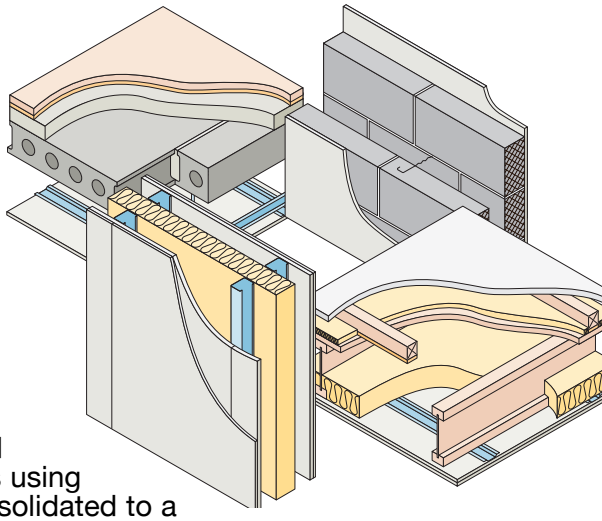
April 2026 Update Pack



Dear Colleague,

Thank you for downloading this April 2026 update.

This update includes revisions to E-FT-5 and E-FT-6 engineered timber separating floors and E-FS-3 steel joist separating floors using *Cellecta* screedboard. Ceiling treatment options have been consolidated to a single solution utilising both a deep resilient bar for the primary ceiling and a secondary ceiling forming a service void. There are also minor revisions to *Cellecta*® Mojave® product codes for underfloor heating solutions.

E-WM-3 has been amended to keep pace with current common methods of construction. As a dense block cavity separating wall, it is now no longer mandatory to apply a scratch coat of render to the blockwork, however the cavity width has been increased to 100mm and mineral wool batts, roll or blown fibre cavity fill are now a mandatory requirement. E-WM-16 has been withdrawn as a result of this change as the alteration to E-WM-3 encompasses both wall types.

Changes to the checklist of E-FC-13 amend only the contact details for the supplier.

Please update your July 2025, 4th Edition Handbook as follows:

1. Remove and replace **page 1-10** of the Introduction.
2. Remove **all pages (1-8)** of E-WM-3 and replace with new **pages 1-6**.
3. Remove **all pages (1-8)** of E-WM-16 and replace with status page – '**Important information regarding current status of E-WM-16'**.
4. Remove and replace **pages 5/6** of E-FC-13.
5. Remove **all pages (1-6)** of E-FT-5 and replace with new **pages 1-6**.
6. Remove **all pages (1-8)** of E-FT-6 and replace with new **pages 1-8**.
7. Remove **all pages (1-6)** of E-FS-3 and replace with new **pages 1-6**.

Yours sincerely

John Thompson

Chief Executive,
Robust Details Limited

Changes to the fourth edition following April 2026 update

Section	Page	Amendment
Introduction		
Northern Ireland notes 2		E-WM-16 removed
Table 1	3	E-WM-3 modified description to 100mm insulated cavity without render finish. E-WM-16 suspended from further registrations.
Table 3a	6	E-WM-16 removed.
Table 4	8	E-WM-16 removed.
Table 6a	9	E-WM-16 removed.
Separating Wall – Masonry		
E-WM-3		
All	1-6	Cavity increased to 100mm and mandatory insulation infill.
	1	Render coat to blockwork indicated as optional.
	6	Flue block option removed consolidating 8 pages to 6.
E-WM-16		
All	1-8	'Withdrawn from further registrations.
Separating Floor – Concrete		
E-FC-13		
Checklist	6	Supplier contact details updated.
Separating Floor – Timber		
E-FT-5		
All	1-6	Secondary ceiling indicated in all diagrams.
Section 5	4	Ceiling treatment amended to show a single solution comprising a primary ceiling fixed to deep resilient bars and a secodary ceiling below a 150mm void.
Section 6	5	Updated product references for the *Cellecta*® Mojave® underfloor heating system.
E-FT-6		
All	1-8	Secondary ceiling indicated in all diagrams.
Section 9	6	Ceiling treatment amended to show a single solution comprising a primary ceiling fixed to deep resilient bars and a secodary ceiling below a 150mm void.
Section 10	7	Updated product references for the *Cellecta*® Mojave® underfloor heating system.

Section	Page	Amendment
Separating Floor – Metal Joists		
E-FS-3		
All	1-6	Secondary ceiling indicated in all diagrams.
Section 4	4	Ceiling treatment amended to show a single solution comprising a primary ceiling fixed to deep resilient bars and a secodary ceiling below a 150mm void.
Section 5	5	Updated product references for the *Cellecta*® Mojave® underfloor heating system.

Introduction

This Handbook contains the separating wall and separating floor constructions that have achieved the status of Robust Details for Part E of the Building Regulations (England and Wales) and Part G of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland), “Resistance to the passage of sound”.

The Robust Details have undergone an extensive sound insulation testing regime, robust design analysis and independent audit and have satisfied the Robust Details Limited Management Board that they should provide a level of sound insulation compliant with Part E (England and Wales) and Part G (Northern Ireland).

The use of the robustdetails® scheme provides an alternative to pre-completion testing for demonstrating compliance with the performance standards for new build dwellings. Every dwelling built using the robustdetails® scheme needs to be registered with Robust Details Limited and a plot registration fee paid. Further information on the scheme (including how to apply for new Robust Details) is available on the Robust Details Limited web site at:

www.robustdetails.com

or from:

Robust Details Limited
Unit 14, Shenley Pavilions
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MK5 6LB

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Each Robust Detail includes materials and construction details for the separating wall/floor and its key interfaces with other elements and should be read in conjunction with Appendix A. The final page of each Robust Detail is a checklist, which should be photocopied and used by the site manager/supervisor to confirm that the separating wall/floor has been built correctly. The building control body may ask to see the checklist.

It is important that separating walls/floors and their associated junctions and flanking conditions are constructed entirely in accordance with the relevant Robust Detail; otherwise the building control body may require pre-completion testing to be carried out.

The tables on pages 5, 6 and 7 show which robustdetails® separating floors and walls can be used in flats/apartments.

Note:

The contents of this Handbook relate only to compliance with specific aspects of Part E (England and Wales) and Part G (Northern Ireland). Building work will also have to comply with all other relevant legislation and Parts of the Building Regulations.

Where sound testing is required on a wall or floor, the user should seek expert acoustic advice prior to construction commencing.

Terms and Conditions:

Please refer to www.robustdetails.com for full terms and conditions.

Introduction

Special note for Robust Details constructed in Northern Ireland

Members of an expert panel convened to advise NI Government on the subject, consider that the following Robust Details will integrate most readily with NI standards and methods of construction.

Other Robust Details may be suitable for use in NI, however, it is recommended that Building Control be consulted to ensure full compatibility with other NI Regulations and Standards.

Masonry walls	**E-WM-1**
	E-WM-2
	E-WM-3
	E-WM-4
	E-WM-11
	E-WM-18
	E-WM-19
	E-WM-21

Timber walls	**E-WT-1**
	E-WT-2

Timber floors	**E-FT-1**
	E-FT-3
	E-FT-5
	E-FT-6

Steel floors	**E-FS-1**

Concrete floors	**E-FC-1**
	E-FC-2
	E-FC-4
	E-FC-5
	E-FC-6
	E-FC-8
	E-FC-9
	E-FC-10
	E-FC-11
	E-FC-12
	E-FC-13
	E-FC-14

Note:

Refer to Tables 3a, 3b and 3c in the Introduction for valid combinations of the Robust Details walls and floors.

Introduction

List of Robust Details

Table 1 – Separating walls

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

See over for timber and steel frame walls

List of Robust Details

Table 1 (continued) – Separating walls

E-WT-1	timber frame – without sheathing board
E-WT-2	timber frame – with sheathing board
E-WT-3	Suspended from further registrations
E-WT-4	Suspended from further registrations
E-WS-1	steel frame – twin metal frame
E-WS-2	steel frame – British Gypsum Gypwall QUIET IWL
E-WS-3	steel frame – modular steel frame housing
E-WS-4	steel frame – twin metal frame - 250mm between linings
E-WS-5	steel frame – twin metal frame
E-WS-6	steel frame – modular steel frame volumetric housing

Introduction

List of Robust Details

Table 2 – Separating floors

E-FC-1	precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and floating floor treatment
E-FC-2	in-situ concrete slab and floating floor treatment
E-FC-3	Suspended from further registrations
E-FC-4	precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base system and floating screed
E-FC-5	precast concrete plank and Cellecta Yelo*fon* HD10+ system and floating screed
E-FC-6	beam and block with concrete topping Regupol E48 system and floating screed
E-FC-7	beam and block with concrete topping and floating floor treatment
E-FC-8	precast concrete plank with floating screed and bonded resilient floor covering
E-FC-9	precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering
E-FC-10	in-situ concrete slab with Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering
E-FC-11	precast concrete plank and Icopal-MONARFLOOR® Tranquilt and floating screed
E-FC-12	precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base HP3 system and floating screed
E-FC-13	precast concrete plank and InstaCoustic InstaLay 65 system and floating screed
E-FC-14	precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base system and floating screed
E-FC-15	precast concrete plank and Regupol Quietlay layer and floating screed
E-FC-16	precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber CC3 bonded resilient floor covering
E-FC-17	precast concrete plank and Cellecta YELO*fon*® HD10+ system and floating screed and Cellecta ULTRA ceiling treatment
E-FC-18	in-situ concrete slab with floating screed or bonded resilient floor covering
E-FC-19	precast concrete plank and Cellecta RUBBER*fon* Impact 6 system and floating screed
E-FT-1	timber I-joists and floating floor treatment
E-FT-2	Suspended from further registrations
E-FT-3	MiTek Posi-Joist, WOLF easi-joist, ITW Gang-Nail Ecojoist or ITW Alpine SpaceJoist metal web timber joist and floating floor treatment
E-FT-4	Suspended from further registrations
E-FT-5	Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on timber I-joists
E-FT-6	Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal web joists
E-FT-7	Suspended from further registrations
E-FT-8	Suspended from further registrations
E-FS-1	steel deck and in-situ concrete and floating floor treatment
E-FS-2	UltraBEAM metal joists and floating floor treatment
E-FS-3	Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal joists

Table 3a – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in **loadbearing masonry** constructions

Separating walls		Separating floors					
		E-FC-1 E-FC-11 E-FC-12 E-FC-13 E-FC-14	E-FC-15 E-FC-16 E-FC-17 E-FC-19	E-FC-4	E-FC-5	E-FC-6 E-FC-7	E-FC-8 E-FC-9 E-FC-10
E-WM-1 E-WM-3	E-WM-18	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔
E-WM-2 E-WM-4 E-WM-5 E-WM-11 E-WM-20 E-WM-21	E-WM-22 E-WM-26 E-WM-27 E-WM-28 E-WM-32 E-WM-33	✔		✔	✔	F	✔
E-WM-6 E-WM-10 E-WM-13 E-WM-35	E-WM-23 E-WM-24 E-WM-30	F		✔	✔ see note 1	F	✔
E-WM-12	E-WM-34	F		✔	F	F	F
E-WM-17		✔ see note 2		✔	✔ see note 2	F	✔ see note 2
E-WM-25 E-WM-31	E-WM-29	F		F	F	F	F

Key

F Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.

1 Where this combination is selected, 200mm (min) thick precast concrete planks and ceiling treatment CT5 must be used.

2 This combination can only be selected where the separating wall construction does not include Plasmor Aglite Ultima blocks (1050 kg/m³).

Combining robustdetails® loadbearing masonry walls and floors with robustdetails® lightweight framed separating walls

Upper storeys of blocks of flats may be constructed using lightweight steel or timber frame, where the lower storeys are loadbearing masonry.

The lightweight separating walls built directly off the uppermost concrete separating floors may be registered as Robust Details provided:

- the lightweight walls are in vertical alignment with the masonry walls below, such that they can follow the principles of the ground floor junction shown for the relevant robustdetails® separating wall;
- the external (flanking) wall construction above the separating floor meets the requirements on page 2 of the relevant robustdetails® separating wall, and has 2 layers of gypsum-based board;
- the junction between the bottom rail (or sole plate) is well sealed;
- all other relevant requirements in the Handbook are strictly followed.

The separating floor may be registered as a Robust Detail provided:

- the floor is constructed in accordance with the requirements of the published Detail;
- the external (flanking) wall below the precast concrete floor satisfies the requirements of detail 1 on page 2 of the relevant robustdetails® separating floor;
- all other relevant requirements in the Handbook are strictly followed.

Table 3b – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in **timber frame** constructions

Separating walls	Separating floors	
	E-FT-1 E-FT-3 E-FT-5 E-FT-6	E-FC-2
E-WT-1	✔	W see note 1
E-WT-2	✔	W see note 1

Table 3c – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in **reinforced concrete** and **steel frame** constructions

Separating walls	Separating floors					
	E-FC-2	E-FC-10	E-FC-18	E-FS-1	E-FS-2	E-FS-3
E-WS-1	W see note 1	W	W see note 1	W see note 1	✔	✔
E-WS-2	✔	W	✔ see note 2	W	W	W
E-WS-3	W	W	W	W	W	W
E-WS-4	W see note 1	W	W see note 1	W see note 1	✔	✔
E-WS-5	✔	✔	✔	W	W	W

Key for Table 3b and Table 3c

F Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.

W Only the separating wall requires pre-completion sound testing.

1 Lightweight steel and timber frame walls may be constructed above in-situ poured concrete floors. The lightweight walls built directly off the concrete floors may be registered as Robust Details provided:

- they meet all other requirements of the Robust Detail, including flanking constructions;
- the principles of the raft foundation junction are followed. As such, the concrete of the floor must have a mass of 365 kg/m^2 (min), and a floating floor treatment must be provided to shield the base of the wall, as shown in the Separating Wall junction in the floor Robust Detail;
- Walls constructed to the soffit of in-situ poured concrete floors cannot be registered as Robust Details and may be subject to pre-completion sound testing.

2 A floating screed must be installed up to the separating wall as shown in the separating floor detail.

See also notes relating to Combining loadbearing masonry and lightweight framed separating walls included under Table 3a.

Table 4 – Combining Robust Details separating walls with non-Robust Details separating floors in flats/apartments

Loadbearing masonry

E-WM-1	F1	E-WM-22	F1
E-WM-2	F1	E-WM-23	F1
E-WM-3	F1	E-WM-24	F1
E-WM-4	F1	E-WM-25	F1
E-WM-5	F1	E-WM-26	F1
E-WM-6	F1	E-WM-27	F1
E-WM-10	F1	E-WM-28	F1
E-WM-11	F1	E-WM-29	F1
E-WM-12	F1	E-WM-30	F1
E-WM-13	F1	E-WM-31	F1
E-WM-17	F1	E-WM-32	F1
E-WM-18	F1	E-WM-33	F1
E-WM-20	F1	E-WM-34	F1
E-WM-21	F1	E-WM-35	F1

Timber frame

E-WT-1	F2
E-WT-2	F2

Light steel frame

E-WS-1	F3
E-WS-2	F4
E-WS-3	F3
E-WS-4	F3
E-WS-5	F4

Key

F1 Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the floor does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.

F2 Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the floor is timber-based and does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.

F3 Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is being used in a lightweight steel frame flat/apartment and the floor does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.

F4 Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is being used in a concrete frame building and the floor has the required floor treatment (see notes under Table 3c). Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.

Table 5 – Combining Robust Details separating floors with non-Robust Details separating walls in flats/apartments

Loadbearing masonry

E-FC-1	W1	E-FC-11	W1
E-FC-4	W2	E-FC-12	W1
E-FC-5	W2	E-FC-13	W1
E-FC-6	W1	E-FC-14	W1
E-FC-7	W1	E-FC-15	W1
E-FC-8	W2	E-FC-16	W1
E-FC-9	W2	E-FC-17	W1
E-FC-10	W2	E-FC-19	W1

Timber frame

E-FT-1	W3
E-FT-3	W3
E-FT-5	W3
E-FT-6	W3

RC frame

E-FC-2	W4
E-FC-10	W4
E-FC-18	W4

Light steel frame

E-FS-1	W4
E-FS-2	W5
E-FS-3	W5

Key

W1 Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is constructed using aggregate blocks specified for the inner leaf in the floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

W2 Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is constructed using blocks specified for the inner leaf in the floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

W3 Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing if used with timber frame supporting walls and twin leaf timber frame separating walls. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

W4 Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the external wall meets the specification given in the separating floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

W5 Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing if used with steel frame supporting walls and twin leaf steel frame separating walls. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

For any construction that requires a separating element to be tested, the user should seek expert acoustic advice on the design and potential acoustic performance.

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

		BRIDGESTOP® system	Smartroof system	Wall Cap RDA2	RoofSpace I-Roof	Space4 system	Donaldson Timber Single Leaf Spandrel	**NTS**ROOF *RAPID FIT SYSTEM*	Nu-Span Spantherm
Masonry walls	E-WM-1	✔		✔		✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-2	✔		✔		✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-3	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-4	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-5	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-6		✔	✔	✔				✔
	E-WM-9								
	E-WM-10		✔	✔	✔				✔
	E-WM-11	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-12	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-13		✔	✔	✔				✔
	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		✔	✔	✔				✔
	E-WM-32	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-33	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-34	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔
	E-WM-35	✔ see note 1	✔	✔	✔				✔

Key

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

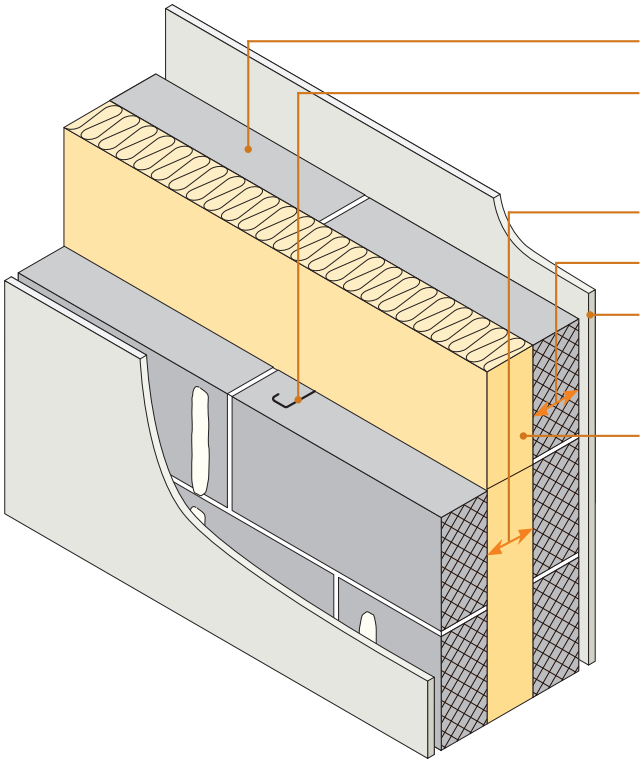
See over for timber and steel frame walls

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

		Smartroof system	Kingspan TEK	Wall Cap RDA2	RoofSpace I-Roof	Space4 system	Donaldson Timber Single Leaf Spandrel	**NTS**ROOF *RAPID FIT SYSTEM*	Lightweight external cladding systems	Nu-Span Spantherm
Timber walls	E-WT-1	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔
	E-WT-2	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Steel walls	E-WS-1				✔					✔
	E-WS-2									
	E-WS-3									
	E-WS-4			✔						✔
	E-WS-5									

Separating Wall – Cavity Masonry E-WM-3

Dense aggregate blocks ■
Mineral wool roll, quilt, batt or blown fibre insulated cavity ■
Gypsum-based board on dabs ■



Block density	1850 to 2300 kg/m³
Wall ties	Approved Document E 'Tie type A' (see Appendix A)
Cavity width	100mm (min)
Block thickness	100mm (min), each leaf
Wall finish	Gypsum-based board (nominal 8 kg/m²) mounted on dabs
Insulation	100mm mineral wool roll, quilt or batt with a density of 18-25 kg/m³ or blown mineral fibres with an installed density of 18-25 kg/m³
External (flanking) wall	Masonry (both leaves) with 50mm (min) cavity – clear, fully filled or partially filled with insulation

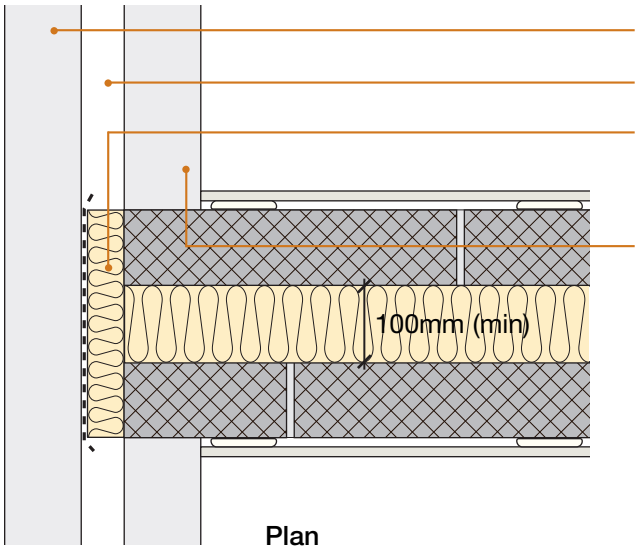
Optional internal render specification

A Cement:sand render (nominal 8mm) with scratch finish or a proprietary gypsum based parge coat (nominal 8mm thick) may be applied to the blockwork before mounting plasterboard on dabs for improved performance. Care should be taken to ensure render mix is not stronger than the background. Appendix A gives further guidance on internal render finishes.

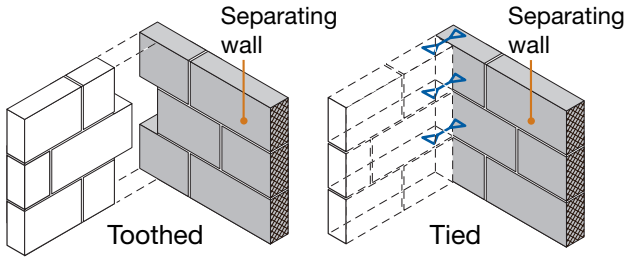
DO

- Keep cavity and wall ties (and insulation) free from mortar droppings and debris
- Fully fill all blockwork joints with mortar
- Make sure there is no connection between the two leaves except for wall ties and foundation (and insulation)
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Keep any chases for services to a minimum and fill well with mortar. Stagger chases on each side of the wall to avoid them being back to back
- If using blown fibres, ensure all injection holes are drilled through mortar joints, and made good by fully filling with mortar
- Refer to Appendix A

1. External (flanking) wall junction



Plan



Masonry outer leaf

External wall cavity (min 50mm)

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

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

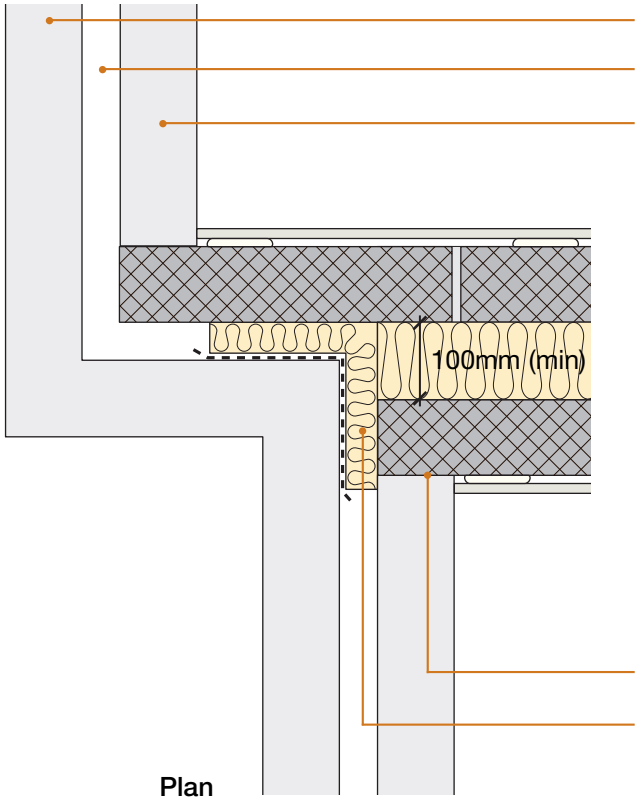
- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³ or 1850 kg/m³ to 2300 kg/m³) or aircrete block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³)
- Internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

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

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

Tooth or tie walls together

2. Staggered external (flanking) wall junction



Plan

Masonry outer leaf

External wall cavity (min 50mm)

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

- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³ or 1850 kg/m³ to 2300 kg/m³) or aircrete block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³)
- Internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

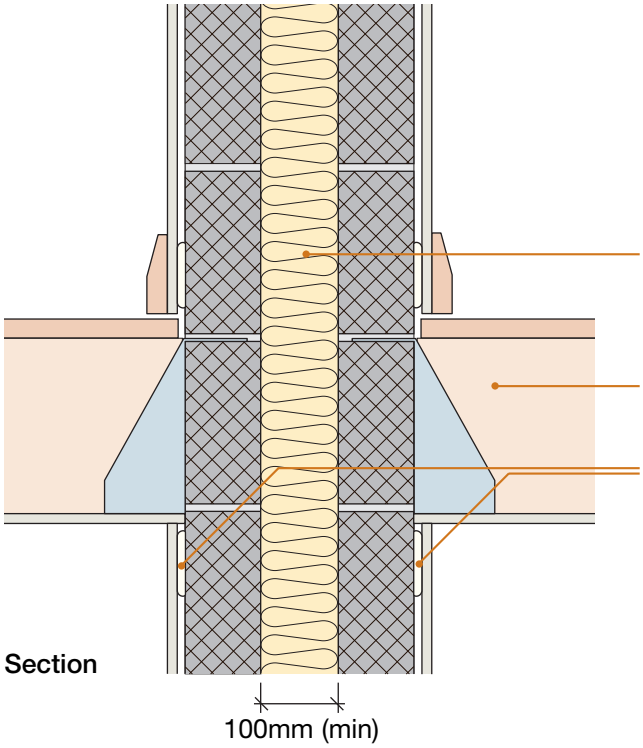
Inner leaf where there is a separating floor e.g. for flats/apartments

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

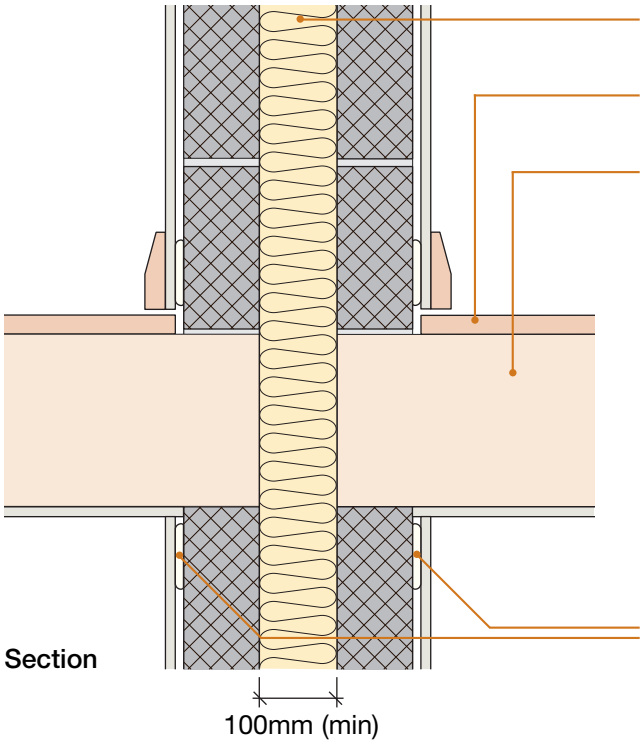
Tooth or tie walls together

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

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

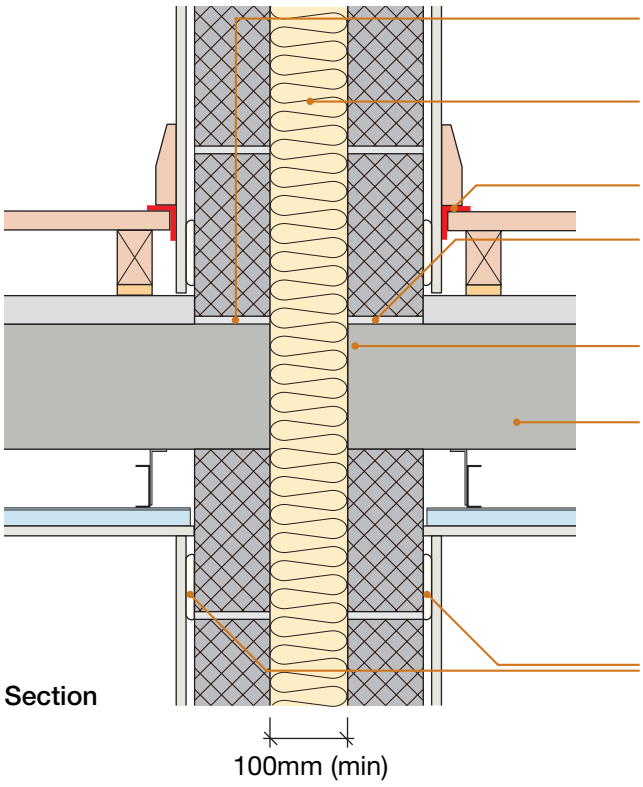


4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete



Sketch shows timber joists built in

5. Separating floor junction

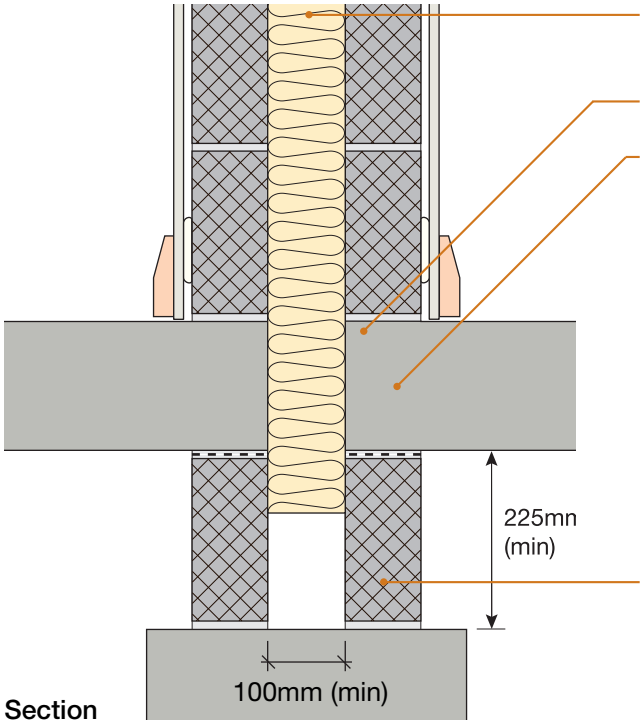


Section

- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt, batt or blown mineral fibre with a density of 18-25 kg/m³
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

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

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

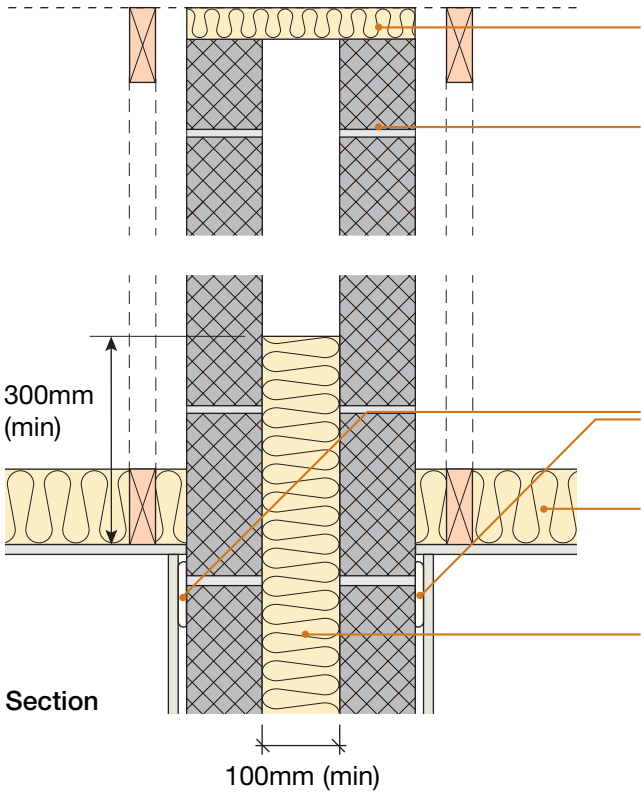


Section

- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt, batt or blown mineral fibre with a density of 18-25 kg/m³
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

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

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



Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

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

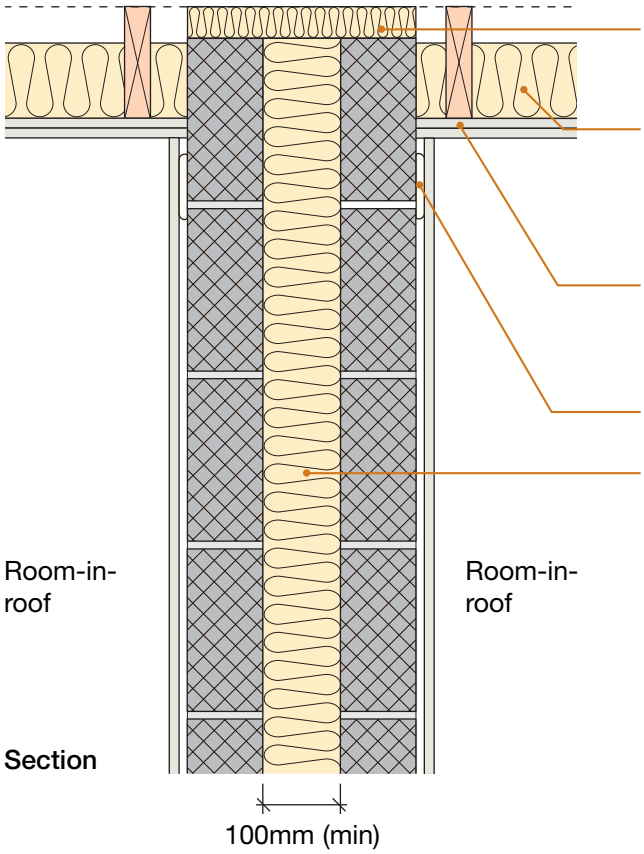
External wall cavity closed at eaves level with a suitable flexible material (e.g. mineral wool). If a rigid material is used, then it should only be bonded to one leaf

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation – 10 kg/m³ (min)

100mm mineral wool roll, quilt, batt or blown mineral fibre with a density of 18-25 kg/m³

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



Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation minimum density 10 kg/m³ or 60mm (min) foil faced PUR or PIR insulation, minimum density 30 kg/m³ (See Appendix A)

2 layers of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board. Where used rigid insulation may be placed between and/or directly beneath rafters

Continuous ribbon of adhesive

100mm mineral wool roll, quilt, batt or blown mineral fibre with a density of 18-25 kg/m³

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering

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

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Is separating wall cavity at least 100mm?			
2.	Is external (flanking) wall cavity at least 50mm?			
3.	Are separating wall blocks dense aggregate (1850 to 2300 kg/m^3)?			
4.	Is cavity free from droppings and debris?			
5.	Are separating wall ties Approved Document E "Tie type A" (see Appendix A)?			
6.	Are cavity stops installed where specified in the Robust Detail?			
7.	Are joints fully filled?			
8.	Are voids around floor joists, chases, etc. fully filled/sealed?			
9.	Is separating wall cavity fully filled with mineral wool insulation, with no gaps or voids?			
10.	Are all injection holes drilled through mortar joints, and made good with mortar?			
11.	Where there is a separating floor (e.g. flats/apartments) has the resilient flanking strip been installed?			
12.	Are all junctions of wall and ceiling boards sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
13.	Is separating wall satisfactorily complete?			

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

Important information regarding current status of E-WM-16

E-WM-16 has been withdrawn from the Robust Details scheme and substituted with revisions to E-WM-3.

For dense aggregate block cavity separating walls, please refer to the updated E-WM-3 specification.

Please refer to the relevant sections of this Handbook for full information and specifications for these wall types.

Should you have any queries with regard to the above, please contact Robust Details Limited's technical advisors on 0300 882140 or technical@robustdetails.com

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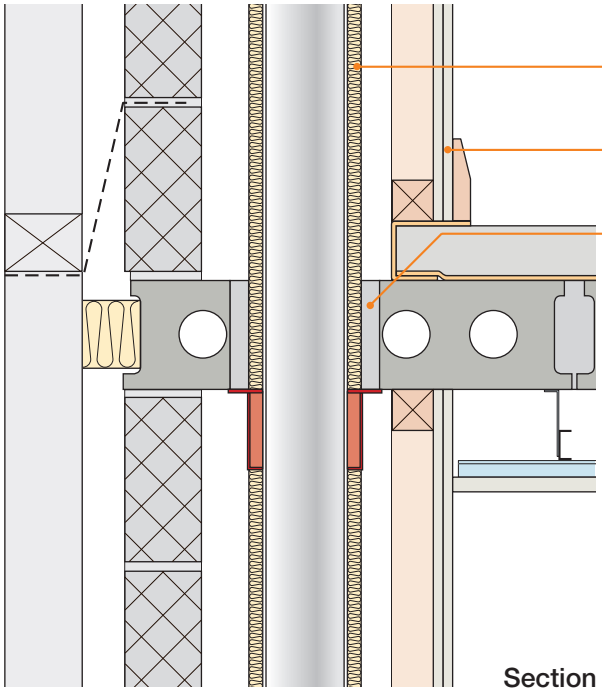
6. Services – Service pipes through separating floor



Sketch shows CT0 type ceiling treatment

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Has training been received from InstaCoustics?			
2.	Are precast concrete planks 150mm (min) thick and of mass per unit area 300 kg/m^2 (min)?			
3.	Are inner leaves to external (flanking) walls of the correct block density?			
4.	Are joints between precast concrete planks grouted and sealed?			
5.	Are precast concrete planks built into the masonry walls?			
6.	Is the InstaLay 65 edge strip installed for all room perimeters?			
7.	Are the InstaLay 65 joints overlapped by 50mm and sealed with tape?			
8.	Is the InstaLay 65 layer overlapping the InstaLay 65 edge strip?			
9.	Are the skirting boards isolated from the screed by the InstaLay 65 edge strip?			
10.	Are all ceiling board joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
11.	Are service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of nominal 8 kg/m^2 gypsum-based board?			
12.	Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from InstaCoustics, manufacturer of InstaLay 65 resilient layer system:

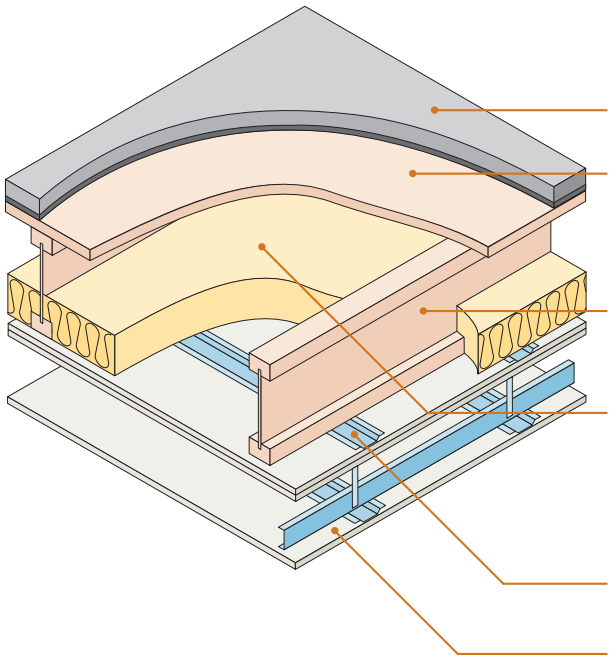
Telephone: 0118 932 8811 **E-mail:** sales@instafloor.co.uk

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

Separating Floor – Timber I-Joists E-FT-5

Cellecta® ScreedBoard® 28 on timber sub-floor ■
Timber I-Joists ■
Use with timber frame walls only ■



Floating floor	*Cellecta*® ScreedBoard® 28
Floor decking	18mm thick (min) wood based board, density 600 kg/m³ (min)
Joists	235mm (min) timber I-joist
Absorbent material	100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10–36 kg/m³) or *Cellecta*® MICRO 50 between joists
Resilient bar	See section 5
Ceiling	See section 5 for ceiling treatment

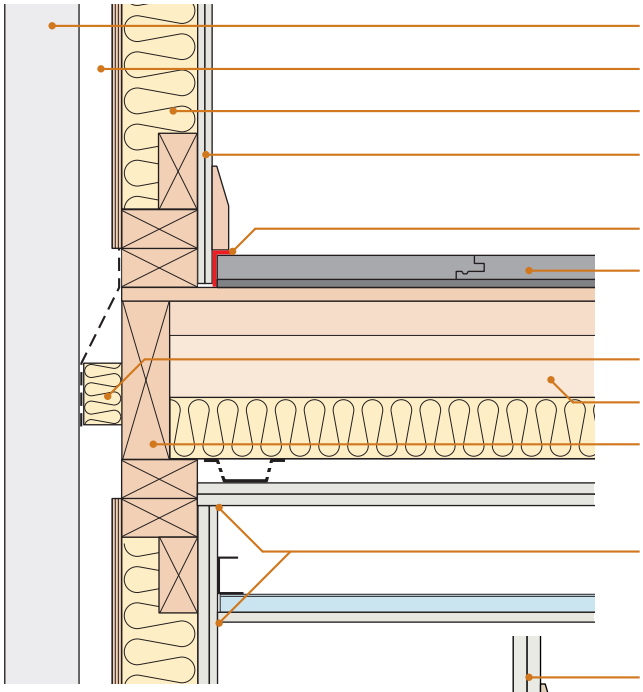
Note: Structural framing details may vary slightly between different manufacturers and this is permitted, however, all dimension specifications within this Robust Detail must be adhered to.

Robust Details Limited can only accept registration of this floor once the builder agrees to receive training from *Cellecta*® on the installation. Please contact Robust Details Limited for further information.

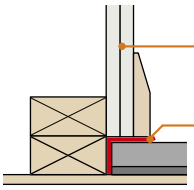
DO

- Lay quilt (min 100mm thick) or *Cellecta*® MICRO 50 between all joists, including doubled up timber I-joists, ensuring no gaps remain
- Apply *Cellecta*® Pro Adhesive to all *Cellecta*® ScreedBoard® 28 decking joints
- Install *Cellecta*® YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle around the perimeter of the *Cellecta*® ScreedBoard® 28 to isolate floor from walls and skirtings
- Ensure resilient ceiling bars are fixed at right angles to the joists
- Ensure ceiling treatment is fixed correctly (see section 5)
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers
- Refer to Appendix A

1. External (flanking) wall junction



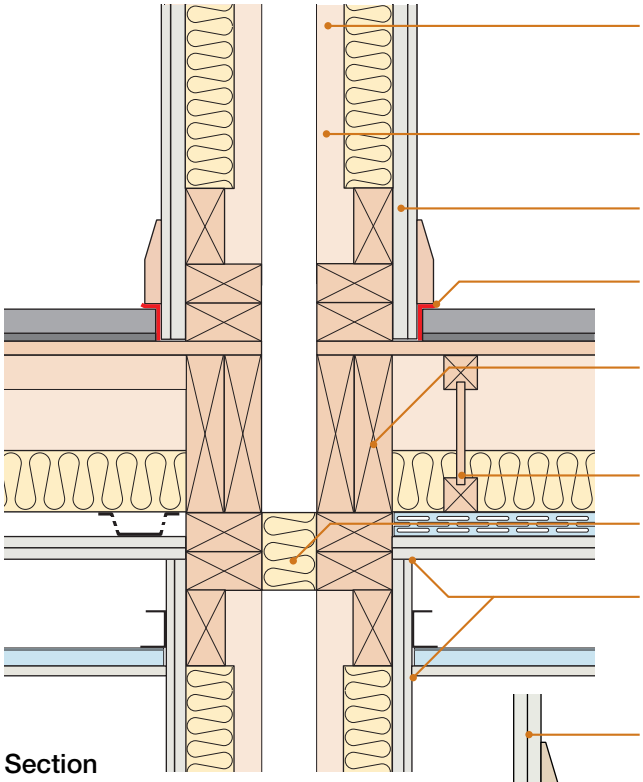
Section



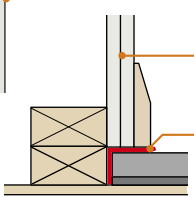
Alternative detail

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Mineral wool insulation 10 kg/m³ (min)
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Joists may span in either direction
- Close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking or continuous header joist where joists are at right angles to the wall
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

2. Separating wall junction



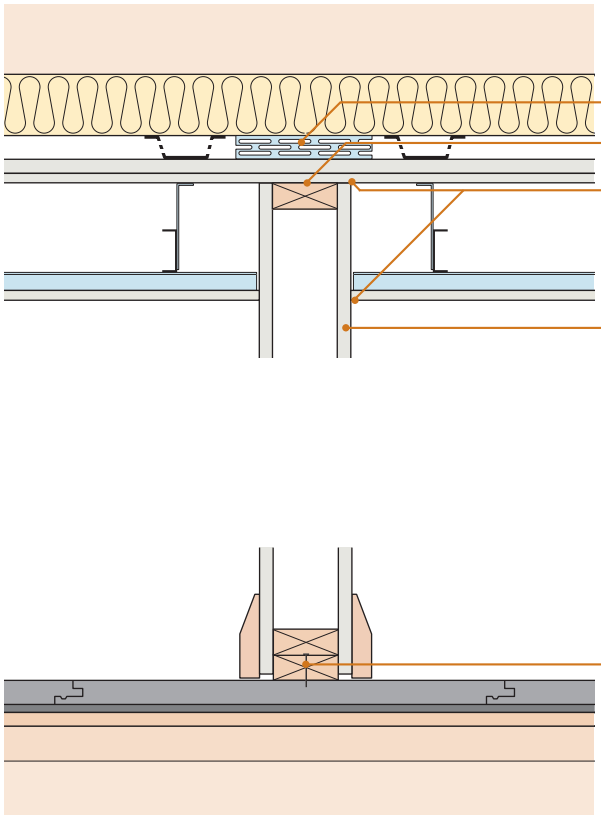
Section



Alternative detail

- If using robustdetails® for wall - refer to Table 3b in introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall
- If using wall requiring pre-completion testing - seek specialist advice
- Two layers gypsum-based board total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m² both sides
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- Close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking or continuous header joist where joists are at right angles to the wall
- Joists may span in either direction
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

3. Internal wall junction (non loadbearing)



Resilient bar nogging

Headplate fixed to resilient bar nogging

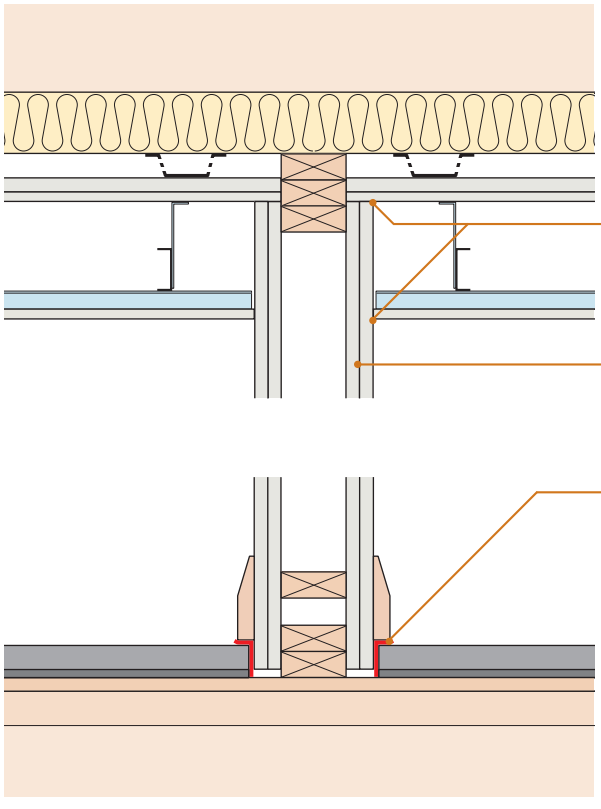
Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Where required, internal wall to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Non loadbearing partitions fixed at the head-plate to the primary ceiling should be lined with gypsum based board within the suspended ceiling void. Alternatively partitions may terminate at the completed soffit of the secondary ceiling. Attention is drawn to Building Regulations Requirements B1 and B3

Ensure fixings do not penetrate the resilient layer

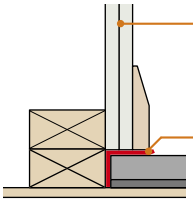
4. Internal wall junction (loadbearing)



Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Where required, internal wall to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle



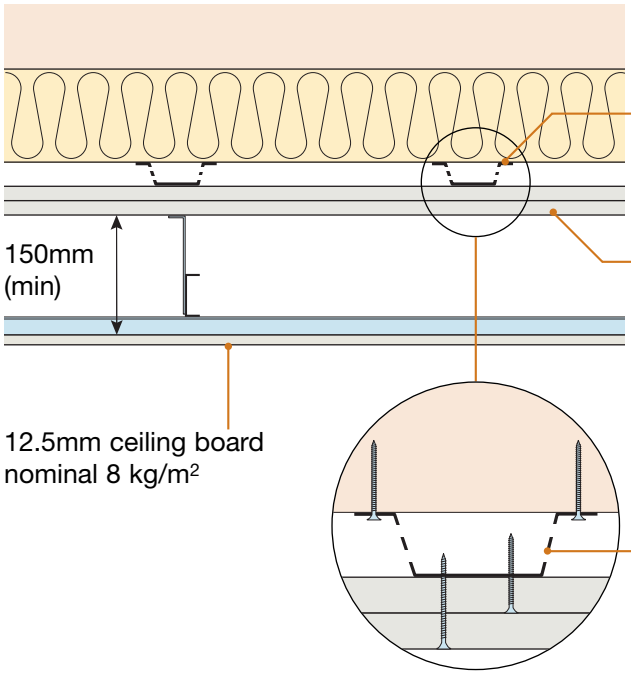
Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

Alternative detail

5. Ceiling treatment for E-FT-5

- The maximum load on resilient bars should not exceed that specified in the manufacturer's instructions
- Ensure ceiling layers have staggered joints.
- Services must not puncture ceiling linings (except cables, which should be sealed around with flexible sealant)



Cellecta® HP30 30mm deep metal resilient bar fixed perpendicular to floor joists at 600mm (max) centres

Two layers of 15mm gypsum-based boards (nominal 12.5 kg/m² each)

Cellecta® HP30 30mm resilient bar

CEILING BOARD FIXINGS MUST NOT PENETRATE OR TOUCH JOISTS

Ceiling treatment

Cellecta® HP30 resilient bar fixed perpendicular to floor joists at 600mm (max) centres.

Alternative resilient bars must be a minimum of 27mm deep and achieve a minimum laboratory performance of rdΔRw+Ctr=17dB and rdΔLw=16dB) - see Appendix E

Two layers of gypsum-based boards composed of 15mm (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 25mm screws and second layer of 15mm gypsum-based board (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws.

Secondary ceiling formed below 150mm void with 12.5mm (min) gypsum based board (nominal 8 kg/m²)

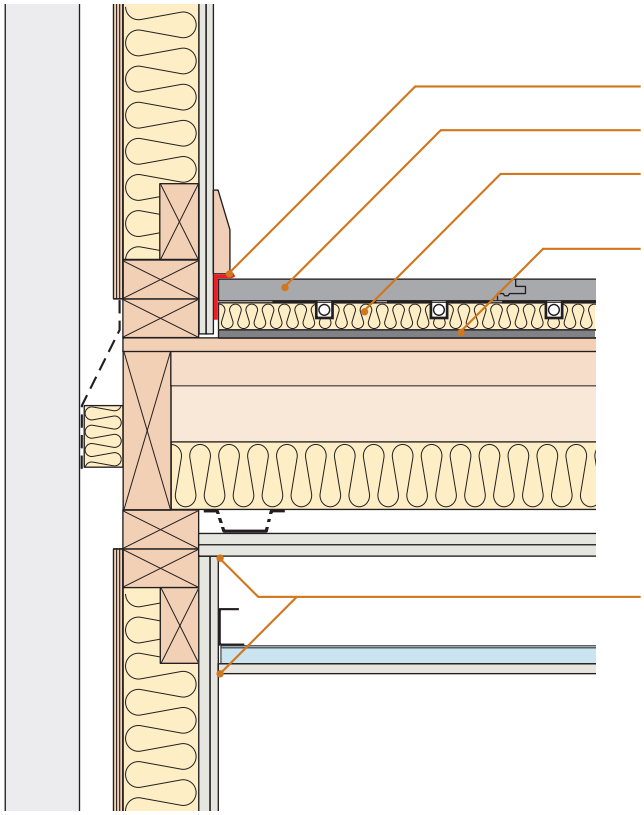
Downlighters and recessed lighting

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the second ceiling:

- in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- at no more than one light per 2m² of ceiling area in each room unless the use of a greater density of light fittings is supported by testing undertaken in accordance with Appendix F
- at centres not less than 0.75m
- into openings not exceeding 100mm diameter or 100x100mm

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

6. Underfloor heating systems below ScreedBoard®



Cellecta® Mojave® M1-8, M2-8 or M3-8 system; or use the following components:

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

20mm ScreedBoard® 20

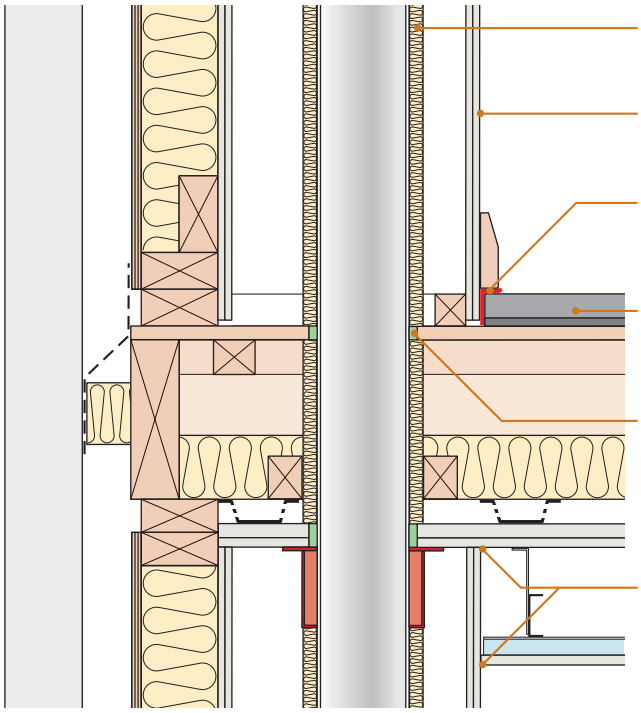
25mm (min) extruded polystyrene panel with underfloor heating pipes

8mm *Cellecta*® FIBRE*fon*® 8 resilient layer

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Section

7. Services – pipes through separating floor



25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (10-36 kg/m^3) around pipe

Pipe boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal 16 kg/m^2

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

ScreedBoard® 28

All voids around pipe sealed

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Section

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Has training been received from *Cellecta*?			
2.	Are timber I-joists minimum 235mm deep?			
3.	Is sub-deck minimum 18mm, 600 kg/m^3?			
4.	Are YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angles installed correctly?			
5.	Has the ScreedBoard® 28 floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?			
6.	Where underfloor heating is used, is FIBRE*fon*® 8 installed in addition to the ScreedBoard® 20?			
7.	Are resilient bars *Cellecta*® HP30 or min. 27mm deep alternative with laboratory comparative test? (See Section 5)			
8.	Has the specified quilt been fitted between the joists?			
9.	Are the ceiling treatments fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws, such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?			
10.	Is secondary ceiling void minimum 150mm?			
11.	Are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
12.	Are vertical service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal mass per unit area of 16 kg/m^2?			
13.	Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from *Cellecta*®, manufacturer of ScreedBoard® 28 system:

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

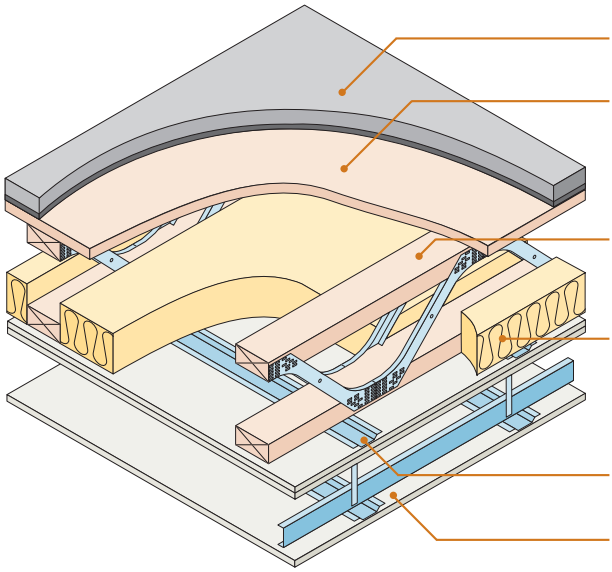
Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

® UK registered trade mark no. 2291665

Separating Floor – Metal Web Joists E-FT-6

Cellecta® ScreedBoard® 28 on timber sub-floor ■
Timber flange and metal web joists ■
Use with timber frame walls only ■



Floating floor	*Cellecta*® ScreedBoard® 28
Floor decking	18mm thick (min) wood based board, density min 600 kg/m³
Joists	253mm (min) metal web joists (see joist type below)
Absorbent material	100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10–36 kg/m³) between joists
Resilient bar	See section 9
Ceiling	See section 9 for suitable ceiling treatment

Joist type

IMPORTANT

Only the following metal web joists may be used in E-FT-6:

- MiTek Posi-Joist
- WOLF easi-joist
- ITW Gang-Nail Ecojoist
- ITW Alpine SpaceJoist

Notes:

Although single header and sole plates are indicated, increasing the number of header and sole plates would be acceptable, however, all dimension specifications within this Robust Detail must be adhered to.

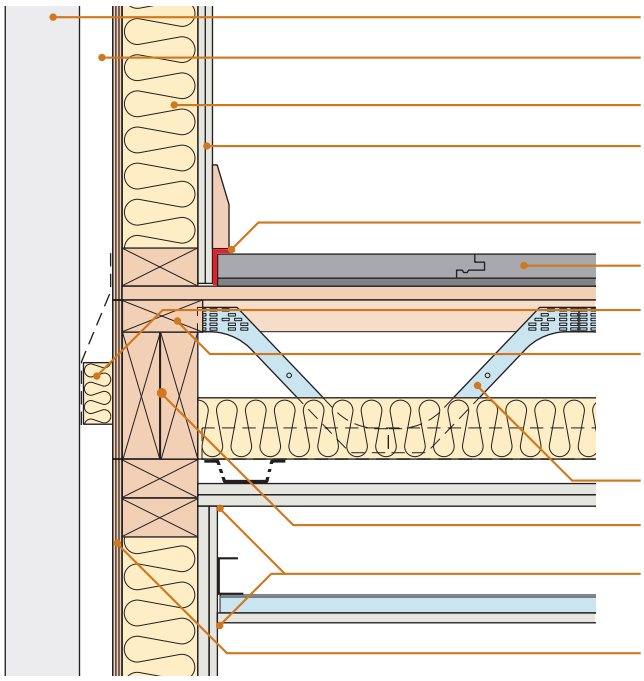
Metal web joists can be **top chord/flange** supported or **fully built-in** and supported on the panel and this is permitted, however, all dimension specifications within this Robust Detail must be adhered to.

Robust Details Limited can only accept registration of this floor once the builder agrees to receive training from *Cellecta*® on the installation. Please contact Robust Details Limited for further information.

DO

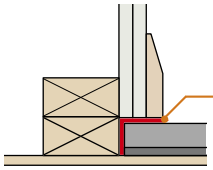
- Ensure correct metal web joists are being used (see joist type)
- Lay quilt (min 100mm thick) between joists ensuring no gaps remain
- Apply *Cellecta*® Pro Adhesive to all ScreedBoard® 28 decking joints
- Install *Cellecta*® YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle around the perimeter of the ScreedBoard® 28 to isolate floor from walls and skirtings
- Ensure resilient ceiling bars are fixed at right angles to the joists
- Ensure timber floor ceiling treatment is fixed correctly (see section 9)
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers
- Refer to Appendix A

1. External (flanking) wall junction (top chord supported)



- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Mineral wool insulation 10 kg/m³ (min)
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges of joists built into frame to support floor (Bottom chord not built into frame)
- Joists may span in either direction
- Ring beams packed to stud width
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Site fixed sheathing board for depth of floor

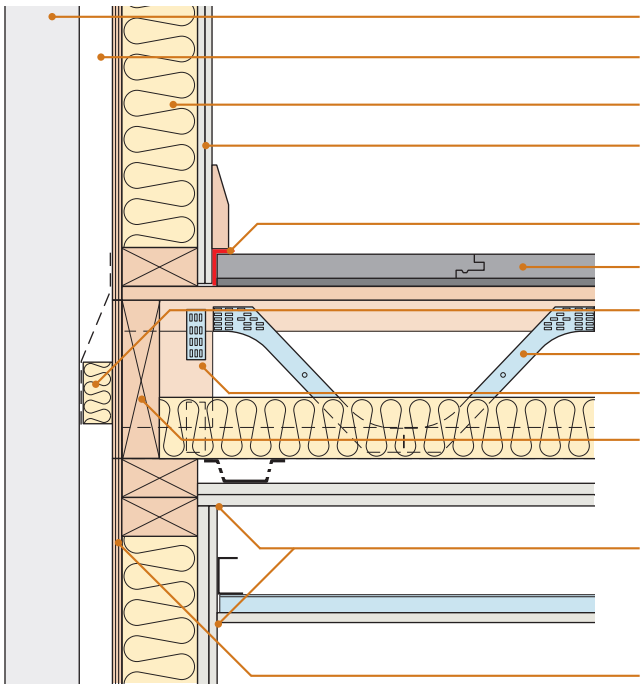
Section



- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

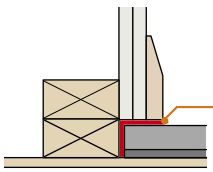
Alternative detail

2. External (flanking) wall junction (fully built-in)



- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Mineral wool insulation 10 kg/m³ (min)
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Joists may span in either direction
- Trimmable blocking to end of joist
- Close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking or continuous header joist where joists are at right angles to the wall
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Site fixed sheathing board for depth of floor

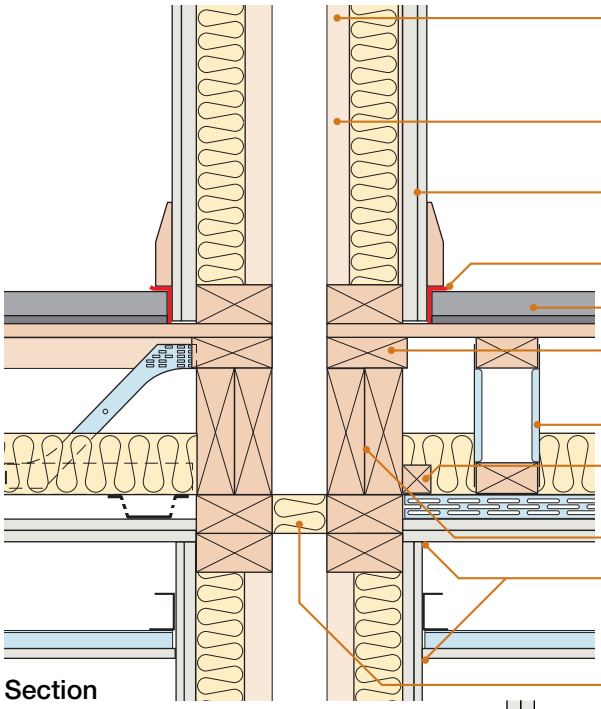
Section



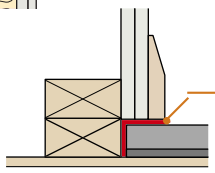
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

Alternative detail

3. Separating wall junction (top chord supported)



Section



Alternative detail

If using robustdetails® for wall - refer to Table 3b in introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall

If using wall requiring pre-completion testing - seek specialist advice

Two layers gypsum-based board total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m² both sides

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

ScreedBoard® 28

Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges of joists

Joists may span in either direction

Softwood timber nogging for resilient bar support (leave a small gap at end of resilient bar)

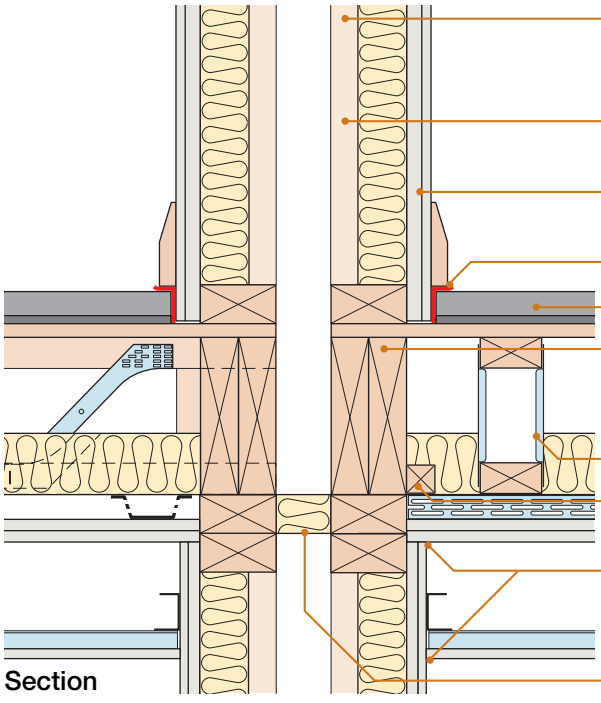
Ring beams packed to stud width

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

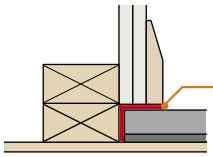
Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

4. Separating wall junction (fully built-in)



Section



Alternative detail

If using robustdetails® for wall - refer to Table 3b in introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall

If using wall requiring pre-completion testing - seek specialist advice

Two layers gypsum-based board total nominal mass per unit area 22 kg/m² both sides

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

ScreedBoard® 28

Close spaces between floor joists with full depth timber blocking or continuous header joist where joists are at right angles to the wall

Joists may span in either direction

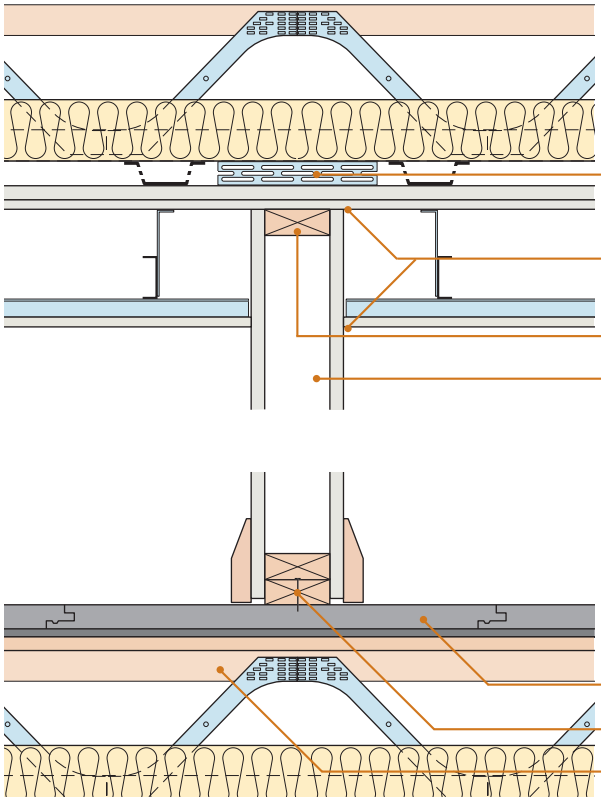
Softwood timber nogging for resilient bar support (leave a small gap at end of resilient bar)

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

5. Non loadbearing internal wall perpendicular to joists



Resilient bar nogging

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Headplate fixed to resilient bar nogging through ceiling

Where required internal wall to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

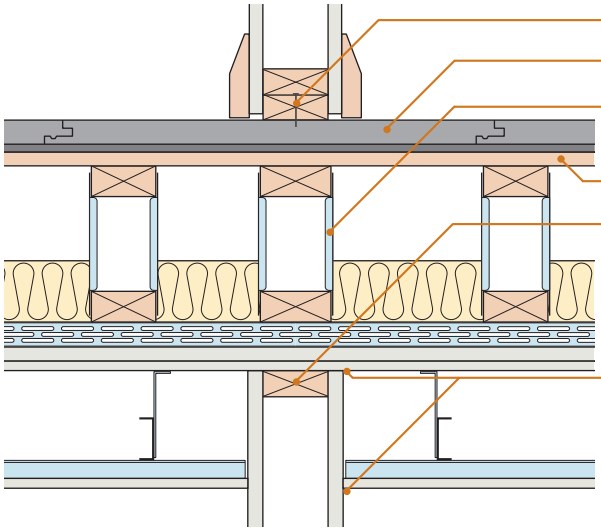
Non loadbearing partitions fixed at the head-plate to the primary ceiling should be lined with gypsum based board within the suspended ceiling void. Alternatively partitions may terminate at the completed soffit of the secondary ceiling. Attention is drawn to Building Regulations Requirements B1 and B3

ScreedBoard® 28

Ensure fixings do not penetrate the resilient layer

Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)

6. Non loadbearing internal wall parallel to joists



Ensure fixings do not penetrate the resilient layer

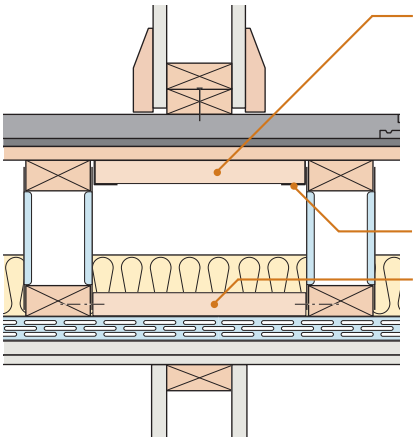
ScreedBoard® 28

Extra metal web joist (see joist type, page 1) under internal wall

Floor decking

Headplate fixed to resilient bar through ceiling

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant



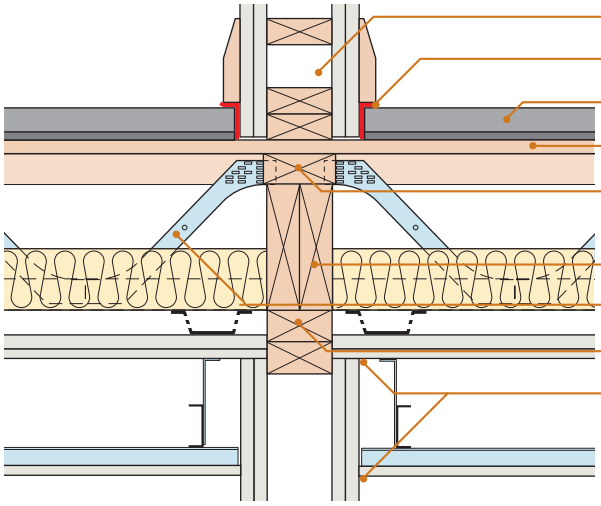
89 x 38mm (min) noggings hung on Z Clips at each end at 600mm c/c (max)

Z Clip

Partition head noggings at 400mm c/c to support resilient bar

Alternative detail

7. Loadbearing internal wall perpendicular to joists

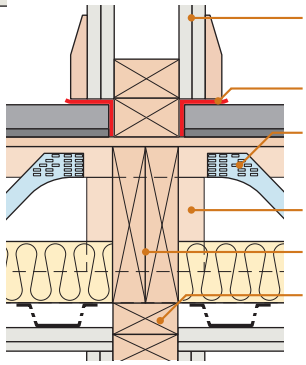


- Internal loadbearing wall
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Floor decking
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges where required
- Internal wall beams
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Note:

Main detail shows top chord/flange supported

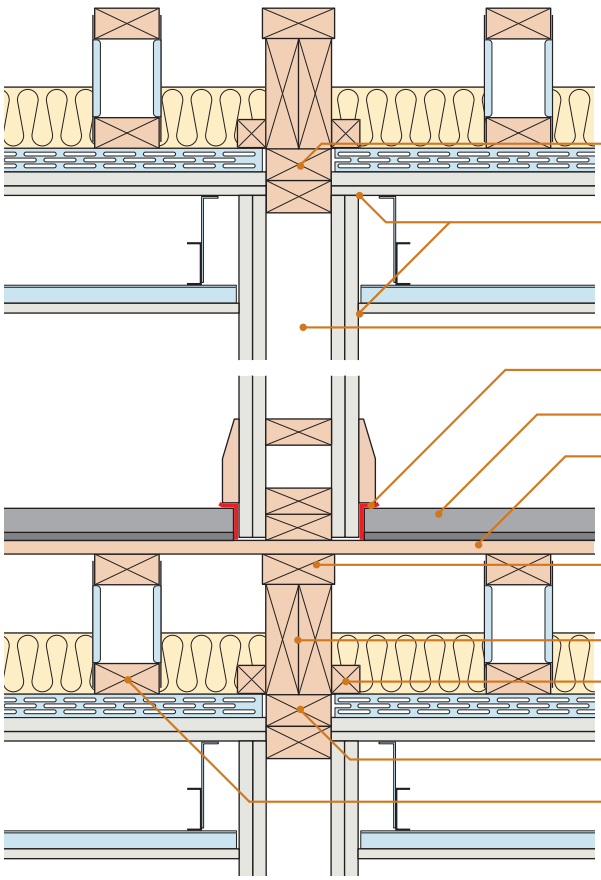
Alternative detail shows bottom chord supported



- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m^2 each layer
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)
- Timber blocking to joist
- Internal wall beams
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams

Alternative detail

8. Loadbearing internal wall parallel to joists

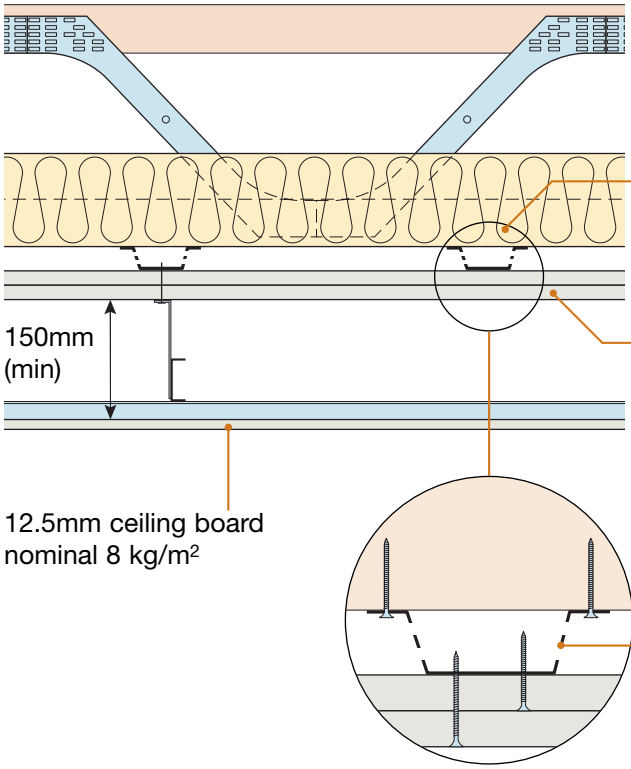


- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Internal loadbearing wall
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Floor decking
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges where required
- Internal wall beams
- Softwood timber noggings for resilient bar support (leave a small gap at end of resilient bar)
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)

Note: Detail shows top chord/flange supported

9. Ceiling treatment for E-FT-6

- The maximum load on resilient bars should not exceed that specified in the manufacturer's instructions
- Ensure ceiling layers have staggered joints.
- Services must not puncture ceiling linings (except cables, which should be sealed around with flexible sealant)



Cellecta® HP30 30mm deep metal resilient bar fixed perpendicular to floor joists at 600mm (max) centres

Two layers of 15mm gypsum-based boards (nominal 12.5 kg/m² each)

Cellecta® HP30 30mm resilient bar

CEILING BOARD FIXINGS MUST NOT PENETRATE OR TOUCH JOISTS

Ceiling treatment

Cellecta® HP30 resilient bar fixed perpendicular to floor joists at 600mm (max) centres.

Alternative resilient bars must be a minimum of 27mm deep and achieve a minimum laboratory performance of rdΔRw+Ctr=17dB and rdΔLw=16dB) - see Appendix E

Two layers of gypsum-based boards composed of 15mm (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 25mm screws and second layer of 15mm gypsum-based board (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws.

Secondary ceiling formed below 150mm void with 12.5mm (min) gypsum based board (nominal 8 kg/m²)

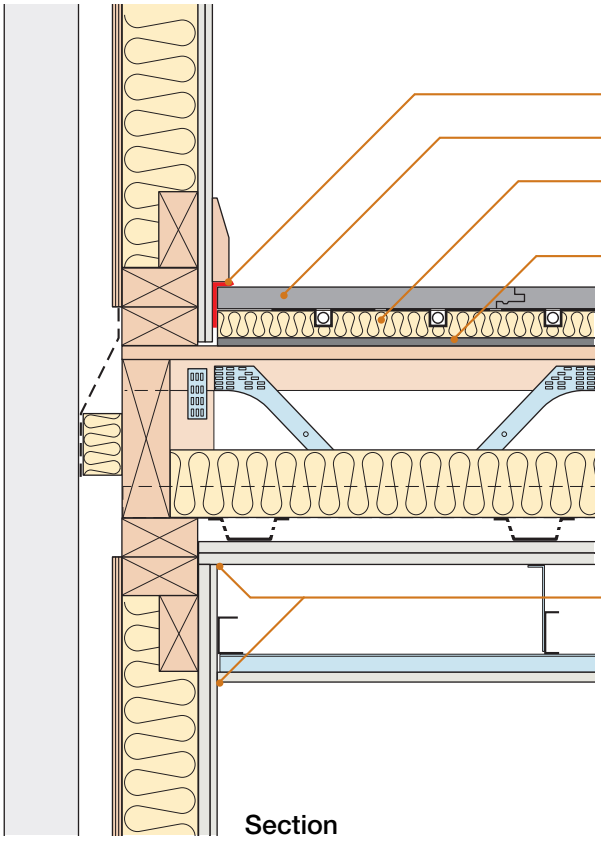
Downlighters and recessed lighting

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the second ceiling:

- in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- at no more than one light per 2m² of ceiling area in each room unless the use of a greater density of light fittings is supported by testing undertaken in accordance with Appendix F
- at centres not less than 0.75m
- into openings not exceeding 100mm diameter or 100x100mm

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

10. Underfloor heating systems below ScreedBoard®



Cellecta® Mojave® M1-8, M2-8 or M3-8 system; or use the following components:

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

20mm ScreedBoard® 20

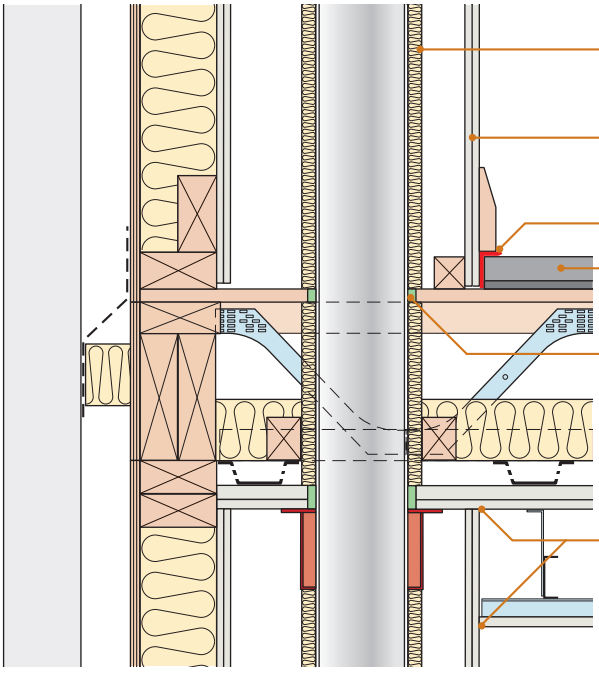
25mm (min) extruded polystyrene panel with underfloor heating pipes

8mm *Cellecta*® FIBRE*fon*® 8 resilient layer

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Section

11. Services – pipes through separating floor



25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (10-36 kg/m^3) around pipe

Pipe boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board, combined nominal 16 kg/m^2

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

ScreedBoard® 28

All voids around pipe sealed

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Section

Sketch shows top chord supported external (flanking) wall junction detail, for fully built-in arrangement see section 2

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Has training been received from *Cellecta*?			
2.	Are correct metal web joists being used (see page 1 of Robust Detail)?			
3.	Which of the permitted metal web joist types are being used?			
4.	Are joists at least 253mm deep?			
5.	Are YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angles installed correctly?			
6.	Has the ScreedBoard® 28 floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?			
7.	Where underfloor heating is used, is FIBRE*fon*® 8 installed in addition to the ScreedBoard® 20?			
8.	Are resilient bars *Cellecta*® HP30 or min. 27mm deep alternative with laboratory comparative test? (See Section 9)			
9.	Has quilt (min 100mm thick) been fitted between the joists			
10.	Are the ceiling treatments fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws, such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?			
11.	Is secondary ceiling void minimum 150mm?			
12.	Are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
13.	Are vertical service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal mass per unit area of 16 kg/m^2?			
14.	Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from *Cellecta*®, manufacturer of ScreedBoard® 28 system:

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

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

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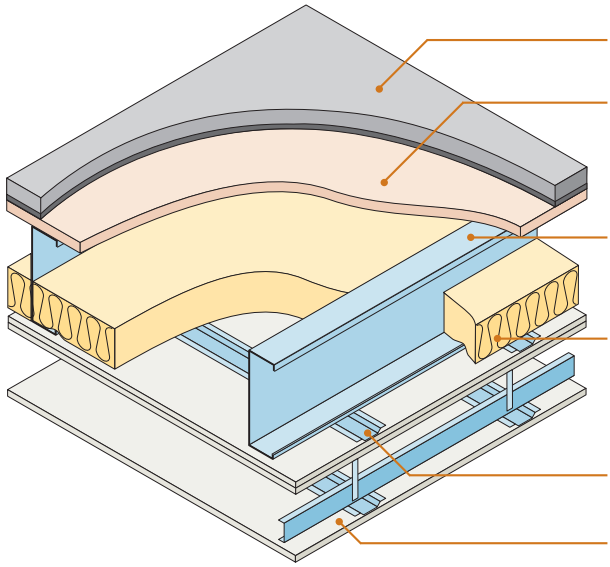
Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 on timber sub-floor ■
Use with lightweight metal frame walls only ■



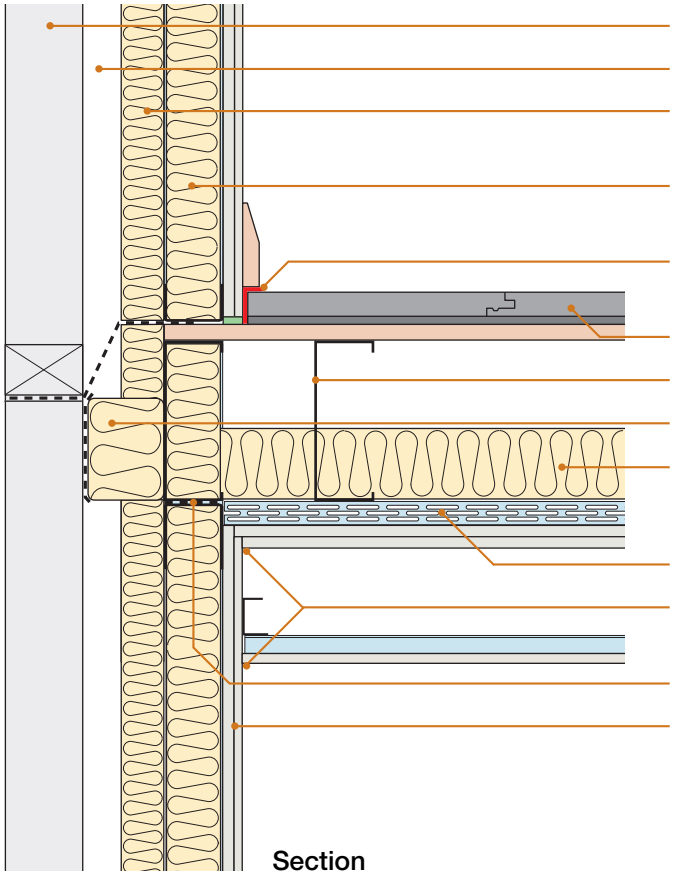
Floating floor	*Cellecta* ScreedBoard® 28
Floor decking	18mm thick (min) wood based board, density 600 kg/m³ (min)
Joists	254mm (min) deep metal joists
Absorbent material	100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10-36 kg/m³) between joists
Resilient bar	See section 4
Ceiling	See section 4 for suitable ceiling treatment

DO

- Lay quilt (min 100mm thick) between all joists, including doubled up joists, ensuring no gaps remain
- Apply *Cellecta* Pro Adhesive to all ScreedBoard® 28 decking joints
- Install YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle around the perimeter of the ScreedBoard® 28 to isolate floor from walls and skirtings
- Ensure resilient ceiling bars are fixed at right angles to the joists
- Ensure ceiling treatment is fixed correctly (see section 4)
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers
- Refer to Appendix A

E-FS-3 Separating Floor – Metal Joists

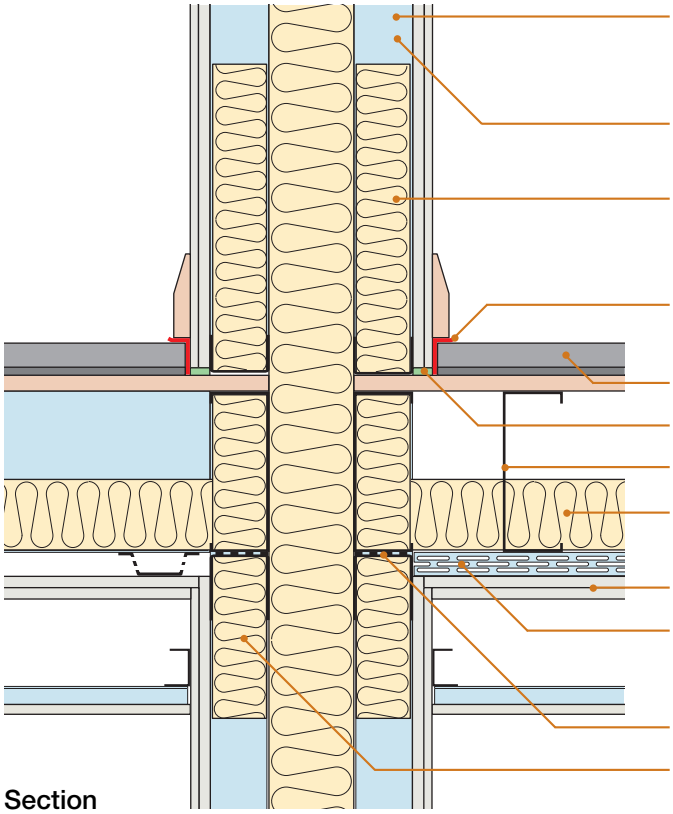
1. External (flanking) wall junction – masonry outer leaf



Section

- Masonry outer leaf (min 100mm thick)
- 50mm (min) cavity
- 55mm (min) rigid insulation board (not required if using Fusion Thermashield)
- Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs or use Fusion Thermashield
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle installed at perimeter and turned under skirting board
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Joists may span in either direction
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- 100mm mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³ (min)
- *Cellecta* HP30 resilient bar
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- 2mm resilient strip on top of wall panels
- Two layers gypsum-based board fixed to external steel frame nominal 25 kg/m² combined. Or if using Fusion Thermashield, this can be replaced with two layers gypsum-based board nominal 17.5 kg/m² combined, spaced off frame by min 25mm resilient bar or min 38mm batten

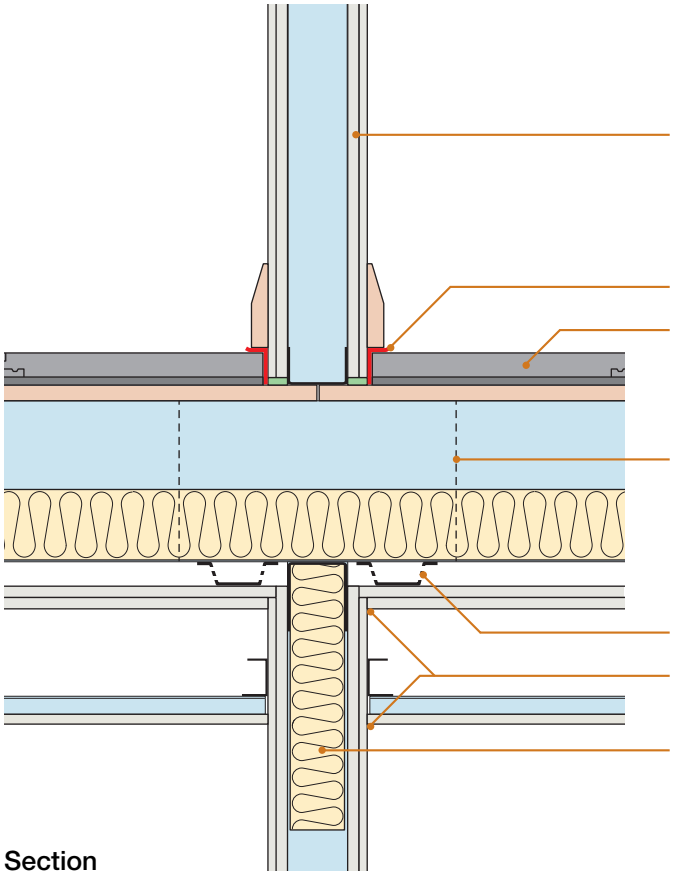
2. Separating wall junction



Section

- If using robustdetails® for wall - refer to Table 3c in Introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall
- If using wall requiring pre-completion testing - seek specialist advice
- Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs to 600mm (min) above bottom rail of steel frame
- YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle installed at perimeter and turned under skirting board
- ScreedBoard® 28
- Flexible acoustic sealant below plasterboard
- 254mm (min) deep metal joists
- 100mm mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³ (min)
- Ceiling treatment (see section 4)
- Resilient bar below joists at 600mm (max) centres fixed through joist flange to manufacturer's detail
- 2mm resilient strip on top of wall panels
- Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs to 600mm (min) below decking level

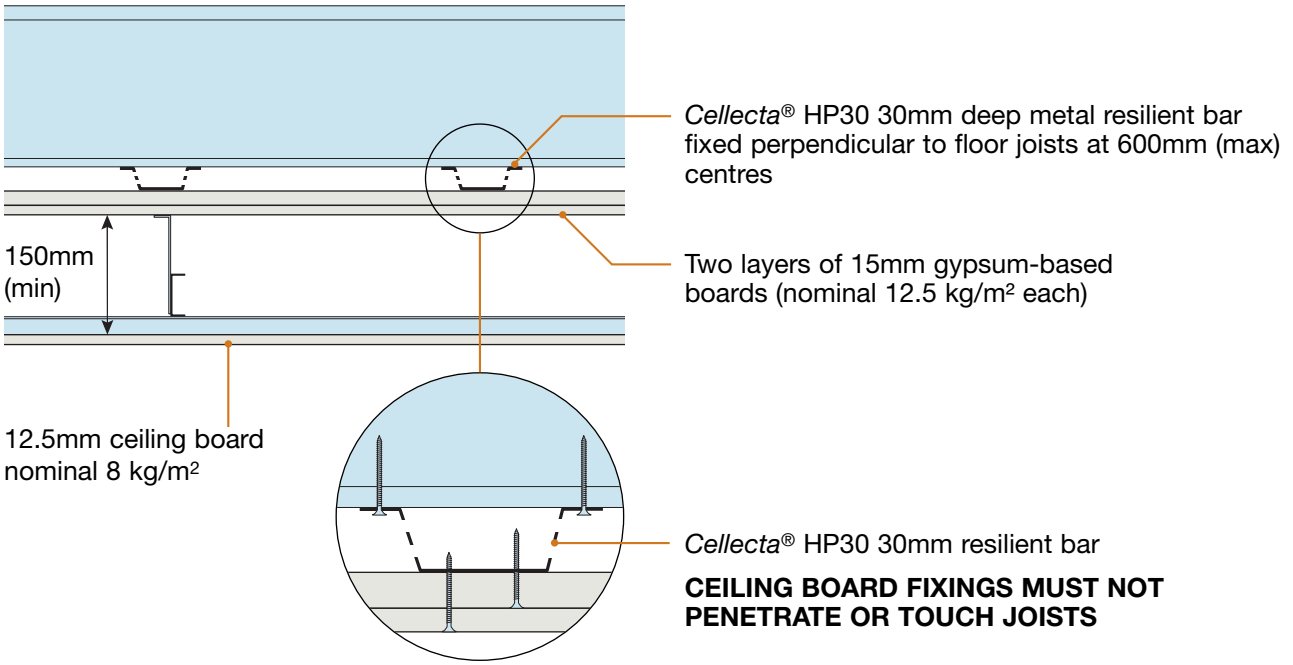
3. Internal wall junction



Section

4. Ceiling treatment for E-FS-3

- The maximum load on resilient bars should not exceed that specified in the manufacturer's instructions
- Ensure ceiling layers have staggered joints.
- Services must not puncture ceiling linings (except cables, which should be sealed around with flexible sealant)



Ceiling treatment

Cellecta® HP30 resilient bar fixed perpendicular to floor joists at 600mm (max) centres.

Alternative resilient bars must be a minimum of 27mm deep and achieve a minimum laboratory performance of rdΔRw+Ctr=17dB and rdΔLw=16dB) - see Appendix E

Two layers of gypsum-based boards composed of 15mm (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 25mm screws and second layer of 15mm gypsum-based board (nominal 12.5 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws.

Secondary ceiling formed below 150mm void with 12.5mm (min) gypsum based board (nominal 8 kg/m²)

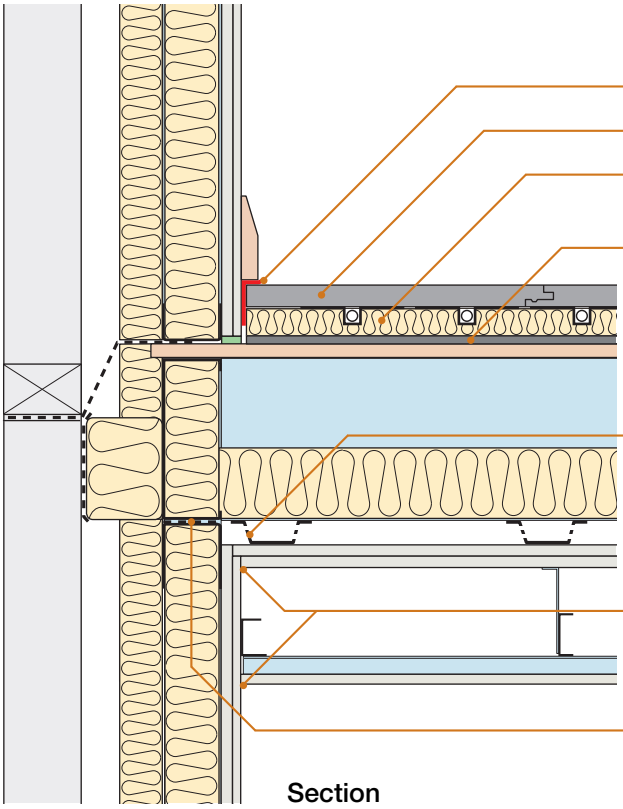
Downlighters and recessed lighting

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the second ceiling:

- in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- at no more than one light per 2m² of ceiling area in each room unless the use of a greater density of light fittings is supported by testing undertaken in accordance with Appendix F
- at centres not less than 0.75m
- into openings not exceeding 100mm diameter or 100x100mm

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

5. Underfloor heating systems below ScreedBoard®



Section

Cellecta® Mojave® M1-8, M2-8 or M3-8 system; or use the following components:

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle

20mm ScreedBoard® 20

25mm (min) extruded polystyrene panel with underfloor heating pipes

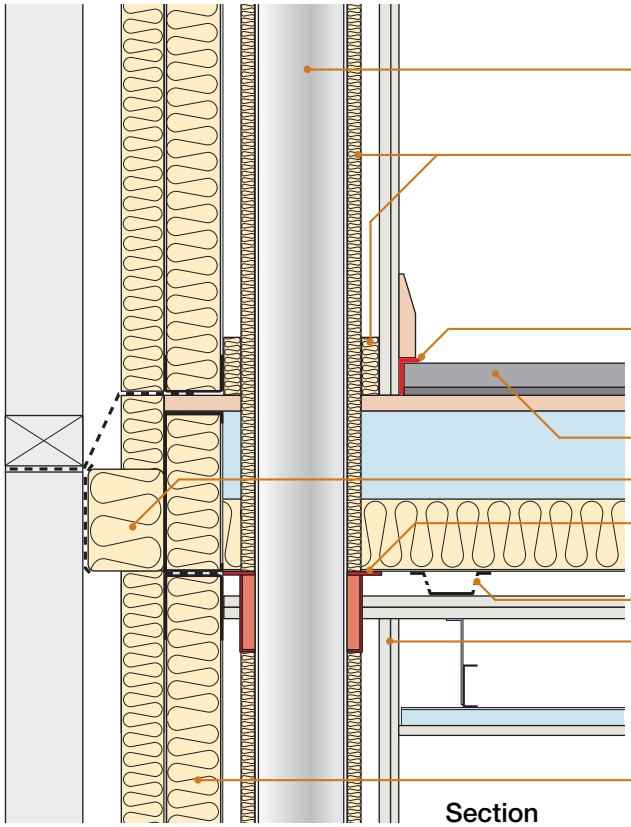
8mm *Cellecta*® FIBRE*fon*® 8 resilient layer

Cellecta HP30 resilient bar

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

2mm resilient strip on top of wall panels

6. Services – pipes through separating floor



Section

Service pipe

25mm mineral fibre quilt insulation (10-36 kg/m^3) installed around the complete perimeter of the service pipe. Where the service pipe penetrates the separating floor, all voids are to be packed with insulation quilt

YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angle installed at perimeter and turned under skirting board

ScreedBoard® 28

Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

Proprietary fire collar fitted around pipe and fixed to underside of steel joists

Cellecta HP30 resilient bar

2 layers of gypsum-based board nominal 16 kg/m^2 combined fixed to 45mm metal frame stud forming duct. Joints to be staggered and taped

Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m^3, between studs

CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:

Site:

Plot: Site manager/supervisor:

Ref.	Item	Yes (✔)	No (✔)	Inspected (initials & date)
1.	Are metal joists minimum 254mm deep?			
2.	Is sub-deck minimum 18mm, 600 kg/m³?			
3.	Are YELO*fon*® FS50 flanking angles installed correctly?			
4.	Has the ScreedBoard® 28 floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?			
5.	Where underfloor heating is used, is FIBRE*fon*® 8 installed in addition to the ScreedBoard® 20?			
6.	Are resilient bars *Cellecta*® HP30 or min. 27mm deep alternative with laboratory comparative test? (See Section 4)			
7.	Has quilt (min 100mm thick) been fitted between the joists?			
8.	Has ceiling system been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?			
9.	Are the ceiling treatments fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws, such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?			
10.	Is secondary ceiling void minimum 150mm?			
11.	Are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?			
12.	Are vertical service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal mass per unit area of 16 kg/m²?			
13.	Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?			

Contact details for technical assistance from *Cellecta*, manufacturer of ScreedBoard® 28 system:

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

Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature . . . . . .

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