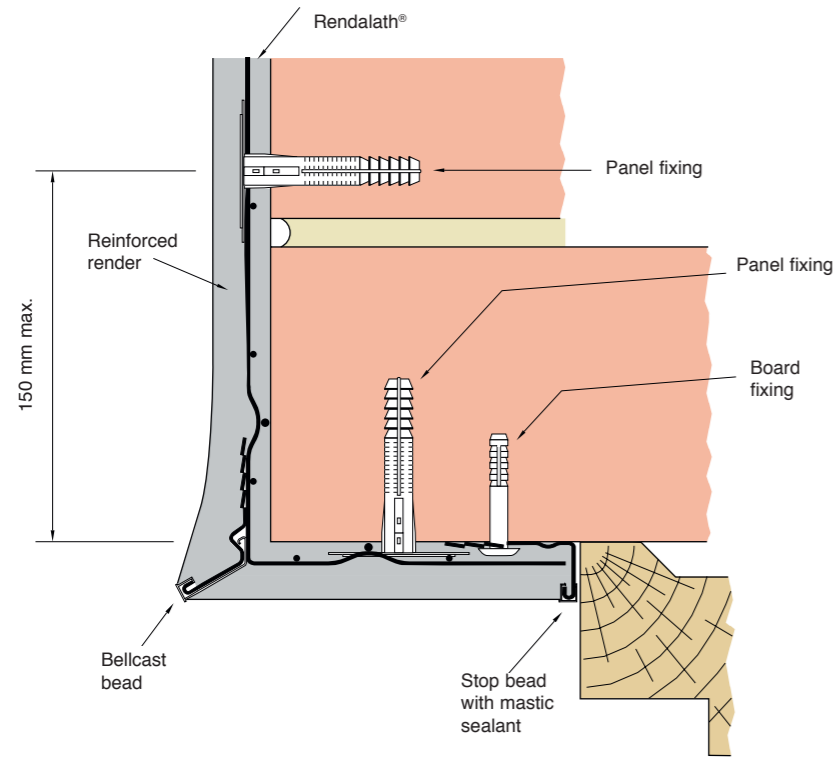
Ensure that 'impact' bead is wire tied to Rendalath® panels.

## Window/door reveal detail - type 2

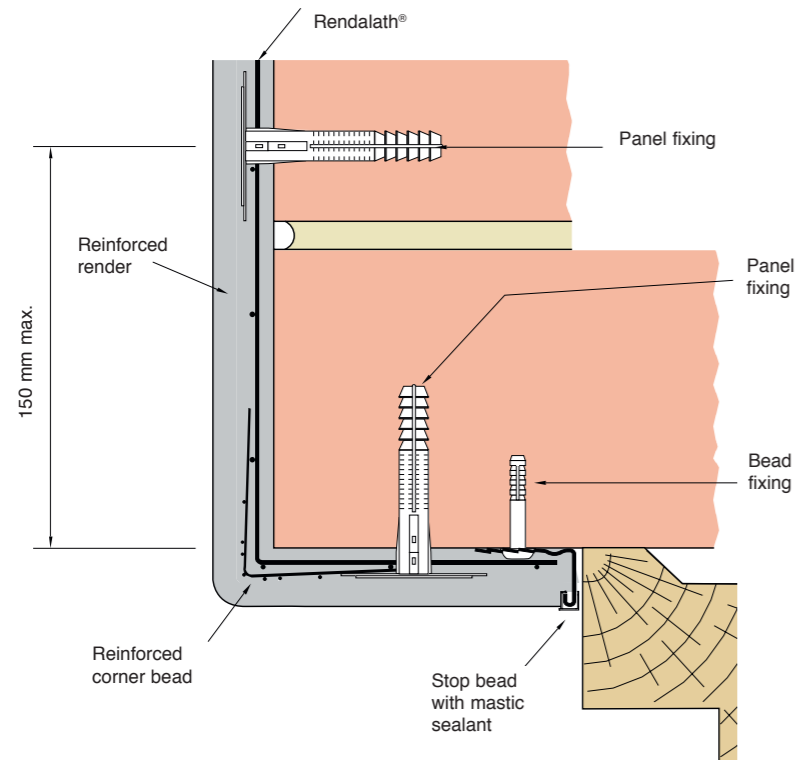


# Typical fixing details for SOLID BACKGROUNDS

## Window/door head detail - type 1



## Window/door head detail - type 2



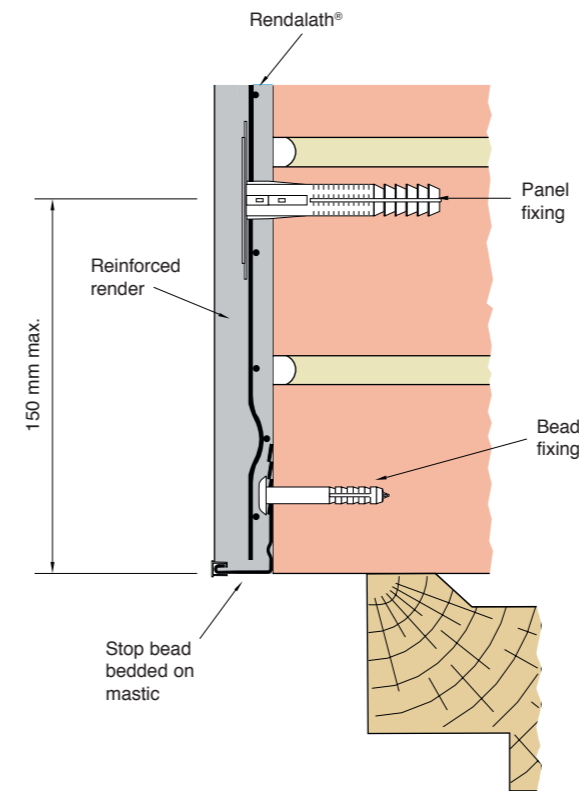
For details of beads for our insulated systems please contact your local technical sales manager.



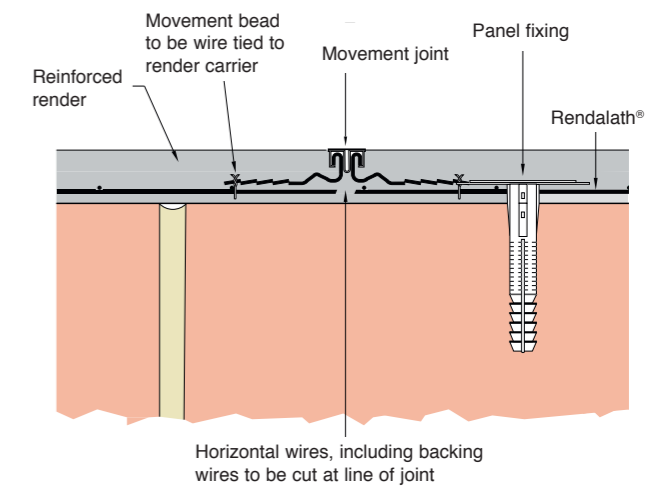
Only use a 20 mm bellcast bead on non-insulated solid background applications



## Window/door head detail - type 3



## Vertical movement joint detail



Always remember to cut the rear stiffening wires as well.



Use a 13 mm movement joint when installing over the lath, or a 20 mm movement joint when installing underneath the lath.

**BEKAERT**  
better together



**Bekaert Building Products are committed to a sustainable future.**

In addition to producing a range of products which enable the construction industry to create sustainable buildings; Bekaert Building Products also endeavour to reduce our own impact on the planet, and are proud to start up the process for a ISO 14001 certification.

Our current in-house commitments include sourcing of sustainable paper for our printed literature and office use, recycling our office waste, and encouraging the use of energy efficient practices at all of our sites.

In addition to most of our products incorporating a high proportion of recyclable materials, many also make use of material that has already been recycled.

We continually monitor and make strenuous efforts to reduce our use, or requirement for fossil fuels or other natural resources; whether in controlling our working environment, in product packaging or delivering finished goods.

## Selecting the right tools for the job

We would recommend that the following tools are used when installing Rendalath®:

POWER DRILL	WIRE SNIPS	HACKSAW
CRAFT KNIFE	TAPE MEASURE	HAMMER
LONG NOSE PLIERS	MASTIC SEALANT	

### Drill Bits

It is essential that worn, damaged or distorted drill bits are not used in any operation concerning the fixing of the Rendalath® System. The use of a depth gauge on the drill is essential to avoid over drilling.

### Health & Safety at Work Act

Gloves to be used when handling and cutting. Suitable clothing to be worn to avoid cuts to limbs. Eye protection should be provided at all times when cutting. Face masks should be worn to avoid breathing metal oxide fumes and particles of dust when cutting using a disc cutter.

Panel fixings	10 mm diameter
Bead fixings	6 mm diameter

Stop beads and bellcast beads must be at least 20 mm deep to accommodate 20 mm of render.

## Rendalath® power tools

In order to make the fixing of our Rendalath® reinforced render carrier panels quicker, easier and safer, Bekaert Building Products have developed some automated alternatives to the traditional fixing method. Our experience has shown that considerable savings in man hours can be achieved using these tools.

### Gas fired fixing gun

Our gas fired gun, and purpose designed washer, have been developed specifically for securing Rendalath® onto solid wall backgrounds.

The gun also provides the added benefits of not only being lightweight, but has no trailing cables, so eliminating any trip hazards. Being a gas fired fixing, this removes the need for drilling, thus eliminating the possibility of vibration white finger.



### Pneumatic stapler

Our pneumatic powered stapler is available together with purpose designed stainless steel staples for fixing Rendalath® onto timber frame backgrounds. The power stapler represents a major step forward in improving the accuracy and speed of Rendalath® fixing for this application.

The power stapler is of lightweight design and has built in safety features, making it safe and comfortable to use over long periods.

We can also supply a matching compressor and extension cable to power the stapler wherever required on site.



The Rendalath® Power Tools, associated fixings and accessories can be purchased direct from Bekaert Building Products. For further information, or to arrange a demonstration please contact the Sheffield office on 0114 242 7480 or your local area Sales Manager. Find out more at: [www.Rendalath.co.uk](http://www.Rendalath.co.uk)

## Fixings

Fixing systems are available to suit all substrate types and, where appropriate, insulant thicknesses. If advice is required to determine which fixing is required, Bekaert Building Products can undertake pull-out tests.

Note: Under no circumstances should worn, damaged or distorted drill bits be used when fixing Rendalath®. Also, the use of a depth gauge on the drill bit is essential to avoid over drilling.

### FIXING TABLE - Rendalath® SYSTEM ONLY

Base material	Product description	Embedment depth	Typical fixing centres	
			Horizontal	Vertical
Masonry, stone & concrete etc.	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	45 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	Polypropylene sleeve with steel pin	40 mm (min)	300 mm	N/A
Over existing render	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	45 mm (min) + existing render	600 mm	300 mm
	Polypropylene sleeve with steel pin	40 mm (min) + existing render	300 mm	N/A
Timber frame	Stainless steel hand staple	38 mm (min)	600 mm	150 mm
	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	38 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	Stainless steel machine staple	38 mm (min)	600 mm	150 mm
	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	20 mm (min)	300/600 mm	N/A
Metal frame	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	5 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	5 mm (min)	300/600 mm	N/A

### FIXING TABLE - EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS ONLY

Base material	Insulation thickness	Product description	Embedment depth	Typical fixing centres	
				Horizontal	Vertical
Masonry, stone & concrete etc.	30 & 40 mm	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	45 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	50 & 60 mm	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	40 mm (min)	300 mm	N/A
	70, 75 & 80 mm	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	45 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	90 & 100 mm	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	40 mm (min)	300 mm	N/A
	BEADS ONLY	Polypropylene sleeve with fixing pin	38 mm (min)	600 mm	150 mm
Timber frame	30, 40 & 50 mm	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	38 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	BEADS ONLY	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	38 mm (min)	600 mm	150 mm
Metal frame	30, 40 & 50 mm	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	20 mm (min)	300/600 mm	N/A
	60, 70 & 80 mm	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	5 mm (min)	600 mm	300 mm
	BEADS ONLY	Stainless steel screw with plastic washer	5 mm (min)	300/600 mm	N/A

**Technical advice service**

Our in-house technical team provides a comprehensive technical advice service for our complete range of products.

**Services include:**

- Free design service
- Telephone enquiry service
- Office/on-site support and advice
- Details and take-offs

**Sales support**

All products are supported by a national team of sales people who are always available to discuss a particular application or project and provide on-site support as required.

**CPD seminar**

We offer a range of CPD seminar presentations which are available at lunchtimes or evenings and are suitable for Architects, Clerks of Works, Engineers and colleges/universities.

**Development, testing and quality control**

Our company quality management system (QMS) has received BS EN ISO9001:2000 certification, and our company environmental management system (EMS) has received BS EN ISO14001: 2004 certification.



All brands are registered brands of which NV Bekaert SA is the owner.



For full details of all other products offered by Bekaert, please visit:  
[www.bekaert.com/building](http://www.bekaert.com/building)

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