

## Timber Aircrete Fixing



### Introduction

Fast Flex fixings offer the ease of use of a nail but the fixing capabilities of a screw and plug. They are available in two diameters - 6mm and 8mm - and a range of lengths from 50mm.

When fixing timber to Aircrete (ACC) blocks, using the 8mm diameter Fast Flex, there is generally no need to pre drill. Fast Flex may also be used for fixing into hard materials. A small pilot hole may be drilled through the timber and into the brickwork or concrete behind, the Fast Flex 6mm is then simply driven home. Because of their design, there is minimal finishing required once they are driven home. The Grade 304 stainless steel ensures that there is no unsightly staining or streaking of surface finishes, and they are not affected by any aggressive timber Treatments.

### Performance Requirements

Loading requirements to resist the wind suction based on CP3, Chapter V, Part2, 1972, are given in the tables on Information Sheets TBF1 & TBF2, along with the minimum penetration depths, timber thickness and space guidance. Testing of Fast Flex fixings is possible using the Target Load Test Unit to ensure that the correct tensile loading is achieved.

### Fixing Detail

Fast Flex fixings can be used to fix battens, skirting dado rails or door frames on to Aircrete blocks. They may be painted directly without fear of staining. Fast Flex are also to be recommended when fixing through insulation materials. They offer a 'stand-off' fixing that will not crush the insulant even if they are over hit, and being stainless steel they may be used externally at will offering a good method of increasing thermal insulation on solid walls. Battens for vertical tiling may be fixed either directly to the bricks / blocks or through the insulation material. Generally, the batten thickness will need to be a minimum of 25 mm, although 19 mm can be used in special circumstances. This not only ensures a good 'pull-through' value at the batten / fixing connection, but also allows an 'improved' nail to be used to additionally fix into the batten. The fixing embedment into the brick, block or concrete will depend

on the strength of the material, the wind loading and the weight to be supported. As a rule, concrete requires 30 mm, brick, 50-70 mm and Aircrete, 70+ mm. Reference should be made to Information Sheets TBF1 & TBF2, and the use of a load test unit should be Considered.

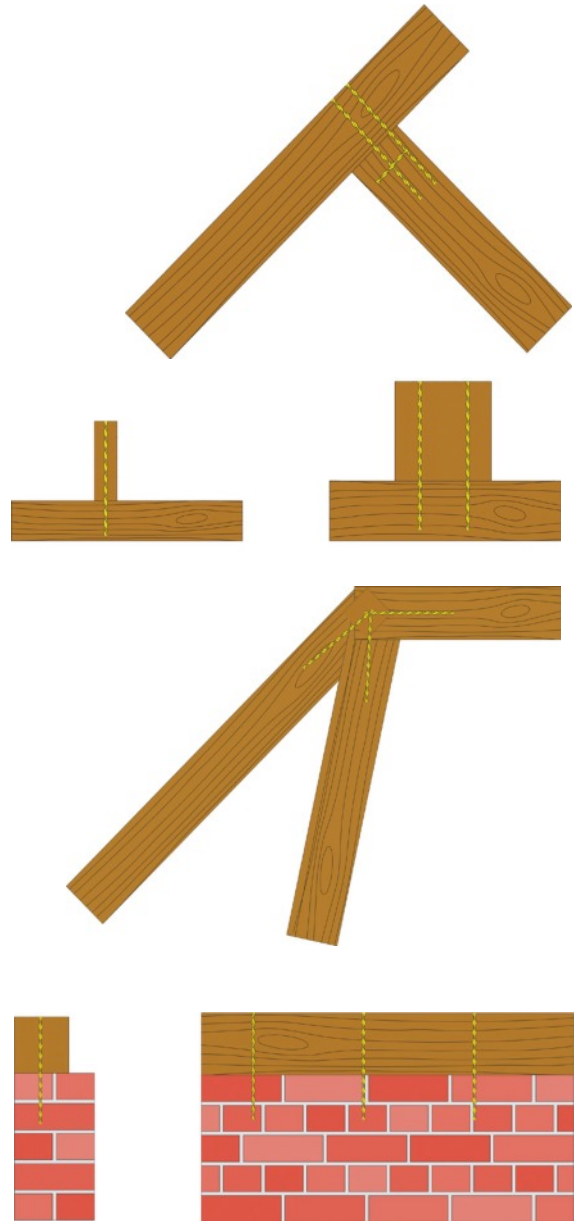
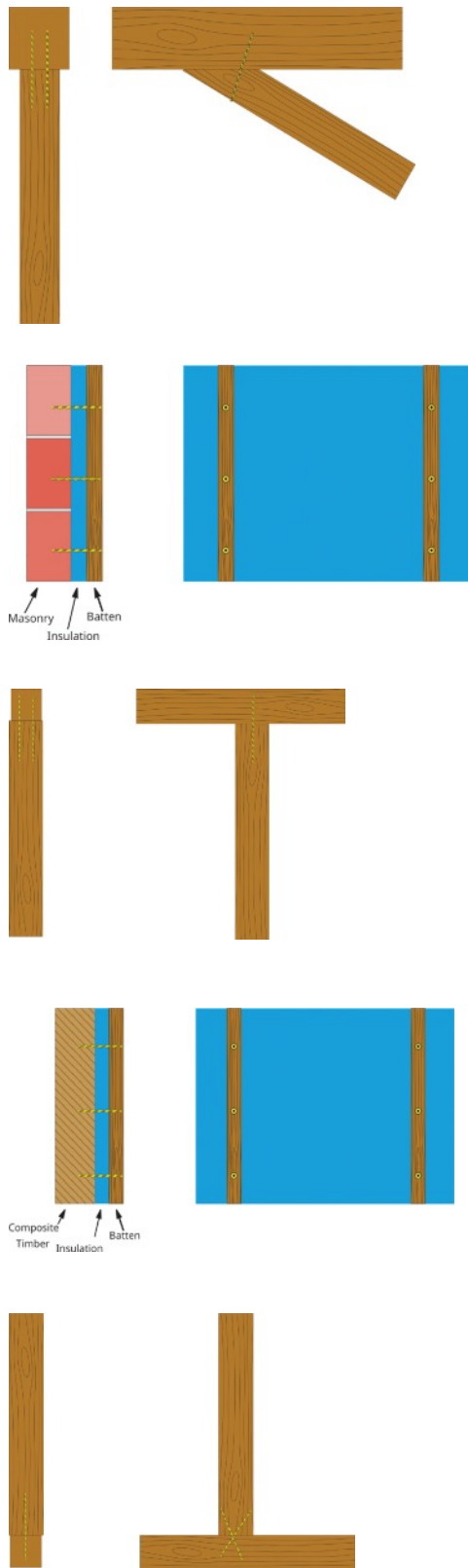
### Special Features

- Direct one-piece fixings into masonry
- Drive like nails - grip like screws
- Excellent end - grain fixing
- Bridges gaps - no need for packing
- Fixes firmly through insulation



# Fast Flex

## Examples.



## Additional Uses

Fast Flex can be used in many unique and fascinating ways. They may be driven into the bottom of posts to fix them securely into a poured concrete base. Their design allows them to be placed very close to edges without danger of splitting the timber. When fixing the timber posts for gates or fences to brickwork, the Fast Flex offers an easy solution. A 5-6 mm pilot hole is drilled through the post and into the masonry whilst holding the post securely up against the wall, and then hammering the Fast Flex straight into the hole. Because they are stainless steel, there is no finishing requirement to resist and future possible corrosion. Fast Flex may also be used to fix softwood noggins or rails into timber frames without splitting the timber or requiring drilling. Door frames can be similarly fitted to Aircrete blocks by staggering the fixings up it's length without danger of splitting the blocks as can occur with expansion type fixings.