Technical Report

Title: Product wind resistance, dynamic watertightness and impact resistance testing of a Mechslip Façade for Ash & Lacy

Report No: N950-22-18370 rev1

Technical Report

Title:	Product wind resistance, dynamic water tightness and impact resistance testing a Mechslip Façade for Ash & Lacy
Customer:	Ash & Lacy, Bromford Lane, West Bromwich West Midlands, B70 7JJ
Issue date:	23 November 2022
VTC job no.:	TR0220-3WK2
Author(s):	D. Bennett - Technician
Checked by:	N. McDonald – Manager
Authorised by:	S. R. Moxon – Operations Director
Distribution: (confidential)	1 copy to Ash & Lacy 1 copy to project file

VINCI Technology Centre UK Limited,
Stanbridge Road, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, LU7 4QH

Registered Office, Watford. Registered No. 05640885 England.

Tel. 0333 5669000
email info@technology-centre.co.uk
web www.technology-centre.co.uk

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes tests carried out at VINCI Technology Centre UK Limited at the request of Ash & Lacy.

The test sample consisted of a sample of a Mechslip Façade manufactured by Ash & Lacy.

The tests were carried out on 19 August 2022 and were to determine the wind, water and impact resistance of the test sample. The test methods were in accordance with the CWCT Standard Test Methods for building envelopes, 2005, for:

Wind resistance – serviceability & safety.

Watertightness – dynamic pressure.

Impact resistance.

The testing was carried out in accordance with Technology Centre Method Statement C9014/MS rev 0.

This test report relates only to the actual sample as tested and described herein.

The results are valid only for sample(s) tested and the conditions under which the tests were conducted.

The long-term durability of the façade system is not assessed by these test methods.

VINCI Technology Centre UK Limited is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service as UKAS Testing Laboratory No. 0057 for a schedule of tests. Tests listed above and marked with an asterisk are not on our schedule.

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VINCI Technology Centre UK Limited is certified by BSI for:

- ISO 9001 Quality Management System,
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System,
- ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System.

The tests were witnessed by:

Yishen Tian	-	Ash & Lacy
Xinxin Liang	-	Ash & Lacy
Evaldas Juska	-	Ash & Lacy
Irina Hugths	-	Ibstock
Noor Haddad	-	Ibstock
Ian Sutherland	-	Ibstock
Robert Saunders	-	Ibstock

2 SUMMARY AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEST RESULTS

The following summarises the results of the tests carried out. For full details refer to Sections 6, 7 and 8.

2.1 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

TABLE 1

Date	Test number	Test description	Result
28 August 2019	1	Wind resistance – serviceability	Pass
28 August 2019	2	Wind resistance – safety	Pass
28 August 2019	3	Watertightness - dynamic	Pass
28 August 2019	4	Impact resistance	Pass

2.2 CLASSIFICATION

TABLE 2

Test	Standard	Classification / Declared value
Wind resistance	CWCT	±2400 pascals serviceability ±3600 pascals safety
Watertightness - dynamic	CWCT	600 pascals
Impact resistance	CWCT TN76	See section 8.4

3 DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE

3.1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

The sample was as shown in the photo below and the Ash & Lacy technical report included as an appendix to this report.

The test sample measured 5.0 m high by 5.0 m wide.

The sample was mounted on a backing wall supplied by Technology Centre, comprising of 100 x 100 mm angle and plywood boards.

PHOTO 4597

TEST SAMPLE ELEVATION

PHOTO 3986

TEST SAMPLE DURING BUILD

3.2 CONTROLLED DISMANTLING

During the dismantling of the sample no discrepancies from the drawings were found.

PHOTO 4821

TEST SAMPLE DURING DISMANTLE

PHOTO 4823

TEST SAMPLE DURING DISMANTLE

PHOTO 4824

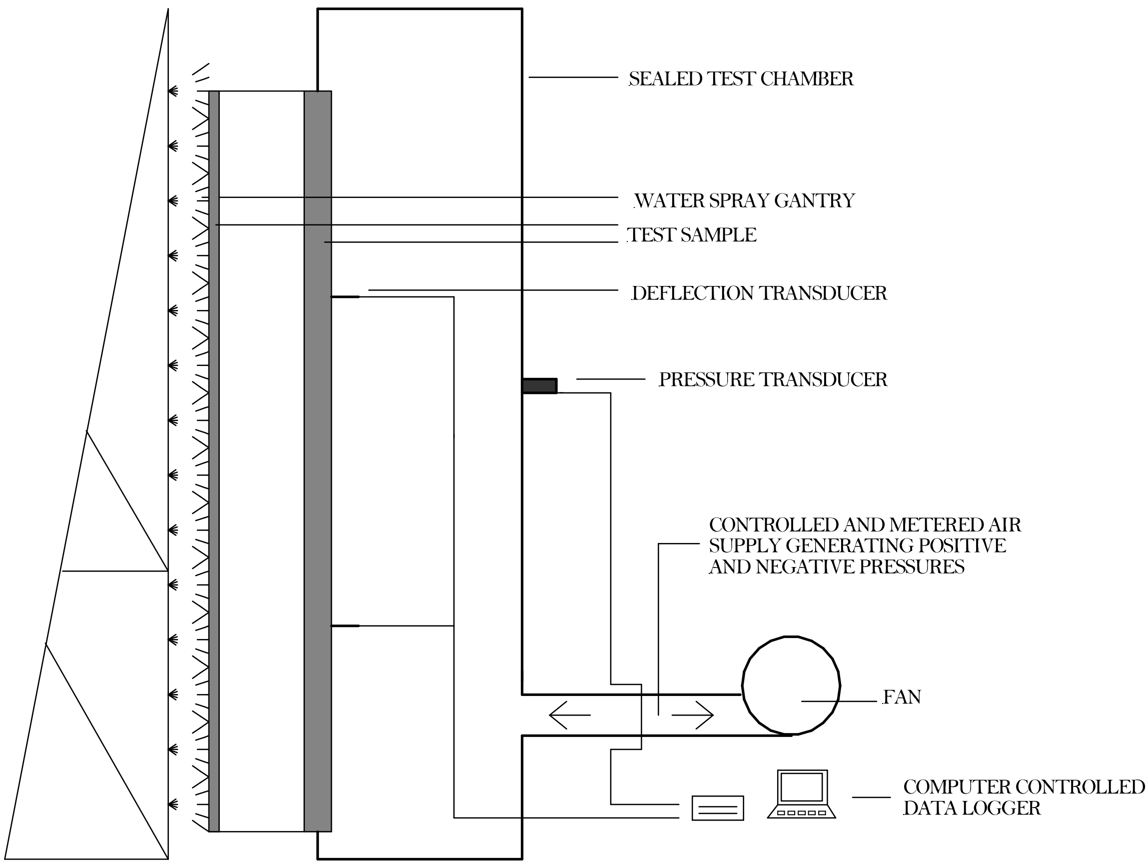
TEST SAMPLE DURING DISMANTLE

4 TEST RIG GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

The test sample was mounted on a rigid test rig with support steelwork designed to simulate the on-site/project conditions. The test rig comprised a well sealed chamber, fabricated from steel and plywood. A door was provided to allow access to the chamber. Representatives of Ash & Lacy installed the sample on the test rig. See Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

TEST RIG SCHEMATIC ARRANGEMENT



SECTION THROUGH TEST RIG

5 TEST SEQUENCE

The test sequence was as follows:

(1) Wind resistance – serviceability

(2) Wind resistance - safety

(3) Watertightness – dynamic

(4) Impact resistance

6 WIND RESISTANCE TESTING

6.1 INSTRUMENTATION

6.1.1 Pressure

One static pressure tapping was provided to measure the chamber pressure and was located so that the readings were unaffected by the velocity of the air supply into or out of the chamber.

A pressure transducer, capable of measuring rapid changes in pressure to within 2% was used to measure the differential pressure across the sample.

6.1.2 Deflection

Displacement transducers were used to measure the deflection of principle framing members to an accuracy of 0.1 mm. The gauges were set normal to the sample framework at mid-span and as near to the supports of the members as possible and installed in such a way that the measurements were not influenced by the application of pressure or other loading to the sample. The gauges were located at the positions shown in Figure 2.

6.1.3 Temperature

Platinum resistance thermometers (PRT) were used to measure air temperatures to within 1°C.

6.1.4 General

Electronic instrument measurements were scanned by a computer controlled data logger, which also processed and stored the results.

All measuring instruments and relevant test equipment were calibrated and traceable to national standards.

6.2 FAN

The air supply system comprised a variable speed centrifugal fan and associated ducting and control valves to create positive and negative static pressure differentials. The fan provided essentially constant air flow at the fixed pressure for the period required by the tests and was capable of pressurising at a rate of approximately 600 pascals in one second.

6.3 PROCEDURE

6.3.1 Wind Resistance – serviceability

Three positive pressure differential pulses of 1200 pascals were applied to prepare the sample. The displacement transducers were then zeroed.

The sample was subjected to one positive pressure differential pulse from 0 to 2400 pascals to 0. The pressure was increased in four equal increments each maintained for 15 ±5 seconds. Displacement readings were taken at each increment. Residual deformations were measured on the pressure returning to zero.

Any damage or functional defects were recorded.

The test was then repeated using a negative pressure of -2400 pascals.

6.3.2 Wind Resistance – safety

Three positive pressure differential pulses of 1200 pascals were applied to prepare the sample. The displacement transducers were then zeroed.

The sample was subjected to one positive pressure differential pulse from 0 to 3600 pascals to 0. The pressure was increased as rapidly as possible but not in less than 1 second and maintained for 15 ±5 seconds. Displacement readings were taken at peak pressure. Residual deformations were measured on the pressure returning to zero.

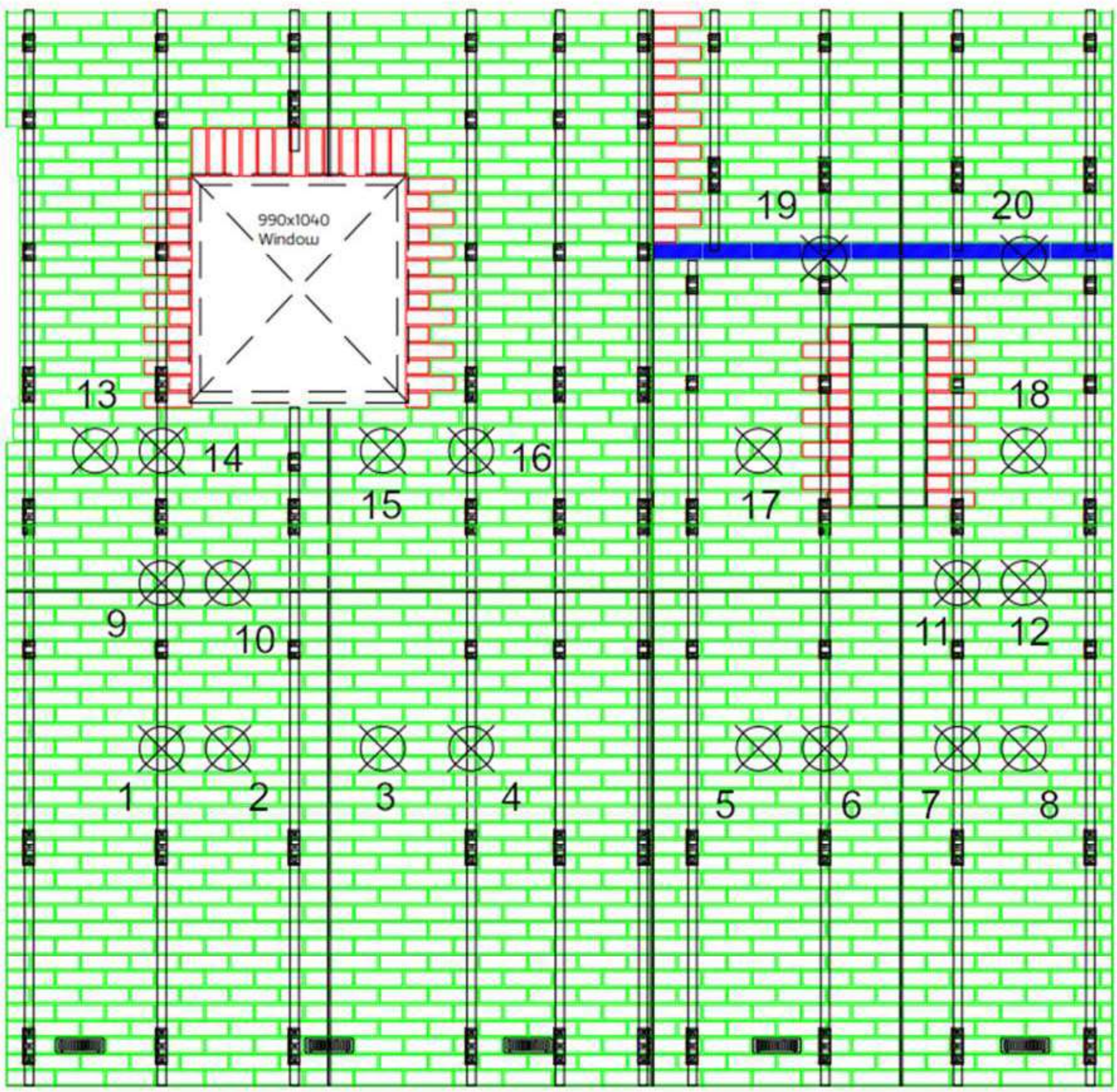
Any damage or functional defects were recorded.

The test was then repeated using a negative pressure of –3600 pascals.

FIGURE 2

DEFLECTION GAUGE LOCATIONS

External View



6.4 PASS/FAIL CRITERIA

6.4.1 Calculation of permissible deflection

Serviceability Test TABLE 3

Member	Span (L) (mm)	Permissible deflection (mm)	Permissible residual deformation
Vertical rail	600	L/200 = 3.0	1 mm
Vertical rail	900	L/200 = 4.5	1 mm

Safety Test TABLE 4

Member	Span (L) (mm)	Permissible deflection (mm)	Permissible residual deformation
Vertical rail	600	n/a	L/500 = 1.2 mm
Vertical rail	900	n/a	L/500 = 1.8 mm

6.5 RESULTS

Test 1 (serviceability) Date: 19 August 2022

The deflections measured during the wind resistance test, at the positions shown in Figure 2, are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

No damage to the test sample was observed.

Ambient temperature = 19°C
Chamber temperature = 20°C

Test 2 (safety) Date: 19 August 2022

The deflections measured during the structural safety test, at the positions shown in Figure 2, are shown in Table 7.

No damage to the sample was observed.

Ambient temperature = 20°C
Chamber temperature = 21°C

TABLE 5

WIND RESISTANCE – POSITIVE **SERVICEABILITY** TEST RESULTS

Position	Pressure (pascals) / Deflection (mm)				
	605	**1209**	**1794**	**2399**	**Residual**
1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.1
2	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.1
3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.2
4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.1
5	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1
9	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2
10	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2
11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
13	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
14	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
15	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
16	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

TABLE 6

WIND RESISTANCE – NEGATIVE **SERVICEABILITY** TEST RESULTS

Position	Pressure (pascals) / Deflection (mm)				
	-600	-1191	-1794	-2394	Residual
1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	-1.8	-0.2
2	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	-0.2
3	-0.4	-0.9	-1.7	-2.5	-0.3
4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.6	-0.1
5	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	0.0
6	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3	-0.1
7	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2
8	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2
9	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-0.1
10	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-0.1
11	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1
12	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1
13	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	0.0
14	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.0
15	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.2
16	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2
17	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0

TABLE 7

WIND RESISTANCE - **SAFETY** TEST RESULTS

Position	Pressure (pascals) / Deflection (mm)			
	3601	Residual	-3769	Residual
1	2.0	0.2	-3.4	-0.4
2	2.0	0.3	-3.7	-0.4
3	2.6	0.3	-4.3	-0.4
4	1.7	0.3	-2.6	-0.3
5	1.4	0.6	-2.1	-0.7
6	1.5	0.4	-2.6	0.3
7	1.3	0.5	-2.2	-0.3
8	1.5	0.5	-2.1	-0.3
9	1.6	0.3	-2.6	-0.4
10	1.6	0.3	-2.9	-0.5
11	1.1	0.5	-1.4	-0.3
12	1.1	0.5	-1.3	-0.3
13	0.9	0.1	-1.3	0.0
14	0.8	0.3	-1.4	-0.1
15	1.2	0.4	-2.2	-0.4
16	0.8	0.4	-1.4	-0.2
17	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.1
18	0.8	0.4	-1.2	-0.3
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.6	0.5	1.0	-0.3

7 WATERTIGHTNESS TESTING

7.1 INSTRUMENTATION

7.1.1 Pressure

One static pressure tapping was provided to measure the chamber pressure and was located so that the readings were unaffected by the velocity of the air supply into or out of the chamber.

A pressure transducer, capable of measuring rapid changes in pressure to within 2% was used to measure the differential pressure across the sample.

7.1.2 Water Flow

An in-line water flow meter was used to measure water supplied to the spray gantry to within 5%.

7.1.3 Temperature

Platinum resistance thermometers (PRT) were used to measure air and water temperatures to within 1°C.

7.1.4 General

Electronic instrument measurements were scanned by a computer controlled data logger, which also processed and stored the results.

All measuring instruments and relevant test equipment were calibrated and traceable to national standards.

7.2 FAN

A wind generator was mounted adjacent to the external face of the sample and used to create positive pressure differentials during dynamic testing. The wind generator comprised a piston type aero-engine fitted with 4 m diameter contra-rotating propellers.

7.3 WATER SPRAY

The water spray system comprised nozzles spaced on a uniform grid not more than 700 mm apart and mounted approximately 400 mm from the face of the sample. The nozzles provided a full-cone pattern with a spray angle between 90° and 120°. The spray system delivered water uniformly against the exterior surface of the sample.

7.4 PROCEDURE

Water was sprayed onto the sample using the method described above at a flow rate of at least 3.4 litres/m^2/minute.

The aero-engine was used to subject the sample to wind of sufficient velocity to produce average deflections in the principle framing members equal to those produced by a static pressure differential of 600 pascals. These conditions were maintained for 15 minutes. Throughout the test the inside of the sample was examined for water penetration.

7.5 PASS/FAIL CRITERIA

There shall be no water penetration to the internal face of the backing wall throughout testing. At the completion of the test there shall be no standing water in locations intended to remain dry.

7.6 RESULTS

Test 3 Date: 19 August 2022

Water was observed running down the back of the bricks.

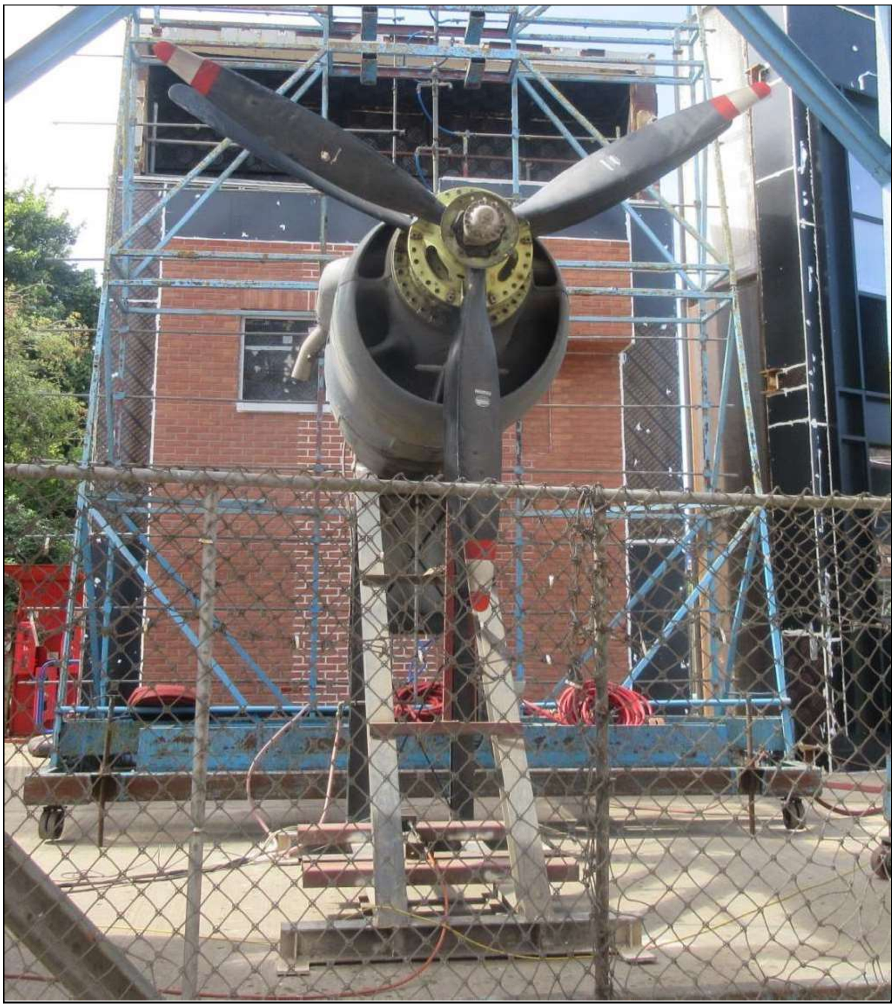
The water drained out at the base of the cavity.

No water penetration was observed around the window perimeter or through the backing wall.

Chamber temperature= 22°C
Ambient temperature = 21°C
Water temperature = 19°C

PHOTO 4598

DYNAMIC WIND GENERATOR



8 IMPACT TESTING

8.1 IMPACTOR

8.1.1 Soft body

The soft body impactor comprised a canvas spherical/conical bag 400 mm in diameter filled with 3 mm diameter glass spheres with a total mass of 50 kg suspended from a cord at least 3 m long.

8.1.2 Hard body

The hard body impactor was a solid steel ball of 50 mm or 62.5 mm diameter and approximate mass of 0.5 kg or 1.0 kg.

8.2 PROCEDURE (CWCT TN76)

8.2.1 Soft body

The impactor almost touched the face of the sample when at rest. It was swung in a pendular movement to hit the sample normal to its face. The test was performed at the locations shown in Figure 3. The impact energies were 120 J for serviceability and 350 J and 500 J for safety.

8.2.2 Hard body

The impactor almost touched the face of the sample when at rest. It was swung in a pendular movement to hit the sample normal to its face. The test was performed at the locations shown in Figure 3. The impact energies were 3 J, 6 J and 10 J.

8.3 PASS/FAIL CRITERIA

Note: Tables 1 to 2 are taken from CWCT TN76.

Table 1 - Classes for serviceability performance

Class	Definition	Explanation/Examples
1	No damage.	No damage visible from 1m, and Any damage visible from closer then 1m unlikely to lead to significant deterioration.
2	Surface damage of an aesthetic nature which is unlikely to require remedial action.	Dents or distortion of panels not visible from more than 5m (note visibility of damage will depend on surface finish and lighting conditions – damage will generally be more visible on reflective surfaces), and Any damage visible from closer than 5m unlikely to lead to significant deterioration.
3	Damage that may require remedial action or replacement of components to maintain appearance or long term performance but does not require immediate action.	Dents or distortion of panels visible from more than 5m, or Spalling of edges of panels of brittle materials, or Damage to finishes that may lead to deterioration of the substrate.
4	Damage requiring immediate action to maintain appearance or performance. Remedial action may include replacement of a panel but does not require dismantling or replacement of supporting structure.	Significant cracks in brittle materials e.g. cracks that may lead to parts of tile falling away subsequent to test, or Fracture of panels causing significant amounts of material to fall away during test.
5	Damage requiring more extensive replacement than 4.	Buckling of support rails.

Table 2 - Classes for safety performance

Class	Explanation/examples
Negligible risk	No material dislodged during test, and No damage likely to lead to materials falling subsequent to test, and No sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury to a person during impact, and Cladding not penetrated by impactor.
Low risk	Maximum mass of falling particle 50g, and Maximum mass of particle that may fall subsequent to impact 50g, and No sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact.
Moderate risk	Maximum mass of falling particle less than 500g, and Maximum mass of particle that may fall subsequent to impact less than 500g, and Cladding not penetrated by impact, and No sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact.
High risk	Maximum mass of falling particle greater than 500g, or Cladding penetrated by impact, or Sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact.

8.4 RESULTS

Test 4 Date: 19 August 2022

The impact test results are shown in Tables 8 and 9.

Ambient temperature = 22°C

FIGURE 3

IMPACT TEST LOCATIONS

External View

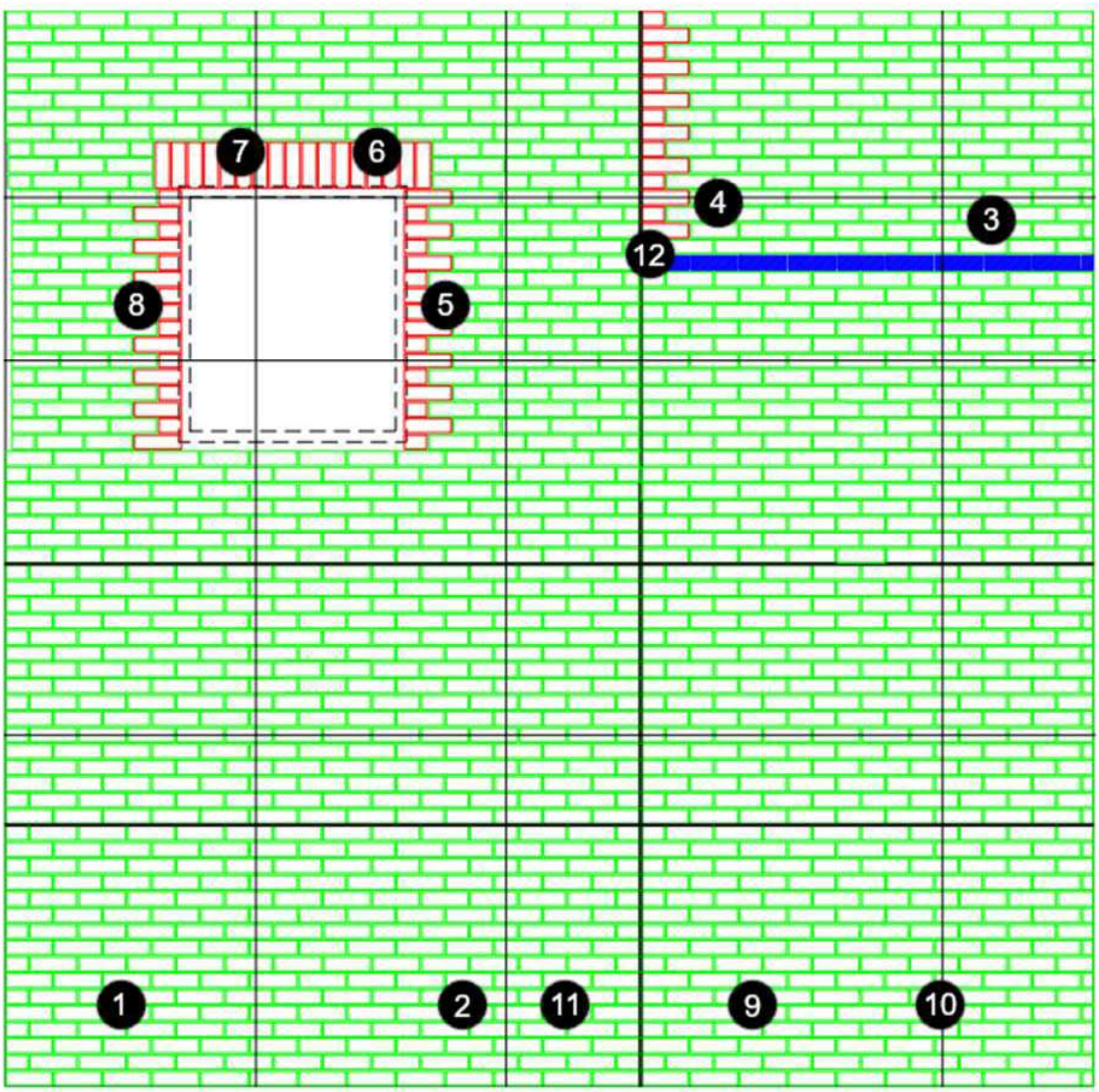


TABLE 8

SOFT BODY IMPACT RESISTANCE TEST RESULTS

Impact location	Impact energy (J)	Observations	Classification
1	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
2	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
3	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
4	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
5	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
6	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	Class 1 Negligible risk Negligible risk
7	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	No damage No damage No damage
8	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	No damage No damage No damage
9	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	No damage No damage No damage
10	120 (x3) 350 500	No damage No damage No damage	No damage No damage No damage

TABLE 9

HARD BODY IMPACT RESISTANCE TEST RESULTS

Impact location	Impact energy (J)	Observations	Classification
5	3 6 10	Hairline crack, small flakes Minor vertical crack in brick Diagonal & vertical crack	Class 1 / Negligible risk Class 2 Class 2 / Negligible risk
7	3 6 10	Slight mark Slight mark Horizontal crack in brick	Class 1 / Negligible risk Class 1 Class 2 / Negligible risk
9	3 6 10	Slight mark Slight mark Minor indent	Class 1 / Negligible risk Class 1 Class 1 / Negligible risk
11	3 6 10	Slight mark Slight mark Minor crack	Class 1 / Negligible risk Class 1 Class 2 / Negligible risk
12	3 6 10	Slight mark Minor indent Minor fragment	Class 1 / Negligible risk Class 1 Class 2 / Negligible risk

PHOTO 4604

SOFT BODY IMPACT

PHOTO 4605

SOFT BODY IMPACT

PHOTO 4606

SOFT BODY IMPACT

PHOTO 4608

SOFT BODY IMPACT

PHOTO 4610

SOFT BODY IMPACT

PHOTO 4619

HARD BODY IMPACTORS

PHOTO 4620

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 9

PHOTO 4622

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 9

PHOTO 4623

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 11

PHOTO 4624

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 11

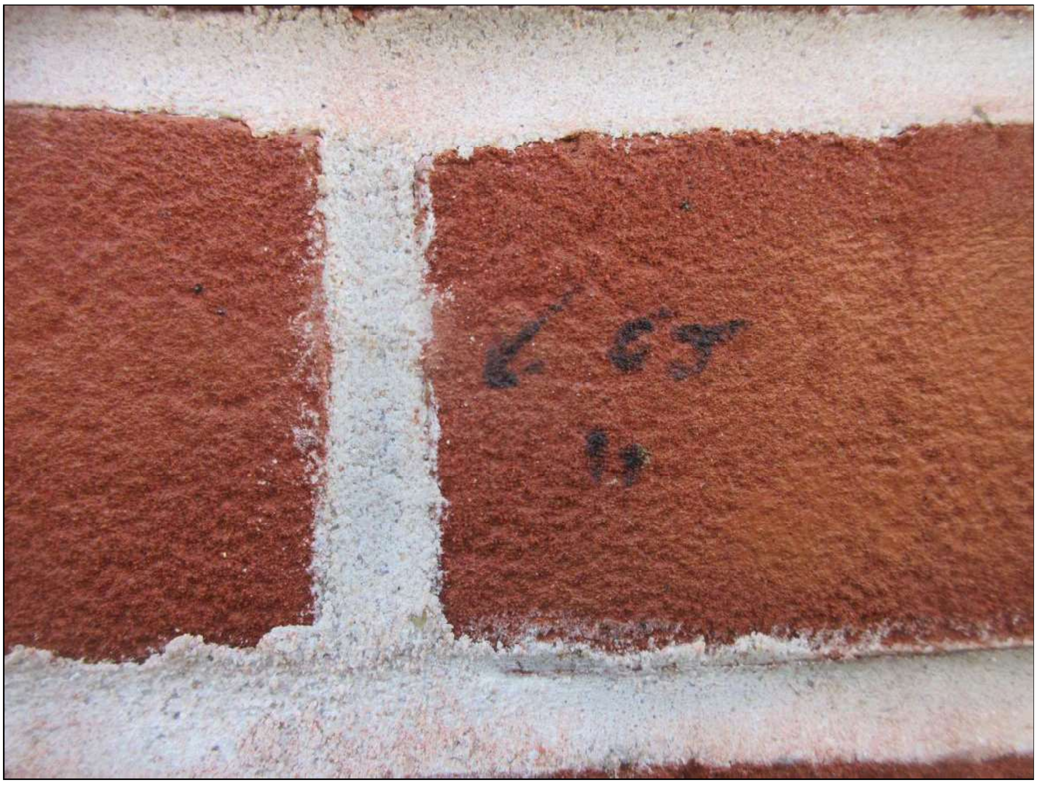


PHOTO 4625

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 11

PHOTO 4626

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 12

PHOTO 4627

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 12

PHOTO 4628

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 12

PHOTO 4631

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 7

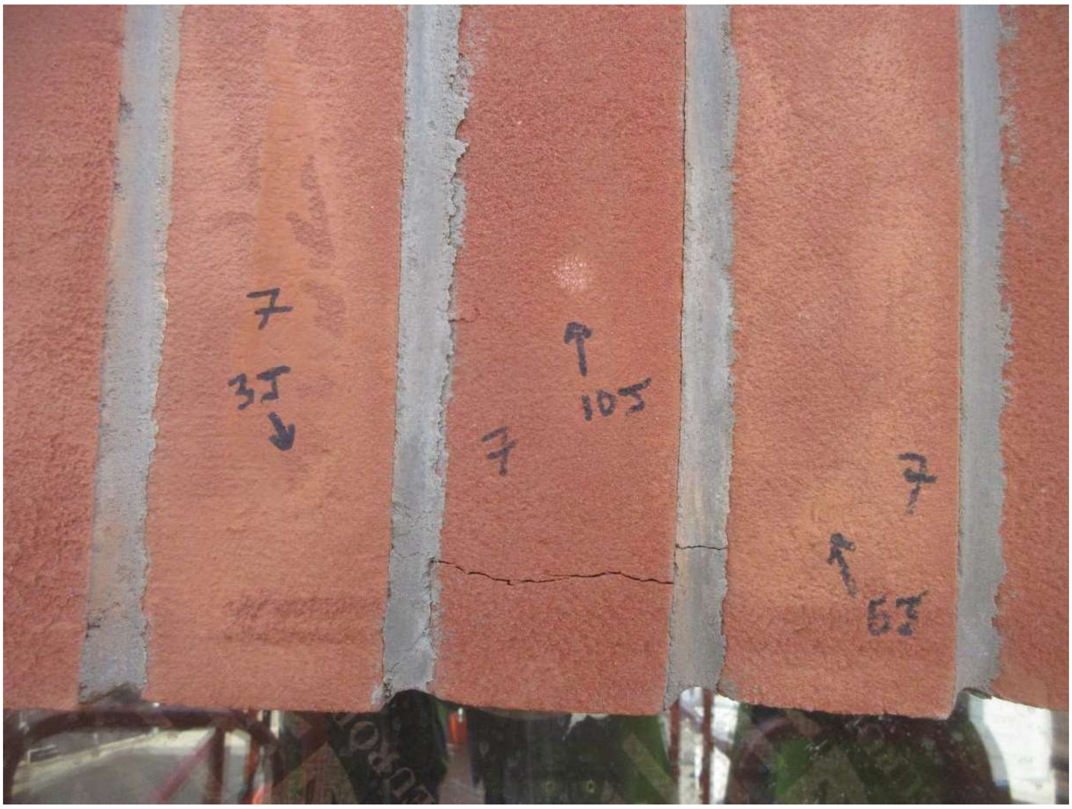


PHOTO 4632

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 5

PHOTO 4633

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 5

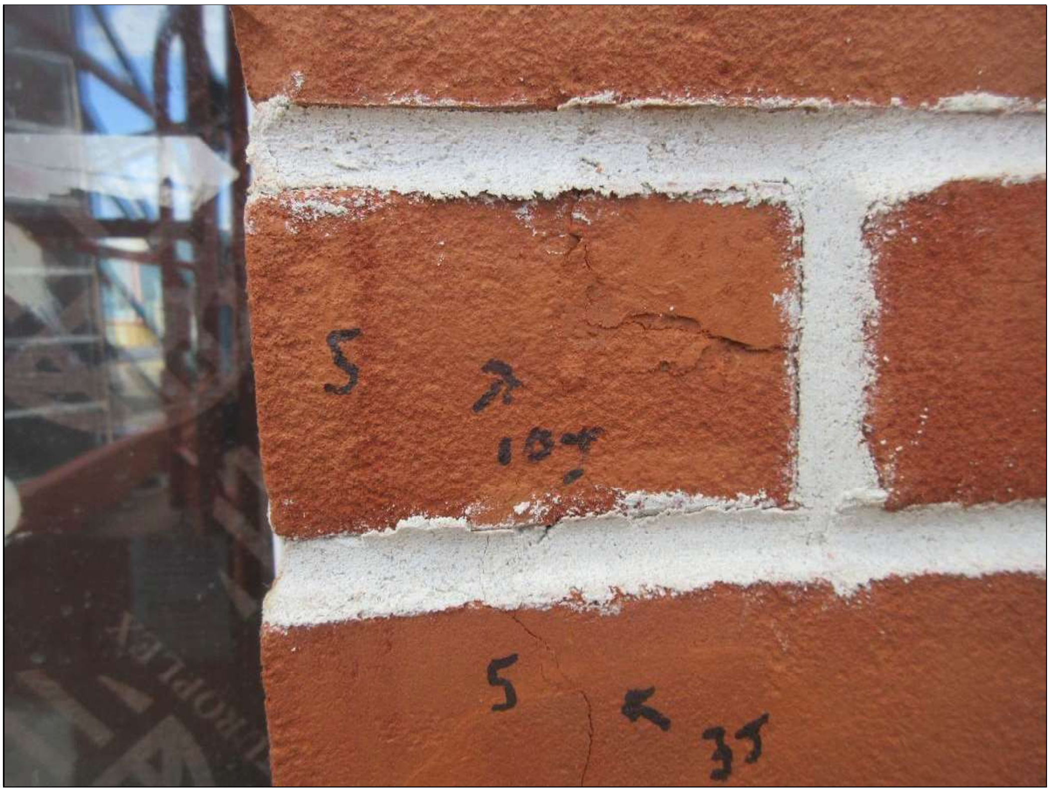


PHOTO 4635

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 5

PHOTO 4636

HARD BODY IMPACT AT LOCATION 5

9 APPENDIX – ASH & LACY TECHNICAL REPORT

The following 24 unnumbered pages are copies of Ash & Lacy Façade product development technical report Version 1.0 dated 27/06/2022.

END OF REPORT

/L ASH & LACY

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Mechslip CWCT Test Set Up and Procedure
ED. REF: ED-Facades-2203

Technical Resource
Version: 1.0 / Last Updated: 27.06.2022

VERSION HISTORY

Below is recorded the revision history of this document:

Version	By	Date	Description
1.0	EJ	27.06.2022	First Issue

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarised test sequence and sample drawings for Mechslip CWCT test, which will be used as CWCT assessment and panel installation.

Report Prepared by	Report Checked by
Name:	**Name:**
Position:	**Position:**
Signature:	**Signature:**
Date:	**Date:**

Managers Approval to Issue

Signature:

Date:

1. Background

This document summarised Mechslip brick slip system, including brick slip layout, features in the system, support system (AxiAL) for CWCT test. The test results will be the part of the technical assessment for BBA certificate updates.

2. Test Method

The testing will be in accordance with CWCT Standard for systematised building envelopes. The detailed test sequence is given below.

3. Test Sequence

For rainscreen system, the test sequence is referred to Section 8.12.2 Standard Sequence B. Based on the technical note in the standard, the test sequence is listed as:

1. Wind resistance – serviceability
2. Watertightness – dynamic
3. Wind resistance – safety
4. Impact resistance
5. Controlled dismantle, inspect and record

4. Test Sample

Mechslip brick slip system will be tested on the test rig in Vinci Technology Centre. The overall sample area is approx. 5m hight and approx. 5m wide. The test sample include:

- Test area: approx. - 5m x 5m;
- Brick slip layout - horizontal;
- Brick slip thickness – 28mm;
- External corner – using standard corner brick slips;
- 990mm x 1040mm window installed in the test rig;
- Window returns (jambs) – brick slip returns;
- Window head – brick slip finish;
- Window cill – flashing cill;
- Recessed detail;
- Recessed detail returns – brick slip returns;
- Recessed detail head – flashings finish;
- Recessed detail cill – brick slip finish;
- Soffit detail;
- Brick slips on the soffit – 102.5x215x28mm;

- Brick slips on soffit perimeter – 102.5x65x215x28mm
- Lineal brick slips - 65x440x28mm;
- Four mortar types – Parex/Limepoint Plus/PRB/VPI;
- Aluminium vent brick slips;
- Stainless steel brick rails to cover build-ups below DPC;
- 360mm deep single and double brackets;
- Bracket centres – 600mm and 900mm;
- Rail centres – 600mm;

More details can be found in the sample drawing attached.