Dear Colleague,

Thank you for downloading the March update – the first one of the new decade.

This update includes a new robustdetails® separating floor type: **E-FC-19** uses precast concrete planks with Cellecta's RUBBERfon® Impact 6 resilient layer system underneath a minimum 65mm cement:sand screed.

Staying with separating floors, an FFT2 option using resilient cradles and battens has been added to the generic I-joist E-FT-1; and to the generic metal-web joist E-FT-3. Also, the proprietary E-FT-5 floor, using ScreedBoard® 28 can now be specified with 235mm deep I-joists, provided a second ceiling is fitted – the original minimum 240mm I-joists must still be used where there is no second ceiling.

**Please update your October 2019, 4th Edition Handbook as follows:**

1. Remove and replace all pages of the Introduction.
4. Remove and replace page 1/2 and page 5/6 of E-FC-18.
5. Remove and replace all pages of E-FC-19.
7. Remove and replace page 7/8 of Appendix A2.

Yours sincerely

John Thompson
Chief Executive,
Robust Details Limited
# Changes to the fourth edition following March 2020 update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>New floor type, E-FC-19 added.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Table 3a</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>New floor type, E-FC-19 added with valid combinations.</td>
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<td>Table 5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>New floor type, E-FC-19 added with relevant note.</td>
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<td>Table 6b</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>New floor type, E-FC-19 added with valid combinations.</td>
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<td>Table 7</td>
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<td>New floor type, E-FC-19 added with valid combinations.</td>
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<td><strong>Separating Wall – Masonry</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asterisks and footnote added advising RD35 no longer manufactured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-14</td>
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<td>Asterisks and footnote added advising RD35 no longer manufactured.</td>
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<td>E-WM-15</td>
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<td>Asterisks and footnote added advising RD35 no longer manufactured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diagram added showing how to form the head detail in a stepped terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>Pages renumbered.</td>
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<td><strong>Separating Floor – Concrete</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FC-18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Collecta RUBBERfor® Impact 6 system added as an option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-19</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>New Robust Detail added – Collecta RUBBERfor® Impact 6 system and floating screed.</td>
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<td><strong>Separating Floor – Timber</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FT-1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>FFT2 cradle systems added as an option.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Section 7 moved from previous page.</td>
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<td>E-FT-5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>FFT2 cradle systems added as an option.</td>
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<td>Section 11 moved from previous page.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix A2</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diagram added showing how to form the head detail in a stepped terrace.</td>
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<td>Gypsum board weights added under item j.</td>
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</table>
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
Chalkdell Drive
Shenley Wood
Milton Keynes
MK5 6LB

Telephone: 03300 882140 - Technical
03300 882141 - General

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.

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<td>Concrete floors</td>
<td>E-FC-1</td>
<td>E-FC-2</td>
<td>E-FC-4</td>
<td>E-FC-5</td>
<td>E-FC-6</td>
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<td>E-FC-11</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber walls</td>
<td>E-WT-1</td>
<td>E-WT-2</td>
<td>E-WT-4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber floors</td>
<td>E-FT-1</td>
<td>E-FT-2</td>
<td>E-FT-3</td>
<td>E-FT-5</td>
<td>E-FT-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steel floors</td>
<td>E-FS-1</td>
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</tbody>
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Note:
Refer to Tables 3a, 3b and 3c in the Introduction for valid combinations of the Robust Details walls and floors.
### Table 1 – Separating walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-1</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-2</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-3</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-4</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-5</td>
<td>masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-6</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-7</td>
<td>Suspended from further registrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-8</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-9</td>
<td>masonry – solid dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-10</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete thin joint blockwork with specified wall ties (render and gypsum-based board finish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-11</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-12</td>
<td>masonry – Plasmor “Agilita Ultima” lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-13</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete thin joint - untied blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-14</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-15</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain - Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-16</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-17</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain-Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-18</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-19</td>
<td>masonry – dense or lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity and MONARFLOOR® BRIDGESTOP® system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-20</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-21</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-22</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-23</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) 100mm min cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-24</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-25</td>
<td>masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-26</td>
<td>masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-27</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-28</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with minimum 100mm cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-29</td>
<td>masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 75mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-30</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with 100mm min cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-31</td>
<td>masonry – H+H – Celcon Elements (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-32</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-33</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Superwhite 34 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See over for timber and steel frame walls
# Introduction

## List of Robust Details

### Table 1 (continued) – Separating walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-1</td>
<td>timber frame – without sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-2</td>
<td>timber frame – with sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-3</td>
<td>timber frame – Elecoframe prefabricated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-4</td>
<td>timber frame – Excel Industries Warmcell 500 insulation - with sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-1</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-2</td>
<td>steel frame – British Gypsum Gypwall QUIET IWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-3</td>
<td>steel frame – modular steel frame housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-4</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame - 250mm between linings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-5</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Introduction

### List of Robust Details

Table 2 – Separating floors

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-1</td>
<td>precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-2</td>
<td>in-situ concrete slab and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-3</td>
<td>Suspended from further registrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-4</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-5</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Cellecta Yelofon HD10+ system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-6</td>
<td>beam and block with concrete topping Regupol E48 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-7</td>
<td>beam and block with concrete topping and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-8</td>
<td>precast concrete plank with floating screed and bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-9</td>
<td>precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-10</td>
<td>in-situ concrete slab with Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-11</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Icopal-MONARFLOOR® Tranquil and floating screed</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FC-12</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base HP3 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-13</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and InstaCoustic InstaLay 65 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-14</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Code layer and floating screed</td>
</tr>
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<td>E-FC-15</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Regupol Quietlay layer and floating screed</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FC-16</td>
<td>precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber CC3 bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
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<td>E-FC-17</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Cellecta YELOfon® HD10+ system and floating screed and Cellecta ULTRA ceiling treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-18</td>
<td>in-situ concrete slab with floating screed or bonded resilient floor covering</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FC-19</td>
<td>precast concrete plank and Cellecta RUBBERfon Impact 6 system and floating screed</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-1</td>
<td>timber I-joists and floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-2</td>
<td>timber solid joists and floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-3</td>
<td>MiTek Posi-Joist, Prestoplan PresWeb, WOLF easi-joist, ITW Gang-Nail Ecojoist or ITW Alpine SpaceJoist metal web timber joist and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FT-4</td>
<td>timber Finnjoists with Finnforest Acoustic layer and Gyvlon screed</td>
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<td>E-FT-5</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on timber I-joists</td>
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<td>E-FT-6</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal web joists</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-7</td>
<td>timber I-joists and FFT80 floating floor treatment</td>
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<td>E-FT-8</td>
<td>timber solid joists and FFT80 floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FS-1</td>
<td>steel deck and in-situ concrete and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FS-2</td>
<td>UltraBEAM metal joists and floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FS-3</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal joists</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separating walls</th>
<th>E-FC-1</th>
<th>E-FC-15</th>
<th>E-FC-11</th>
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**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 robust® loadbearing masonry walls and floors with robust® 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 robust® separating wall;
- the external (flanking) wall construction above the separating floor meets the requirements on page 2 of the relevant robust® 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 robust® 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separating walls</th>
<th>Separating floors</th>
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<tr>
<td>E-WT-3</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-4</td>
<td>F</td>
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</table>

- **E-FT-1** ✓ W see note 1
- **E-FT-2** ✓ W see note 1
- **E-FT-3** F W see note 1
- **E-FT-4** F W see note 1

### Key for Table 3b

- **F** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **W** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **Note 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/m² (min), and a floating floor treatment must be provided to shield the base of the wall, as shown in the separating wall 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.
- **Note 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 3c – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in reinforced concrete and steel frame constructions

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<td>E-FS-2</td>
<td>E-FS-3</td>
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<td>E-WS-1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-2</td>
<td>✓ W see note 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WS-3</td>
<td>W W W see note 1</td>
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<td>E-WS-4</td>
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<td>E-WS-5</td>
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</table>

### Key for Table 3c

- **F** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **W** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **Note 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/m² (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.
- **Note 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.
Introduction

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

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

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<td>E-FS-3 W5</td>
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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.

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.
Introduction

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

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<th>BRIDGESTOP® system</th>
<th>Smartroof system</th>
<th>Wall Cap RDA2</th>
<th>RoofSpace I-Roof</th>
<th>Space4 system</th>
<th>Stewart Sigma® Panel</th>
<th>NYTROOF RAPID FIT SYSTEM</th>
<th>Nu-Span Spantherm</th>
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Key
1 When constructing these walls off raft foundations, the raft must have in situ concrete with 150mm minimum thickness.

See over for timber and steel frame walls
**Introduction**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Smartroof system</th>
<th>Kingspan TEK</th>
<th>Prestoplan</th>
<th>Wall Cap</th>
<th>RoofSpace I-Roof</th>
<th>Space4 system</th>
<th>Stewart Sigma® Panel</th>
<th>Lightweight external cladding systems</th>
<th>Nu-Span Spantherm</th>
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<td><strong>Timber walls</strong></td>
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## Introduction

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

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<tr>
<th>Concrete floors</th>
<th>BRIDGESTOP® system</th>
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| Timber floors | E-FT-1 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-2 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-3 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-4 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-5 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-6 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-7 | ✓ |
|               | E-FT-8 | ✓ |

| Steel-concrete and steel floors | E-FS-1 | ✓ |
|                                  | E-FS-2 | ✓ |
|                                  | E-FS-3 | ✓ |

Key

1 Applies only to loadbearing masonry constructions.
**Introduction**

Table 7 – Robust Detail separating floors which can be used together with alternative products contained in Appendix A3

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**Note:** The symbols ✓ indicate compatibility with the respective product.
Lightweight aggregate, or nominated hollow or cellular blocks

- 35mm (minimum) Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt*
- Gypsum-based board (nominal 9.8 kg/m²) on dabs

### Block density
- 1350 to 1600 kg/m³

### Wall ties
- Insulation retaining wall ties to Approved Document E ‘Tie type A’ (see Appendix A)

### Cavity width
- 75mm (min) leaf-to-leaf

### Block thickness
- 100mm (min), each leaf

### Wall finish
- Gypsum-based board (nominal 9.8 kg/m²) mounted on dabs

### Insulation
- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt*

### External (flanking) wall
- Masonry (both leaves) with 50mm (min) cavity – clear, fully filled or partially filled with insulation

### DO

- Keep cavity, insulation batts and wall ties 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
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Ensure all Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are tightly butted together and half cuts are made with a clean sharp knife
- Ensure that Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed against the same face of the cavity wall construction throughout
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* do not bridge the cavity
- 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
- Refer to Appendix A

### Hollow or Cellular Blocks

The Besblock Star Performer is the only block of this type currently accepted by Robust Details Limited for use as an alternative to solid blocks in E-WM-8.

Ensure Star Performer blocks are laid with the cells open to the lower mortar bed only.

The separating wall must not be constructed using a mix of the block types.

* Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt is no longer being manufactured
1. External (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation
- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

Inner leaf where there is no separating floor e.g. for houses
- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³) or aircrète block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³) or Besblock “Star Performer” block
- 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 or use Besblock “Star Performer” block
- If using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Tooth or tie walls together

2. Staggered external (flanking) wall junction

- 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 aircrète block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³) or Besblock “Star Performer” block
  - 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 or use Besblock “Star Performer” block
  - If using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

Tooth or tie walls together

Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in

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

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- 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
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 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 suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- 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. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable. 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.
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)

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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 horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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

* batt: blanket
9. Flue blocks built into separating wall

Ensure that mortar and debris does not collect on the insulation batts, to avoid a connection between the wall leaves.
See overleaf for checklist
**CHECKLIST** (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
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<td>Is separating wall cavity at least 75mm?</td>
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<td>Is external (flanking) wall cavity at least 50mm?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are separating wall blocks lightweight aggregate (1350 to 1600 kg/m³) or Besblock “Star Performer” block? Are blocks laid with the cells open to the lower bed</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Is cavity free from droppings and debris?</td>
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<td>Are insulation retaining ties in separating wall to Approved Document E “Tie type A” (see Appendix A)?</td>
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Contact details for technical assistance from Saint Gobain-Isover, manufacturer of Isover RD35 acoustic Batt*:

- **Telephone:** 01159 451143
- **Fax:** 01159 451915
- **E-mail:** isover.enquiries@saint-gobain.com

**Notes** (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature

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* Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt is no longer being manufactured
This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)

**Lightweight aggregate blocks**

35mm (minimum) Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt*

**Gypsum-based board** (nominal 9.8 kg/m²) on dabs

**DO**

- Keep cavity, insulation batts and wall ties 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
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Ensure all Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are tightly butted together and half cuts are made with a clean sharp knife
- Ensure that Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed against the same face of the cavity wall construction throughout
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* do not bridge the cavity
- 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
- Refer to Appendix A

---

*Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt is no longer being manufactured*
Separating Wall – Cavity Masonry

1. External (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation
- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

**Inner leaf where there is no separating floor**
- e.g. for houses
  - 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 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 robust details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robust details® 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

- 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 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 robust details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robust details® 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

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

Tooth or tie walls together

Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

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

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- 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
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
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 suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
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. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable. 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.
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)

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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 horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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
9. Flue blocks built into separating wall

Ensure that mortar and debris does not collect on the insulation batts, to avoid a connection between the wall leaves.
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See overleaf for checklist
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

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**Telephone:** 01159 451143  
**Fax:** 01159 451915  
**E-mail:** isovert.enquiries@ saint-gobain.com

### Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature .............................................

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This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)

- **Aircrete blocks**
- 35mm (minimum) Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt*
- Gypsum-based board (nominal 9.8 kg/m²) on dabs

### Separating Wall – Cavity Masonry

**DO**

- Keep cavity, insulation batts and wall ties 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
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Ensure all Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are tightly butted together and half cuts are made with a clean sharp knife
- Ensure that Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed against the same face of the cavity wall construction throughout
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* are installed in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations
- Ensure Isover RD35 acoustic batts* do not bridge the cavity
- 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
- Ensure wall ties do not coincide with bed reinforcement
- Ensure flues are not integrated within the separating wall
- Refer to Appendix A

* Saint Gobain-Isover RD35 Acoustic Batt is no longer being manufactured
1. External (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation
- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Inner leaf where there is no separating floor e.g. for houses
  - 100mm (min) 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

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf where there is no separating floor e.g. for houses
  - 100mm (min) 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

* Mineral wool acoustic batt is a type of insulation material commonly used in construction to improve soundproofing.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

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

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- 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
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
5. Separating floor junction

Section

Sketch shows E-FC-5 type separating floor and CT5 type ceiling treatment

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

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
- at least one storey of the separating wall flanking the separating floor must be built in Aircrete of minimum density of 680kg/m³
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

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

Section

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. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable. 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.

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

225mm (min)
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)

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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 horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering

35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt* (no gaps to remain)

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)

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**Notes** (include details of any corrective action)

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This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)

Attached houses only

- H+H - Celcon Elements - thin joint
- Gypsum-based board (nominal 8 kg/m²) on dabs
- Used with ‘RoofSpace I-House System’

**Attached houses only**

DO

- Keep cavity, insulation and wall ties free from debris
- Fully fill all joints
- Make sure there is no connection between the two leaves except for wall ties, insulation and foundation
- Ensure all insulation sections are tightly butted together and half cuts are made with a clean sharp knife and are installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions

- 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
- Refer to Appendix A
1. External (flanking) wall junction

- 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
  - Celcon Elements or aircrete block (450 kg/m^3 to 800 kg/m^3)
  - Internal finish – 8 kg/m^2 gypsum-based board
- 100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m^3 (no gaps to remain)
- Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)

2. Staggered external (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf
  - Celcon Elements or aircrete block (450 kg/m^3 to 800 kg/m^3)
  - Internal finish – 8 kg/m^2 gypsum-based board
- See jointing options in diagram 1
- 100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m^3 (no gaps to remain)
- Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)
3. Wall tie placement

Only the following wall ties are permitted:
- Vista VE4
- Ancon Building Products Staifix HRT4
- Clan PWT4

Wall ties to be positioned following the alternating pattern shown above.
No more than 3 ties per storey-height joint

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built into aircrete block course:
  - 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)
5. Ground floor junction: beam and block or precast concrete plank

100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ (no gaps to remain)
Celcon Elements
Gypsum-based board (nominal 8 kg/m²) mounted on dabs
Perimeter insulation isolating screed from wall
Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Section

Cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable

6. Ground floor junction: cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ (no gaps to remain)
Celcon Elements
Gypsum-based board (nominal 8 kg/m²) mounted on dabs

Section

Thin layer mortar
DPM
Levelling mortar bed as appropriate
Floor slab

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable
7. Roof junction – pitched roof without room-in-roof

Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

RoofSpace I-Roof™ spandrel panel

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)

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ (no gaps to remain)

Section

Alternative detail with single spandrel panel

Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer

RoofSpace I-Roof™ spandrel panel

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

Cavity closer

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

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ (no gaps to remain)

Section
8. Stepped roof junction – pitched roof without room-in-roof

- **RoofSpace I-Roof™ spandrel panel**
- **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**
- **100mm (min) mineral wool insulation – 10 kg/m³ (min)**
- **Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive**
- **Cavity closer**
- **Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive**
- **100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ (no gaps to remain)**
blank page
See overleaf for checklist
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

**Company:**

**Site:**

**Plot:**

**Site manager/supervisor:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Inspected (initials &amp; date)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Is separating wall cavity at least 100mm?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Is external (flanking) wall cavity at least 50mm?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Is external (flanking) wall inner leaf constructed from Celcon Elements or aircrete (450 to 800 kg/m³)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Are separating wall leafs constructed from Celcon Elements or aircrete (600 to 800 kg/m³)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Is cavity free from droppings and debris?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Are separating wall ties Vista VE4, Ancon Staifix HRT4 or Clan PWT4 installed at no more than 3 ties per storey-height joint?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Are cavity stops installed where specified in the Robust Detail?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Are joints fully filled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Is 100mm mineral wool max. 40 kg/m³ used, with no gaps remaining?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Is spandrel wall plate fully bedded on mortar, with no air gaps?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Are voids around floor joists, chases, etc. fully filled/sealed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Where the ground floor has a floating floor treatment, has the perimeter insulation been installed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Are all junctions of wall and ceiling boards sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Is separating wall satisfactorily complete?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact details for technical assistance from: H+H UK**

**Telephone:** 01732 880580  
**Fax:** 01732 887013  
**E-mail:** technical@hhcelcon.co.uk

**Notes** (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature .................................

---

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Separating Floor – Concrete

Insitu concrete slab with flat soffit
For use in reinforced concrete frame construction
Bonded resilient floor covering, or screed laid on resilient layer system

---

**Screed**
- 65mm (min) cement:sand screed or 40mm (min) proprietary screed of nominal 80 kg/m² mass per unit area

**Resilient layer**
- See list below and section 7, or see section 8 for bonded resilient floor coverings

**Structural floor**
- 225mm (min) insitu concrete floor slab, 2400 kg/m³ (min) density without screed

**Ceiling**
- See section 9 for suitable ceiling treatment

---

**Reinforced concrete frame construction - alternative external (flanking) wall construction**

Storey height glazing units and external insulated cladding panels are an acceptable alternative to the cavity walls illustrated provided:

- Glazing units should not be continuous between storeys
- Mullion or transom supports/framing should not be continuous between dwellings
- Refer to Appendix A

**Under-screed Resilient Layer systems**

Only the following under-screed Resilient Layer systems may be used on E-FC-18 (see also Section 7):

- Thermal Economics Isorubber Base and IsoEdge Flanking Strip
- *Cellecta® YELOfon® HD10+ and E-strip*
- Icopal-MONARFLOOR® TRANQUILT® system
- Thermal Economics Isorubber HP3 and IsoEdge Flanking Strip
- InstaAcoustic InstaLay 65
- Regupol Quietlay
- *Cellecta® RUBBERfon® Impact 6 and RUBBERfon® Edge Strip*

**When using under-screed resilient layer systems:**

- Ensure resilient layer is laid over the entire floor surface and has overlapped joints appropriately sealed with tape
- Ensure resilient layer overlaps with flanking strip and is taped and sealed at joints. On no account should the screed come into contact with the floor slab or perimeter walls
- Ensure the flanking strip isolates the skirting and wall linings. On no account should the screed come into contact with the wall lining and skirting
- Refer to Section 7 for details of installation, and requirements for proprietary screeds
- Refer to Appendix A

**Bonded Resilient floor coverings**

Refer to Section 8 for bonded resilient floor covering requirements
1. External (flanking) wall junction – lightweight external

Glazing, render board or cladding system* spaced off inner leaf

Cavity sheathing board

Inner leaf – 75mm (min) metal stud with min 50mm mineral wool min 10 kg/m³

2 or more layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal mass per unit area 20 kg/m² all joints staggered

Flanking strip must overlap with resilient layer and isolate screed from perimeter walls and skirtings

Resilient layer must have appropriately overlapped joints and be sealed with tape (see Section 7)

For the purposes of limiting flanking sound transmission, cavity closers whether full or partial are acceptable

Ceiling lining minimum 1 layer nominal 10 kg/m² gypsum-based board

All voids between slab and inner leaf filled with flexible closer or sealant

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Optional steel ‘feature channel’

*Particular care should be taken in respect of Building Regulations Part B Fire

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

Masonry outer leaf or precast panels

Inner leaf – 75mm (min) metal stud with min 50mm mineral wool min 10 kg/m³

2 or more layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal mass per unit area 20 kg/m² all joints staggered

Flanking strip must overlap with resilient layer and isolate screed from perimeter walls and skirtings

Resilient layer must have appropriately overlapped joints and be sealed with tape (see Section 7)

Cavity barrier MUST close off the void

All voids between slab and inner leaf filled with flexible closer or sealant

Ceiling lining minimum 1 layer nominal 10 kg/m² gypsum-based board

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Optional steel ‘feature channel’
7. Resilient layer installation and screed types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resilient layer system</th>
<th>Minimum overlap</th>
<th>Jointing method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Economics 6mm Iso Rubber &amp; IsoEdge</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td>Generic tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellecta® YELOfon® HD10+ and E-strip</td>
<td>150mm</td>
<td>Generic tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icopal-MONARFLOOR® TRANQUILT® system</td>
<td>Integrated</td>
<td>Monarfloor Acoustic Adhesive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base HP3 &amp; IsoEdge</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td>Generic tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InstaCoustic InstaLay 65</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td>Generic tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Economics Iso Rubber Code &amp; IsoEdge 6/260</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td>Regupol tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regupol Quietlay</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td>Cellecta® HG Tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellecta® RUBBERfon® Impact 6 and RUBBERfon® Edge Strip</td>
<td>50mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Polythene layer to be laid over whole floor overlapping joints
- 65mm (min) cement:sand screed
- 40mm (min) proprietary screed

8. Bonded resilient floor covering

**OPTION A**
- Flexible or acoustic sealant
- Resilient jointing material bulk fill where gap exceeds 5mm
- Bonded resilient floor covering installed between skirting and floor slab

**OPTION B**
- Flexible or acoustic sealant
- Resilient jointing material bulk fill where gap exceeds 5mm
- Bonded resilient floor covering may be installed up to skirting provided mastic sealant isolates skirting and wall lining from floor slab
- Flexible or acoustic sealant

**IMPORTANT**
- If using robust details® separating walls, refer to Table 3c in the Handbook Introduction.
- Bonded resilient floor coverings must be tested in accordance with Appendix G.
- Polyethylene foams may not be used for bonded resilient floor coverings.
- The resilient floor covering material must be overprinted with wording prohibiting its removal.
- Bonded resilient floor covering should be suitably resistant to site and removals traffic.

**Bonded resilient floor cover**
- min 4.5mm thickness and must be bonded
- must be capable of supporting carpet and wood finishes in habitable rooms
- **Laboratory testing performance must be undertaken directly on the resilient cover, and with a wood floor finish as outlined in Appendix G (min $\Delta L_w$ 17 dB without timber board overlay; min $\Delta L_w$ 17 dB with timber board overlay)**
9. Ceiling treatments for E-FC-18

Ceiling treatments must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. All ceiling joints must be sealed with tape or caulked with sealant.

If used, the maximum load on resilient bars shall not exceed that specified in the manufacturer’s instructions.

Note: the sound insulation performance of ceiling treatments is increased if:
- 25mm (min) mineral wool quilt is placed in the ceiling void, and/or
- resilient hangers are used.

10. Underfloor heating systems within screeds

Underfloor heating systems (including connectors and fixings) installed within the screed must not penetrate the resilient layer or bridge the screed to the slab.

Underfloor heating systems which have a supporting layer/board may be laid on top of the resilient layer.

An insulation layer may be positioned on top of, or beneath, the resilient layer.

Appropriate screed depth cover to the heating system must be designed for - contact underfloor heating manufacturer for guidance.

A bonded resilient floor covering can be applied to the top of the screed instead of the underscreed resilient layer shown here. Refer to section 8.

---

**Downlighters and recessed lighting**

Provided there is a minimum ceiling void of 150mm downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the ceiling:
- in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions
- into openings not exceeding 100mm diameter or 100x100mm

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

**Any ceiling system – 150mm (min) void**

- any timber or metal ceiling system providing 150mm (min) ceiling void
- one layer of nominal 10 kg/m² gypsum-based board
Separated Floors – Concrete

**SYSTEM INSTALLATION:**

The use of this screed resilient layer system **must** incorporate all three products:

1) **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** (resilient layer to be laid over entire floor area with min. 50mm overlaps)
2) **RUBBERfon® Edge Strip**
3) **Cellecta® HG Tape**

**DO**

- Butt planks tightly together
- Grout all joints between planks
- Fill all voids between walls and floor
- Ensure **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer is laid over the entire floor surface and has overlapped joints of 50mm sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape**. On no account should the screed come into contact with the floor slab.
- Ensure **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** overlaps the **RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** and joints are sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape**. On no account should screed come into contact with floor slab or perimeter walls.
- Ensure the **RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** isolates the skirting and wall linings. On no account should screed come into contact with the wall lining and skirting.
- Ensure that only the correct blocks are used in the construction of external (flanking) walls, unless specifically referred to in the Handbook all blocks should be assumed to be solid (i.e. not hollow or cellular).
- Make sure ceiling treatment is installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions (where applicable).

**Resilient layer**  
**RUBBERfon® Impact 6 with RUBBERfon® Edge Strip and Cellecta® HG Tape** for jointing.

**Structural floor**  
Precast concrete plank of 150mm (min) thickness and 300 kg/m² (min) mass per unit area.

**Ceiling**  
See section 3 for suitable ceiling treatment which is dependent on floor plank depth and block type used in supporting walls.

**Screed**  
65mm (min) cement:sand.

**Floor slab**

Min. 50mm overlap to resilient layer

**Sketch shows CT0 type ceiling treatment**

Robust Details Limited can only accept registration of this floor once the builder agrees to receive training from Cellecta® on the installation of the screed and resilient layer. Please contact Robust Details Limited for further information.
1. External (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Inner leaf (min 100mm) aggregate concrete block (1350-1600 kg/m³ or 1850-2300 kg/m³) or aicrete block (450-800kg/m³).

**RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** perimeter edging must be overlapped by **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer with joints sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape** to isolate screed from perimeter walls and skirtings.

**RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape**.

Concrete planks must be built into walls:
- walls must not be continuous between storeys
- planks must not abut inner leaf
- all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Close cavity with a flexible cavity stop unless it is fully filled with mineral wool insulation.

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board or 13mm plaster

2. Separating wall junction

Separating wall:
- if using **robustdetails®** for wall - refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an appropriate Robust Detail separating wall
- if using wall requiring pre-completion testing – seek specialist advice

**RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** perimeter edging must be overlapped by **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer with joints sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape** to isolate screed from perimeter walls and skirtings.

**RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer must have 50mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape**.

Concrete planks to be built into wall:
- wall must not be continuous between storeys
- planks must not abut separating wall
- all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows CT0 type ceiling treatment
3. Ceiling treatments for E-FC-19

All ceiling treatments must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. All ceiling joints must be sealed with tape or caulked with sealant.

Note: the sound insulation performance of all ceiling treatments is increased if:

- 25mm (min.) mineral fibre quilt is placed in the ceiling void, and/or
- resilient hangers are used.

**Downlighters and recessed lighting**

Provided there is a minimum ceiling void as stated below for CT0 or CT1, downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the ceiling:

- in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions
- at no more than one light per 2m² of ceiling area in each room or see 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

---

**CT0 – Metal ceiling system - 150mm void**

To be used for 150mm (min) depth concrete planks

- any metal ceiling system providing 150mm (min) ceiling void
- one layer of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

**CT1 – Metal ceiling system - 100mm void**

Only to be used for 200mm (min) depth concrete planks

- any metal ceiling system providing 100mm (min) ceiling void
- one layer of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board
4. Resilient layer installation for screed floor

**SCREED TYPE**

- **65mm (min) cement:sand screed**

- **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer must have 150mm (min) overlapped joints and be sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape**.

- **RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** must be overlapped by **RUBBERfon® Impact 6** resilient layer with joints sealed with **Cellecta® HG Tape** to isolate screed from perimeter walls and skirtings.

- **RUBBERfon® Edge Strip** perimeter edging to be installed at all perimeter walls (including door openings, wall recesses) and service pipes. See manufacturer’s guidance.

5. Underfloor heating systems within screed

Underfloor heating systems (including connectors and fixings) installed within the screed must not penetrate the resilient layer or bridge the screed to the slab.

Underfloor heating systems which have a supporting layer/board may be laid on top of the **RUBBERfon® Impact 6**.

Appropriate screed depth cover to the heating system must be designed for – contact underfloor heating manufacturer for guidance.
6. Services – Service pipes through separating floor

- 25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (min 10 kg/m³) around pipe
- Pipe boxed in with two layers gypsum-based board, each layer nominal 8 kg/m²
- Collecta® HG Tape
- All voids around pipe sealed

Sketch shows CT0 type ceiling treatment
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

**Company:**

**Site:**

**Plot:**

**Site manager/supervisor:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Has training been received from Cellecta®?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Are precast concrete planks 150mm (min) thick and of mass per unit area 300 kg/m² (min)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are inner leaves to external (flanking) walls of the correct block density?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Are joints between precast concrete planks grouted and sealed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Are precast concrete planks built into the masonry walls?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Is the RUBBERfon® Edge Strip installed around all room perimeter walls (including door openings, cupboards, across thresholds and into wall recesses) and service pipes and joints sealed with Cellecta® HG Tape?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Are RUBBERfon® Impact 6 resilient layer joints formed as described in Section 4 and sealed with Cellecta® HG Tape?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Is RUBBERfon® Impact 6 resilient layer overlapping the RUBBERfon® Edge Strip and joints sealed with Cellecta® HG Tape?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Are the skirting boards isolated from the screed by the RUBBERfon® Edge Strip?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Are all ceiling board joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Are service pipes wrapped in quilt and boxed in with two layers of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact details for technical assistance from Cellecta®, manufacturer of RUBBERfon® Impact 6 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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Separating Floor – Timber I-Joists

This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland).

Timber I-Joists

Use with timber frame walls only

**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.

**DO**

- Lay quilt between all joists, including doubled up I-joists, ensuring no gaps remain.
- Ensure floating floor treatment is suitable and is installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Ensure quilt is laid between and not under flooring battens.
- Install flanking strips around the perimeter of the flooring board 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 either CT1, CT2 or CT3 and is fixed correctly (see page 4).
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers.
- Refer to Appendix A.

---

**Floating floor**

See section 6 for suitable floating floor treatment.

**Floor decking**

15mm thick (min) wood based board, density 600 kg/m³ (min).

**Joists**

235mm (min) timber I-Joists.

**Absorbent material**

100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10–36 kg/m³) or Cellecta MICRO 50 between joists.

**Ceiling**

See section 5 for suitable ceiling treatment.
1. External (flanking) wall junction

- Masonry outer leaf
- External wall cavity (min 50mm)
- Mineral wool insulation 10 kg/m³ (min); 70mm (min) EPS or foil faced PIR with no gaps
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- 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

2. Separating wall junction

- If using robust details® for wall - refer to Table 3b in introduction to select an appropriate robust details® 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
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- 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
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

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
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Rip liner
- Alternative detail

Additional support to partition (see Appendix A)
5. Ceiling treatment for E-FT-1

Timber floor ceiling treatment must be either CT1, CT2 or CT3 (see below). All joints to outer layers of ceiling must be sealed with tape or caulked with sealant.

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)

---

**Downlighters and recessed lighting**

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the 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

**Note:** Only downlighters which have been satisfactorily assessed in accordance with the procedure described in Appendix F “Determination of the acoustic performance of downlighters and recessed lighting in timber separating floors” are acceptable.

---

**CEILING BOARD FIXINGS MUST NOT PENETRATE OR TOUCH JOISTS**

**16mm (min) resilient bars with CT1 and CT2**

16mm (min) metal resilient ceiling bars mounted at right angles to the joists at 400mm centres (bars must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of $\Delta R_w+C_{tr}=17\text{dB}$ and $\Delta L_w=16\text{dB}$) – see Appendix E

**Ceiling treatment CT1**

Two layers of gypsum-based board, composed of 19mm (nominal 13.5 kg/m²) fixed with 32mm screws, and 12.5mm (nominal 10 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws

**Ceiling treatment CT2**

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

**25mm (min) resilient bars with CT3**

25mm (min) metal resilient ceiling bars mounted at right angles to the joists at 400mm centres (bars must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of $\Delta R_w+C_{tr}=17\text{dB}$ and $\Delta L_w=16\text{dB}$) - see Appendix E

**Ceiling treatment CT3**

Two layers of gypsum-based board, composed of 10mm (nominal 12kg/m²) fixed with 30mm screws and second layer of 10mm (nominal 12kg/m²) fixed with 30mm screws
6. Floating floor treatment for E-FT-1

Floating floor treatment:

a) Must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of $\Delta R_w + C_2 = 13$ dB and $\Delta L_{w} = 15$ dB - see Appendix C.

b) Must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

c) Require 5mm (min) resilient flanking strips around the perimeter of the flooring board to isolate floor from walls and skirting.

d) For further guidance on floating floor treatments and flanking strips, please refer to Appendix A.

* Note - void dimension indicated is when floor is loaded to 25 kg/m².

FFT1 – Resilient composite deep batten system for E-FT-1

- 18 mm (min) t&g flooring board
- gypsum-based board nominal 13.5 kg/m²
- FFT1 resilient composite deep battens
- resilient layer must be continuous and pre-bonded to batten
- battens may have the resilient layer at the top or the bottom
- mineral wool quilt laid between battens
  - 13mm (min) 33-36 kg/m³, or
  - 25mm (min) 10-36 kg/m³
  or Cellecta MICRO 15
- ensure any services do not bridge the resilient layer

Cellecta HiDECK Structural system

- refer to Appendix A3

FFT2 – Resilient cradle and batten system for E-FT-1

- 18 mm (min) t&g flooring board
- cradle and batten
- mineral wool quilt laid between battens
  - 13mm (min) 33-36 kg/m³, or
  - 25mm (min) 10-36 kg/m³
  or Cellecta MICRO 15
- ensure any services do not bridge the resilient layer

Cellecta HiDECK Structural system

- refer to Appendix A3

Services, where required, may be located above or below quilt

---

This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)

Services, where required, may be located above or below quilt

---

This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)
7. Services – pipes through separating floor

- 25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (10-36 kg/m²) around pipe
- Pipe boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal 16 kg/m²
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- All voids around pipe sealed

Alternative detail:

- 5mm (min) polyethylene foam flanking strip
blank page
See overleaf for checklist
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:  
Site:  
Plot:  
Site manager/supervisor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Inspected (initials &amp; date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Are timber I-Joists at least 235mm deep?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Has the specified quilt been fitted between the joists?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are resilient ceiling bars fitted at right angles to the joists?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Has ceiling system been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Has floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Has the specified quilt been fitted between the floor battens?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Is ceiling treatment CT1, CT2 or CT3 fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws, such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>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?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Have all resilient flanking strips been fitted?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes** (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature  
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Warning: the doing of an unauthorised act in relation to a copyright work may result in both a civil claim for damages and criminal prosecution.
Seperating Floor – Metal Web Joists

**Joist type**

**IMPORTANT**

Only the following metal web joists may be used in E-FT-3:
- MiTek Posi-Joist
- Prestoplan PresWeb
- 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.

**Floating floor**

See section 10 for suitable floating floor treatment

**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) or Collecta MICRO 50 between joists

**Ceiling**

See section 9 for suitable ceiling treatment

**DO**

- Ensure correct metal web joists are being used (see joist type)
- Lay quilt between joists ensuring no gaps remain
- Ensure floating floor treatment is suitable and is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (See page 7)
- Ensure quilt within floating floor is laid between and not under flooring battens
- Install resilient flanking strips around the perimeter of the flooring board 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 page 6)
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers
- Refer to Appendix A

Robust Details

Edition 4
March 2020 Update
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
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Joists may span in either direction
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges of joists built into frame to support floor (Bottom chord not built into frame)
- Ring beams packed to stud width
- Site fixed sheathing board for depth of floor
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

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
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)
- Joists may span in either direction
- Trimnable 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
- Site fixed sheathing board for depth of floor
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
3. Separating wall junction (top chord supported)

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

- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges of joists

- Joists may span in either direction

- Ring beams packed to stud width

- Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

- 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

4. Separating wall junction (fully built-in)

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

- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

- 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)

- 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
5. Non loadbearing internal wall perpendicular to joists

- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Where required internal wall to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Floating floor
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)

*Note - non loadbearing partitions may also be taken directly off the floating floor treatment, check with manufacturer’s instructions for installation (see Appendix A)

6. Non loadbearing internal wall parallel to joists

- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Extra metal web joist (see joist type, page 1) under internal wall
- Floor decking
- Softwood timber noggings for resilient bar support (leave a small gap at end of resilient bar)
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

*Note - non loadbearing partitions may also be taken directly off the floating floor treatment, check with manufacturer’s instructions for installation (see Appendix A)
7. Loadbearing internal wall perpendicular to joists

- Internal loadbearing wall
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges where required
- Floor decking
- Internal wall beams
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)
- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

Note: Detail shows top chord/flange supported

8. Loadbearing internal wall parallel to joists

- Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Internal loadbearing wall
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Softwood timber infill between supporting top chords/flanges where required
- Floor decking
- Internal wall beams
- Headplate fixed to internal wall beams
- Softwood timber noggings for resilient bar support (leave a small gap at end of resilient bar)
- Metal web joist (see joist type, page 1)

Note: Detail shows top chord/flange supported
9. Ceiling treatment for E-FT-3

Timber floor ceiling treatment must be either CT1, CT2 or CT3 (see below). All joints to outer layers of ceiling must be sealed with tape or caulked with sealant.

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)

**Downlighters and recessed lighting**

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the 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

**Note:** Only downlighters which have been satisfactorily assessed in accordance with the procedure described in Appendix F “Determination of the acoustic performance of downlighters and recessed lighting in timber separating floors” are acceptable.

**CEILING BOARD FIXINGS MUST NOT PENETRATE OR TOUCH JOISTS**

**16mm (min) resilient bars with CT1 and CT2**

16mm (min) metal resilient ceiling bars mounted at right angles to the joists at 400mm centres (bars must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of \( \Delta R_w + \Delta Ctr = 17\)dB and \( \Delta L_w = 16\)dB) – see Appendix E

**Ceiling treatment CT1**

Two layers of gypsum-based board, composed of 19mm (nominal 13.5 kg/m²) fixed with 32mm screws, and 12.5mm (nominal 10 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws

**Ceiling treatment CT2**

Two layers of gypsum-based boards composed of 15mm (nominal 11.7 kg/m²) fixed with 25mm screws and second layer of 15mm gypsum-based board (nominal 11.7 kg/m²) fixed with 42mm screws

**25mm (min) resilient bars with CT3**

25mm (min) metal resilient ceiling bars mounted at right angles to the joists at 400mm centres (bars must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of \( \Delta R_w + \Delta Ctr = 17\)dB and \( \Delta L_w = 16\)dB) - see Appendix E

**Ceiling treatment CT3**

Two layers of gypsum-based board, composed of 10mm (nominal 12kg/m²) fixed with 30mm screws and second layer of 10mm (nominal 12kg/m²) fixed with 30mm screws
10. Floating floor treatment for E-FT-3

Floating floor treatment:

a) Must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of \( r_d \Delta R_{lw} + C_t = 13 \text{dB} \) and \( r_d \Delta L_{lw} = 15 \text{dB} \) - see Appendix C.

b) Must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

c) Require 5mm (min) resilient flanking strips around the perimeter of the flooring board to isolate floor from walls and skirting.

d) For further guidance on floating floor treatments and flanking strips, please refer to Appendix A.

* Note - void dimension indicated is when floor is loaded to 25 kg/m².

---

**FFT1 – Resilient composite deep batten system for E-FT-3**

- 18 mm (min) t&g flooring board
- gypsum-based board nominal 13.5 kg/m²
- FFT1 resilient composite deep battens
- battens may have the resilient layer at the top or the bottom
- mineral wool quilt laid between battens
  - 13mm (min) 33-36 kg/m³, or
  - 25mm (min) 10-36 kg/m³
  or Cellecta MICRO 15
- ensure any services do not bridge the resilient layer

* Note - Services may run within the floor zone (see Appendix A)

**Cellecta HiDECK Structural system**

- refer to Appendix A3

---

**FFT2 – Resilient cradle and batten system for E-FT-3**

Ensure cradles are aligned over joist positions

- 18 mm (min) t&g flooring board
- cradle and batten
- mineral wool quilt laid between battens
  - 13mm (min) 33-36 kg/m³, or
  - 25mm (min) 10-36 kg/m³
  or Cellecta MICRO 15
- ensure any services do not bridge the resilient layer

**Cellecta HiDECK Structural system**

- refer to Appendix A3
11. Services – pipes through separating floor

25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (10-36 kg/m³) around pipe
Pipe boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board, combined nominal 16 kg/m²
5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
All voids around pipe sealed

5mm (min) polyethylene foam flanking strip

Sketch shows top chord supported external (flanking) wall junction detail, for fully built-in arrangement see section 2
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See overleaf for checklist
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company:  
Site:  
Plot:  
Site manager/supervisor:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Inspected (initials &amp; date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Are correct metal web joists being used (see page 1 of Robust Detail)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Which of the permitted metal web joist types are being used?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are joists at least 253mm deep?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Has the specified quilt been fitted between the joists?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Are resilient ceiling bars fitted at right angles to the joists?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Has ceiling system been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Has floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Has the specified quilt been fitted between the floor battens?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Is ceiling treatment CT1, CT2 or CT3 fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Are all joints to gypsum-based boards sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>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?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Have all resilient flanking strips been fitted?</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes** (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature:  

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Warning: the doing of an unauthorised act in relation to a copyright work may result in both a civil claim for damages and criminal prosecution.
Separating Floor – Timber I-Joists

**Cellecta® ScreedBoard® 28 on timber sub-floor**

- Timber I-Joists
- Use with timber frame walls only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating floor</td>
<td><em>Cellecta® ScreedBoard® 28</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor decking</td>
<td>18mm thick (min) wood based board, density 600 kg/m³ (min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joists</td>
<td>235mm (min) timber I-joist, 240mm (min) where no second ceiling is included. See section 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorbent material</td>
<td>100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10–36 kg/m³) or <em>Cellecta® MICRO 50</em> between joists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>See section 5 for ceiling treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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® SB* adhesive to all *Cellecta® ScreedBoard® 28* decking joints
- Install *Cellecta® YELOfon® 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

- 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
- YELOfon® 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

Section

Alternative detail

Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle

2. Separating wall junction

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
YELOfon® 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
Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant
Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

Section

Alternative detail

Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
YELOfon® 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
- 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
- YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle
- Two layers gypsum-based board nominal 8 kg/m² each layer
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)

CT1 and CT2 – Must include second ceiling

- 150mm (min)
- 12.5mm ceiling board nominal 8 kg/m²

CEILING BOARD FIXINGS MUST NOT PENETRATE OR TOUCH JOISTS

- 16mm (min) resilient bars with CT1 and CT2
- 16mm (min) metal resilient ceiling bars mounted at right angles to the joists at 400mm centres (bars must achieve a minimum laboratory performance of $\Delta R_w+C_{tr}=17$ dB and $\Delta L_w=16$ dB) – see Appendix E

Ceiling treatment CT1

- Two layers of gypsum-based board, composed of 19mm (nominal 13.5 kg/m²) fixed with 32mm screws, and 12.5mm (nominal 10 kg/m²) fixed with 42 mm screws

Ceiling treatment CT2

- 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

Downlighters and recessed lighting

Downlighters or recessed lighting may be installed in the primary 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

Note: Only downlighters which have been satisfactorily assessed in accordance with the procedure described in Appendix F “Determination of the acoustic performance of downlighters and recessed lighting in lightweight separating floors” are acceptable.

CT3 – min. 240mm Joists. Second ceiling optional

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

Ceiling treatment CT3

- 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
6. Underfloor heating systems below ScreedBoard®

- YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle
- 20mm ScreedBoard® 20
- 25mm (min) extruded or expanded polystyrene panel with underfloor heating pipes
- 8mm Cellecta® FIBREfon® 8 resilient layer

7. Services – pipes through separating floor

- 25mm (min) mineral wool quilt (10-36 kg/m²) around pipe
- Pipe boxed in with two layers of gypsum-based board combined nominal 16 kg/m²
- YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle
- ScreedBoard® 28
- All voids around pipe sealed
## CHECKLIST
(to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

### Company:

### Site:

### Plot:  

### Site manager/supervisor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Are timber I-joists minimum 235mm deep? (see also point 6 below)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Is sub-deck minimum 18mm, 600 kg/m²?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are YELOfon® FS50 flanking angles installed correctly?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Has the ScreedBoard® 28 floating floor treatment been fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Where underfloor heating is used, is FIBREfon® 8 installed in addition to the ScreedBoard® 20?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Are the correct type of resilient ceiling bars used and fitted, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, at right angles to the joists (Cellecta® HP30 bars and min. 240mm joists must be used if second ceiling is not included)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Has the specified quilt been fitted between the joists?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Are the ceiling treatments fixed to the resilient bars with correct screws, such that the screws do not touch or penetrate the joists?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>For CT1 or CT2 is secondary ceiling void minimum 150mm?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Are all joints sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>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?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Is separating floor satisfactorily complete?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Appendix A2 – Specific Flanking Conditions

RoofSpace I-Roof™ “room-in-roof” panel system using robustdetails® timber or masonry cavity walls. Refer to Table 6 in Introduction.

1. Room-in-roof junction with timber frame cavity walls

2. Room-in-roof junction with masonry cavity walls

3. Separating wall – roof junction

4. Internal floor cassette junction option

5. Separating wall – roof junction – stepped terrace

Key
1  RoofSpace I-Roof™ spandrel panel.
2  RoofSpace I-Roof™ roof panel.
3  RoofSpace internal floor cassette.
a  Timber wall plate bedded on 10mm mortar bed to take out unevenness in blockwork.
b  Minimum 100mm blockwork.
c  Timber frame separating wall leaf.
d  Cavity closer.
e  Gypsum-based board dependent on Robust Detail being used.
f  Nominal 8mm render coat (refer to relevant robustdetails® separating wall).
g  Vertical metal straps at 1200mm centres if required.
h  25 x 38mm counterbatten.
i  2 layers gypsum-based board total nominal 22 kg/m².
j  2 layers gypsum-based board total minimum 19.6 kg/m².

Spandrel panel cavity insulation (optional)
The cavity between the spandrel panels may be insulated with mineral wool rolls or batts with a density of 18–40 kg/m³. Ensure insulation thickness is no greater than 10mm wider than cavity width to avoid excessive compression of the insulation.

Contact details for Roofspace Solutions:
Telephone: 01789 768000
E-mail: technical@roofspacesolutions.co.uk
Web: www.roofspacesolutions.co.uk

Edition 4
March 2020 Update
Appendix A2 – Specific Flanking Conditions

Space4 “room-in-roof” panel system using robustdetails® timber or masonry cavity walls. Refer to Table 6 in Introduction.

1. Non room-in-roof spandrel panel to timber separating wall junction

2. Spandrel panel to masonry separating wall junction

3. Roof cassette to timber separating wall junction for room-in-roof

4. Internal floor junction for room-in-roof

Key
1. Space4 spandrel panel.
2. Space4 roof cassette.

a. Minimum 1 layer nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board to ceiling.

b. robustdetails® separating wall.

c. Mineral wool 18-40 kg/m³.

d. OSB underdraw overlaid with minimum 1 layer gypsum-based board nominal 16 kg/m² total.

e. Vertical metal straps at 1200mm centres if required.

f. Wall plate fully bedded on mortar with no gaps.

g. Mineral wool 12-25 kg/m³.

Contact details for Space4:
Telephone: 0121 748 8383
Fax: 0121 776 7369
E-mail: technical@space4.co.uk
Web: www.space4.co.uk