

Light Duty Stainless Steel Cavity Wall Ties



TT4 is a Registered Design. UK Reg. Design No. 3013341

101mm to 125mm

126mm to 150mm

All TecTies cavity wall ties are independently tested at Ceram Building Technology, a UKAS accredited laboratory No 0013, to the requirements in Standard BS EN 845-1:2003.

Design Advantages

- No Boxes Minimal packaging waste

TT4 Test Results

250mm

275mm

| Load Description | Maximum Declared Value at Ultimate Load (N) | | | BS EN 845-1 Requirement | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 225mm | 250mm | 275mm | 225mm | 250mm | 275mm |
| Tension | 1040 | 1241 | 1839 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| Compression | 451 | 570 | 523 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

Part E Building Regulations

TT4 Ties meet the requirements of Part E of the Building Regulations for a **Type A** tie in party walls which states that a masonry cavity wall tie can only be used if the measured dynamic stiffness is less than 4.8MN/m3.

Selection of Cavity Wall Ties - Overleaf











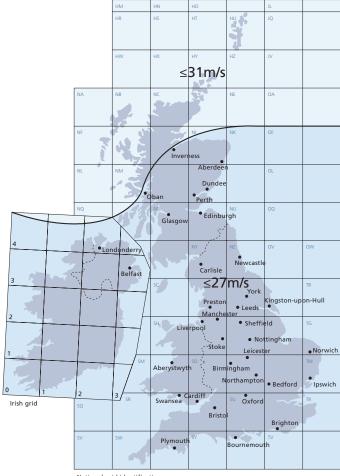
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Selection of Cavity Wall Ties

There are a number of publications which contain the relevant information in selecting the correct wall tie and which take into account factors such as masonry type, cavity width, type and height of building and location.

- Eurocode 6 Design of Masonry Structures (BS EN 1996-1-1:2005)
- BS EN 845-1:2003 Specification for ancillary components for masonry - Part 1: Ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets.
- PD 6697:2010 Recommendations for the design of masonry structures to BS EN 1996-1-1 and BS EN 1996-2
- BS5628 Code of practice for the use of masonry (now withdrawn - refer to PD6697)
- Approved document E: Resistance to the passage of sound
- BS EN 1991-1-4:2005 Wind Speeds

Wind Speed information taken from BS EN 1991-1-4:2005 for use with PD 6697:2010



National grid identification

Field of use

| Classification | Type of structure | Geographical location |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Type 1. (Masonry: Heavy duty) | Suitable for most masonry cavity and cladding walls and most building sizes and types. Not very flexible and should not be specified where large adjustments are likely to be needed during construction, where large differential movements are expected to take place between the leaves, or where very low strength/density masonry units are in use. | Suitable for use on most sites. However, for relatively tall buildings located in the north western fringes of the UK - particularly on coastal sites - and for buildings of unusual shapes, the necessary tie provision should be calculated. |
| Type 2. (Masonry: General purpose) | Suitable for domestic dwellings and small commercial buildings of a height of up to 15 m above ground level, made with box-form masonry walls comprising two leaves of brickwork or blockwork of similar thickness in the range 90mm to 150mm. May be suitable for cavity walls having leaves of disparate thickness or stiffness or for cladding walls (having none or limited horizontal spanning capability) and for heights of buildings exceeding 15 m, but should only be used in these situations if shown to be of adequate performance by calculation. | Suitable for buildings on flat sites where the fundamental basic wind velocity is up to 31m/s except areas where the site is at an altitude of 150 m or more above sea level. May be adequate for higher altitudes and sloping sites exceeding a slope of 1 in 20 if calculated. |
| Type 3. (Masonry: Basic) | As Type 2 | As Type 2 but fundamental basic wind velocity limited to 27 m/s |
| Type 4. (Masonry: Light duty) | Suitable only for masonry cavity walls, comprising two leaves of similar thickness in the range 90 mm to 150 mm, in box-form domestic dwellings of up to 10 m in height. Not suitable for cavity walls having leaves of disparate thickness or stiffness, for cladding walls of any type or for multi-storey structures, of more than three storeys. Suitable for internal separating cavity walls in most buildings. | Suitable for flat sites within towns and cities anywhere in the UK except the north western fringes of Scotland and Ireland (where the fundamental basic wind velocity exceeds 27 m/s) and any areas where the site is at an altitude of 150 m or more above sea level. |







