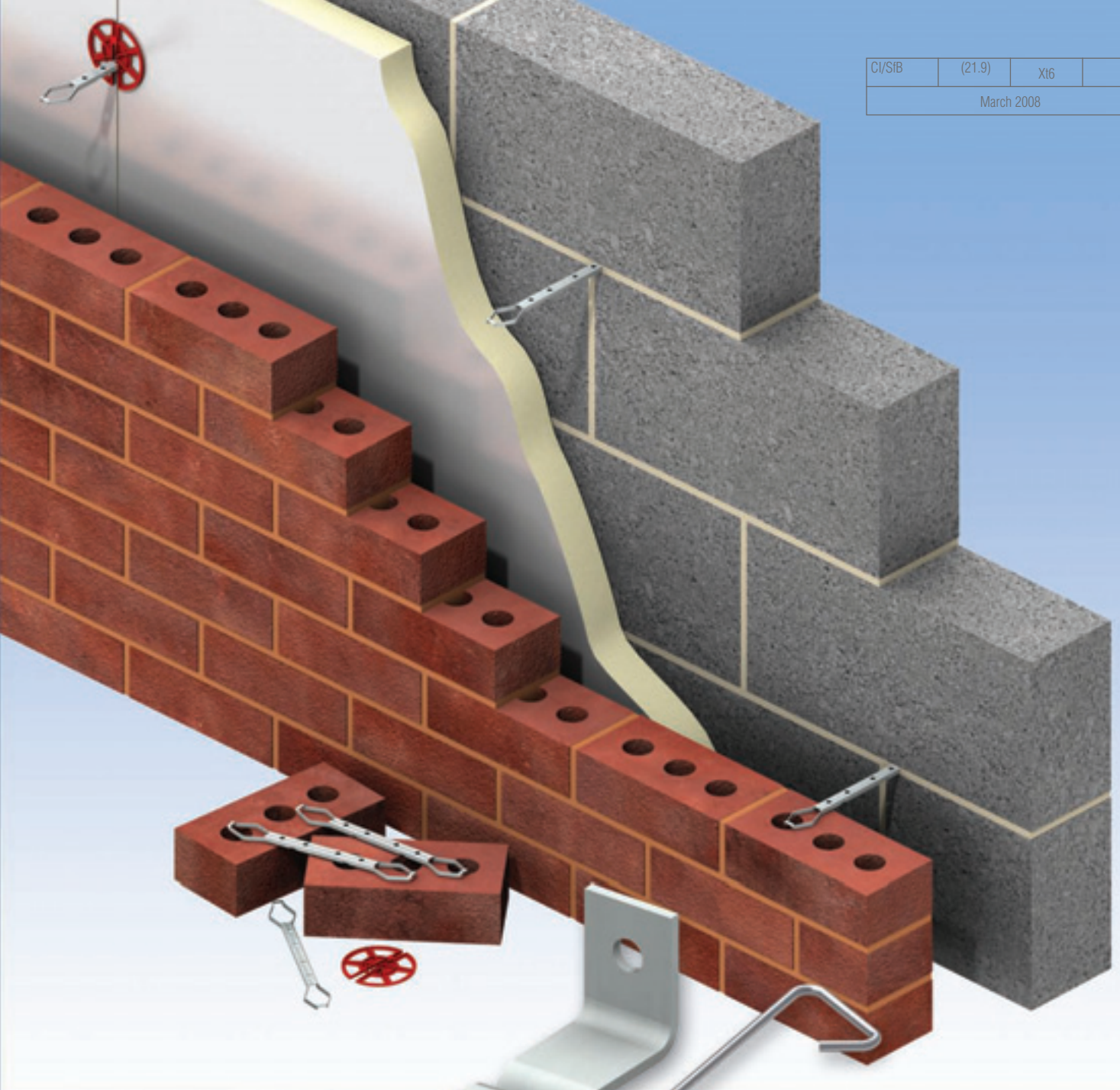


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March 2008			

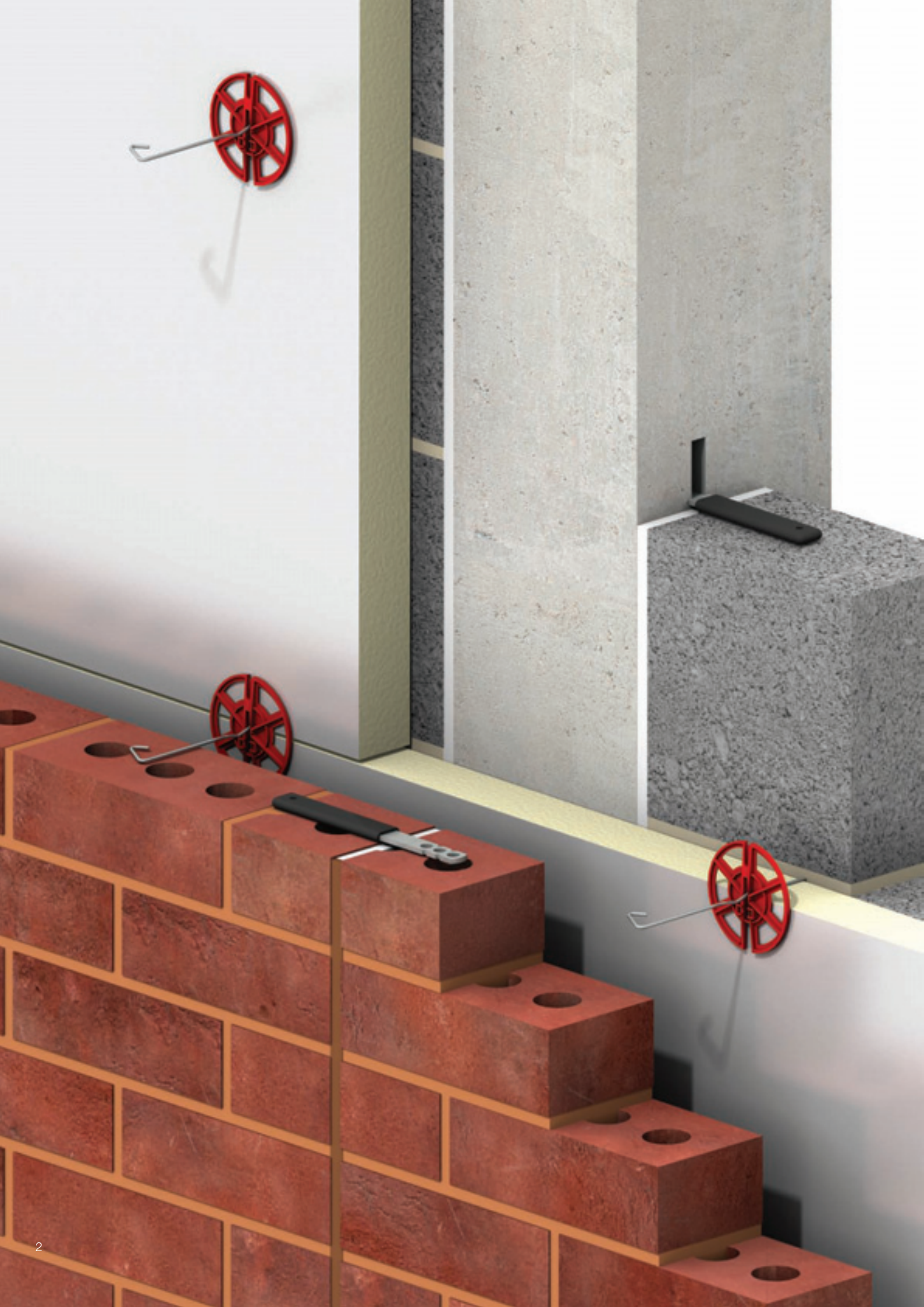


## Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

for the Construction Industry

**Ancon**<sup>®</sup>  
BUILDING PRODUCTS





**Ancon designs and manufactures high integrity steel products for the construction industry. Through continuous programmes of new product development, inward investment and employee advancement, the company is committed to maintaining the highest level of customer service within a dynamic and challenging industry.**

Wall ties and restraint fixings are an essential element in the stability of masonry panels.

Ancon manufactures fixings in a variety of lengths and types for restraining brickwork, blockwork and stonework. Restraints can be fixed to concrete and structural steelwork as well as any type of masonry.

The range of standard ties provides a solution for all types of wall construction and many products can be delivered in 24 hours. These items are shown in **red italics**.

Ancon fixings are manufactured from Austenitic stainless steel. Grade 1.4301 (304) is used in the vast majority of applications. All ties will be supplied to this specification unless Ancon is notified otherwise.

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# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## CAVITY WALL TIE SELECTION

The selection and spacing of wall ties depend on many factors. These include type of brick/block to be tied, cavity width, type and height of building, location, and design life. There are several documents which need to be consulted.

### BS 5628-1: 2005 Code of Practice for the Use of Masonry

This code provides recommendations on length of tie, embedment, density and positioning. Masonry-to-masonry ties are classified as Types 1 to 4; the relevant classification is determined by strength, function and use. Minimum declared values for tensile and compression capacities are listed for each Type.

### BS 5268-6:1 1996 (Incorporating Amendments No's. 1 and 2): Structural use of timber – Dwellings not exceeding seven storeys

This code provides recommendations for wall ties for timber framed housing. Information is provided for the type of structure, location, embedment, density and positioning. These ties are classified as Types 5 to 7; minimum declared values in tension and compression are listed for Types 5 and 6.

## Approved Document E: Resistance to the Passage of Sound

This document specifies the requirements of Type A ties suitable for use in separating (party) walls of new build attached dwellings and Type B ties for use in external walls. Type A ties must have a measured dynamic stiffness of  $<4.8\text{MN/m}^3$  for the specified minimum cavity, at a standard density. Type A ties in this literature are indicated by this logo.

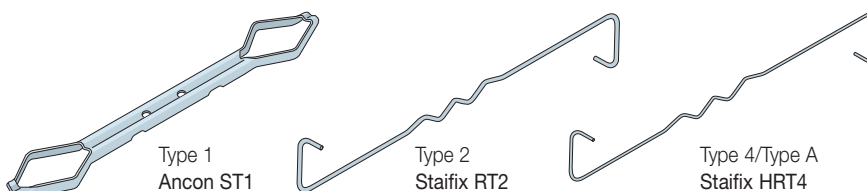


All Ancon ties which cross a cavity meet the requirements of Type B.

## BS EN 845-1: 2003 Specification for Ancillary Components for Masonry – Part 1: Ties, Tension Straps, Hangers and Brackets

This European Standard specifies the requirements for wall ties used for interconnecting masonry and for connecting masonry to beams, columns or other parts of the building. Materials, tolerances, tie types and the requirements for declared values, are all covered in this standard.

### BS 5628-1 and Approved Document E Wall Ties



### Minimum Requirements for Wall Ties to BS 5628-1: 2005 and BS 5268-6: 1

Type of Tie	Minimum Mortar Class and Designation	Tensile Load Capacity (N)	Tensile Load at 1mm Displacement (N)	Compressive Load Capacity (N)	Compressive Load at 1mm Displacement (N)
1	M12 (i) M2 (iv)	5000 2500	1667 833	5000 2500	1667 833
2	M2 (iv)	1800	600	1300	433
3	M2 (iv)	1100	367	800	267
4	M2 (iv)	650	217	450	150
5	M4 (iii)	600	200	425	142
6	M4 (iii)	630	210	440	147

### Selection of Wall Ties to BS 5628-1: 2005 and BS 5268-6: 1

Type	Application	Density	Maximum Building Height	Geographical Location
Type 1	Heavy duty tie suitable for most building sizes and types. Not very flexible and not recommended for applications where there is expected to be excessive differential movement between leaves	2.5 ties/m <sup>2</sup> 3-4 ties/m at unbonded edges	Any Height	Suitable for most sites. However, for relatively tall or unusually shaped buildings in vulnerable areas, the tie provision should be calculated
Type 2	General purpose tie for domestic and small commercial buildings. May be suitable for buildings exceeding 15 metres if shown to be adequate by calculation	As Type 1	15m	Suitable for flat sites where the basic wind speed is up to 31m/s and altitude is not more than 150m above sea level
Type 3	Basic wall tie generally as Type 2 above	As Type 1	15m	Suitable for flat sites in towns and cities where the basic wind speed is up to 25m/s and altitude is not more than 150m above sea level
Type 4	Light duty wall tie suitable for box-form domestic dwellings with leaves of similar thickness	As Type 1	10m	Suitable for flat sites in towns and cities where the basic wind speed does not exceed 25m/s and altitude is not more than 150m above sea level
Type 5	Timber frame tie suitable for domestic houses and small commercial developments of up to three storeys	4.4 ties/m <sup>2</sup> 3-4 ties/m at unbonded edges	15m	Suitable for flat sites in towns and cities where the basic wind speed does not exceed 25m/s and altitude is not more than 150m above sea level
Type 6	Timber frame tie suitable for domestic houses and small commercial developments of up to four storeys	As Type 5	15m	Suitable for flat sites in towns and cities where the basic wind speed does not exceed 25m/s and altitude is not more than 150m above sea level

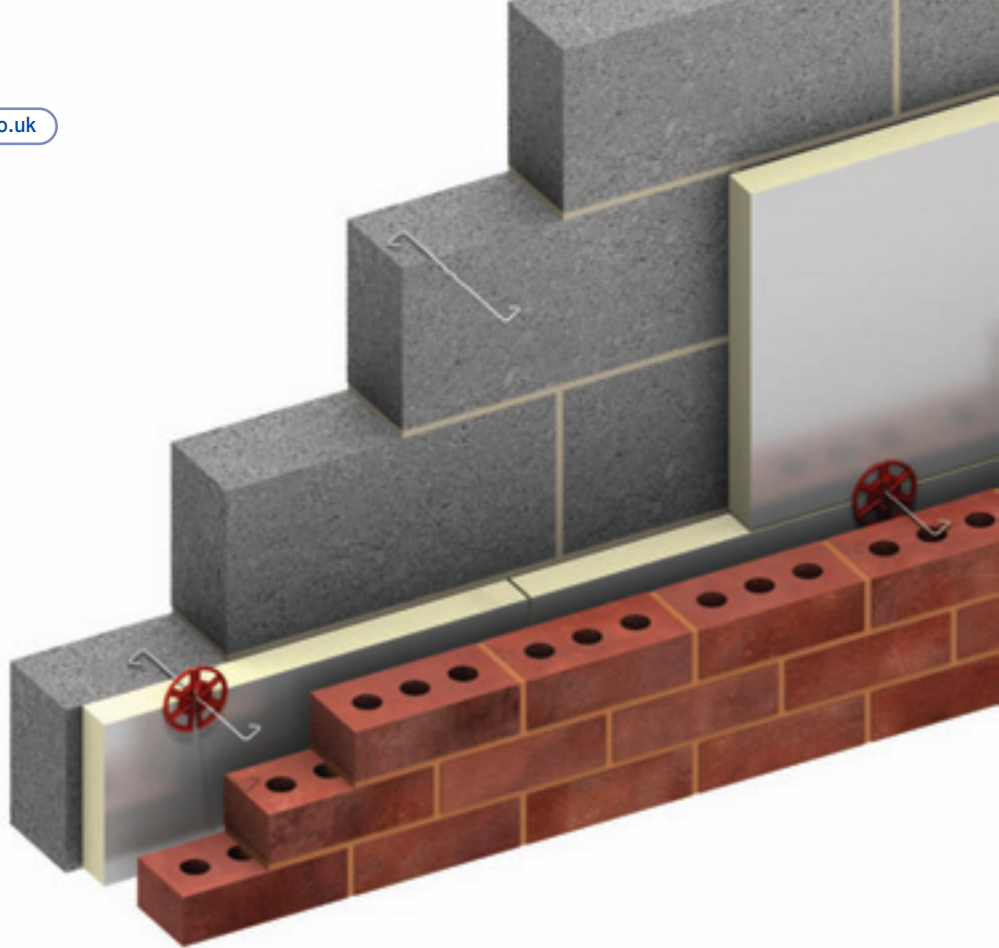


Information taken from BS 6399-2: 1997 Code of Practice for Wind Loads

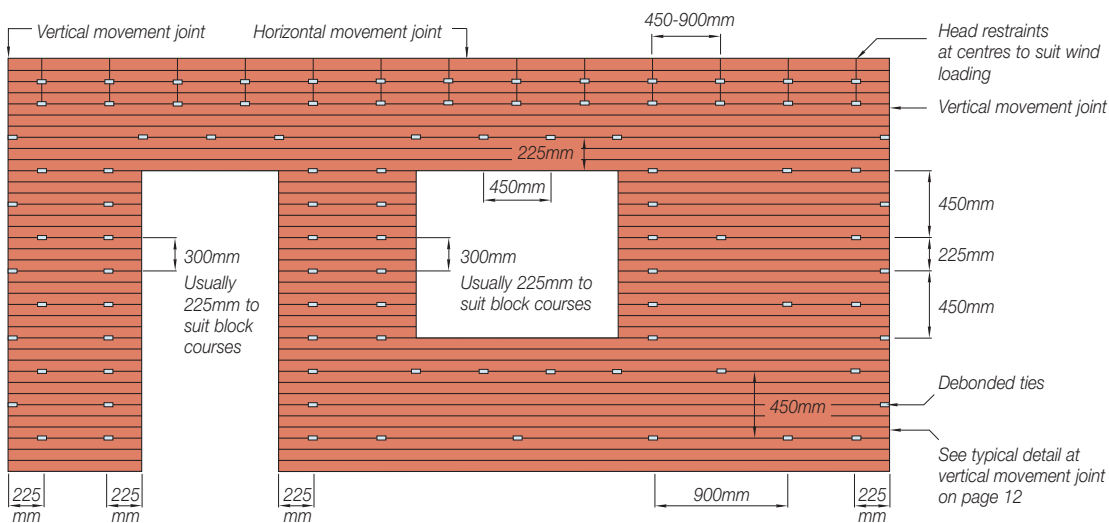
### Density & Positioning of Ties

For walls in which both leaves are 90mm or thicker, ties should be used at not less than 2.5 per square metre (900mm horizontal x 450mm vertical centres). Ties should be evenly distributed over the wall area, except around openings, and should preferably be staggered.

In cases where insulation board is incorporated within the cavity and restrained by ties with insulation retaining clips, it may be necessary to reduce the horizontal spacing of the ties to 600mm. At vertical edges of an opening, unreturned or unbonded edges, and vertical expansion joints, additional ties should be used at a rate of one per 300mm height, located not more than 225mm from the edge. A typical layout is shown below. Various details incorporating debonding ties at vertical movement joints are shown on page 12.



### Typical Layout of Wall Ties Indicating Maximum Spacing

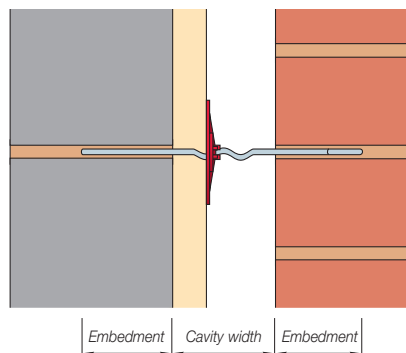


Standard spacing for cavity brickwork 900mm x 450mm centres in a staggered pattern (2.5 ties per square metre)

### Length of Tie & Embedment

Wall ties should be of the correct length to ensure they are properly embedded in the masonry. The tie should have a minimum embedment of 50mm in each leaf but also take site tolerances into account for both cavity width and centring of the tie. For this reason we suggest tie lengths which achieve an embedment of between 62.5mm and 75mm.

Recommended lengths to suit various cavity widths are shown for masonry-to-masonry wall ties.



Embedment of Wall Ties

### Recommended Lengths of Masonry / Masonry Wall Ties

Cavity Width (mm)	Length of Wall Tie (mm)	BS 5628-1 Wall Tie
50-75	200	HRT4/RT2/ST1
76-100	225	HRT4/RT2/ST1
101-125	250	RT2/ST1
126-150	275/300*	ST1

\*These wall ties are ideal for 150mm cavities. They should be embedded 85mm in the inner leaf, which helps keep the tie horizontal during the build.

# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## INSTALLATION GUIDANCE

Wall ties are important to the stability of masonry and failure to install them correctly may lead to damp penetration, cracking or even the collapse of walls.

Wall ties should be pressed down in fresh mortar. They should be surrounded by mortar and not simply positioned directly onto masonry with mortar placed around them.

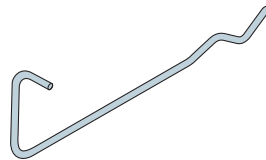
Ideally, ties should be installed with a slight fall to the outer leaf, not towards the inner leaf as this could provide a path for moisture to cross the cavity.

The drip part of the tie should point downward and be positioned near the centre of the open cavity. Ties with multiple drips, like the Staifix RT2, can often be positioned centrally as part of the drip will normally be near the centre of the open section of a partial fill cavity.

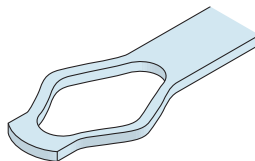
Installed ties should be clear of mortar droppings to allow the drip to function and prevent water from crossing to the inner leaf of masonry.

The practice of bending up installed wire ties should be discouraged. This can adversely affect the performance of the tie and weaken the embedment in the inner leaf. Rigid ties like the Ancon SD1 and ST1 should never be bent on site.

To ensure cavity wall ties are effective at tying the leaves together they should be installed as the inner leaf is constructed and not simply pushed into a joint. To encourage good site practice, all cavity wall ties which could be pushed into the mortar joints of a pre-constructed wall are manufactured with spread safety ends. If installed in this way the widest part of the safety end leaves a mark in the mortar each side of the tie.

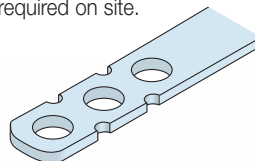


Staifix Safety End



Ancon Spread Safety End

Ancon frame ties and channel ties are manufactured with a non-spread safety end allowing the use of a debonding sleeve. This type of safety end reduces the variety of ties required on site.



Ancon Non-Spread Safety End

## PRE-FIXING AIDS

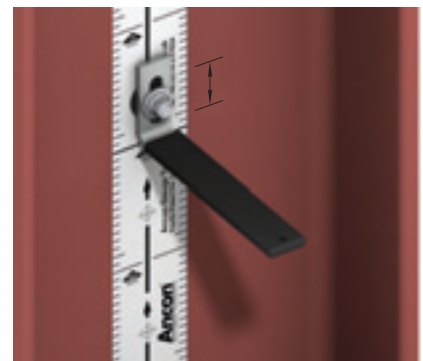
The practice of pre-fixing frame cramps in advance of masonry can accelerate the speed of construction and provides an opportunity to check that wall restraints have been located correctly and are securely fixed.

### Ancon Gauge Tape (Pre-fix Patent 2 256 223)

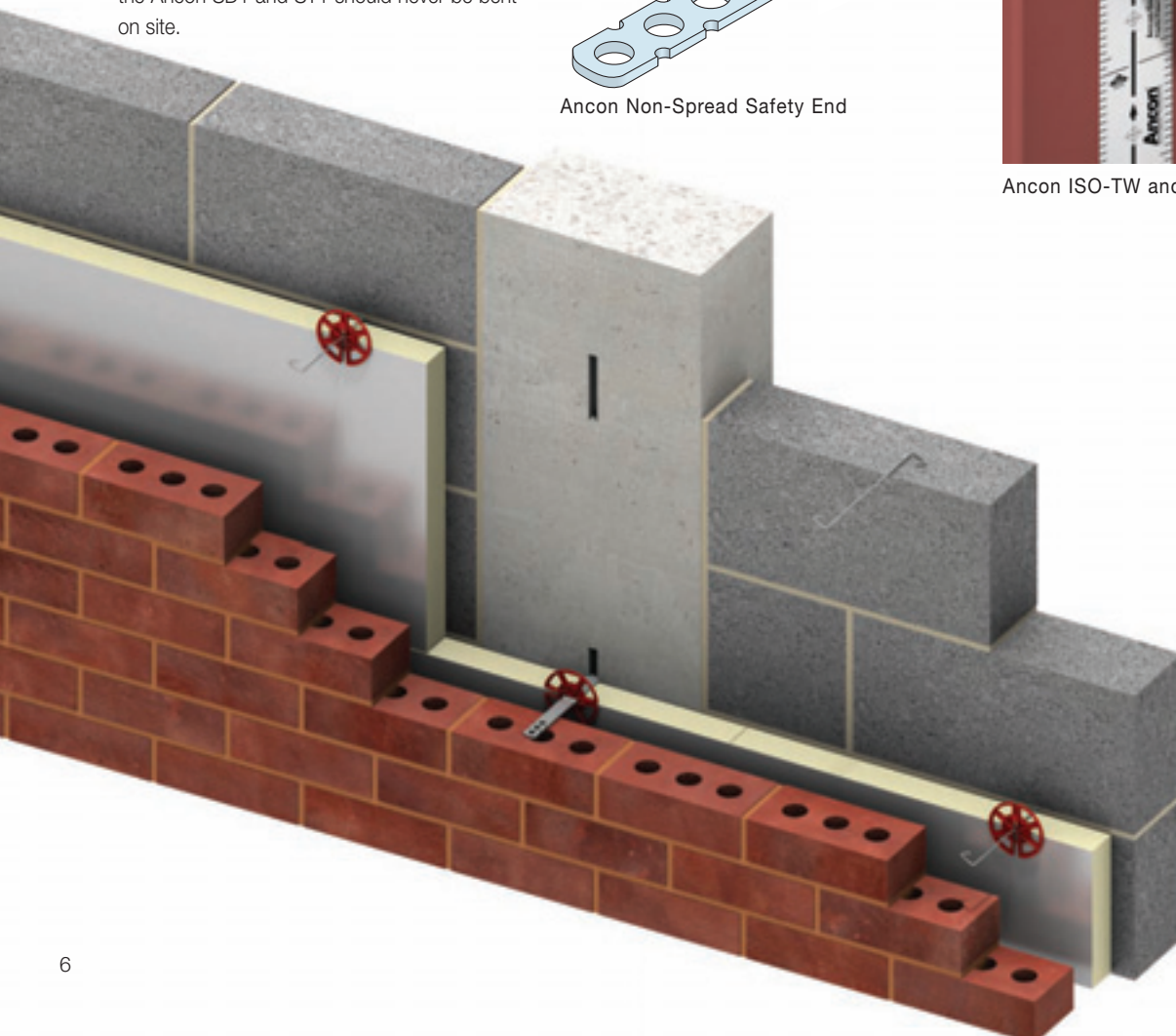
Gauge Tape illustrates the standard 225mm brick/block gauge and the fixing position of frame cramps. It is applied directly to the structural frame (steel, concrete, timber or masonry) to facilitate the pre-fixing of frame cramps and to maintain accurate masonry coursing.

### Ancon ISO-TW Washer

The ISO-TW washer enables Ancon slot-ended frame cramps to be vertically adjusted within the 30mm range of the slot to suit the exact location of mortar joints without affecting the integrity of the fixing. In addition, this washer prevents bi-metallic corrosion by separating the frame cramp from the structural frame and fixing screw.



Ancon ISO-TW and Gauge Tape



Wall Ties with Insulation Retaining Clips





## WALL TIES TO BS 5628-1 FOR BRICK-TO-BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

### Ancon ST1 Type 1 Tie (Masonry Heavy Duty)

The Ancon ST1 is suitable for cavities from 50mm to 150mm and can be used for all types of buildings of any height, anywhere in the British Isles. The section that spans the cavity has a series of holes to provide water drips. This allows the same tie to be used in insulated cavities as well as open cavities. The ST1 has a measured dynamic stiffness of  $<113\text{MN/m}^3$  that meets the performance requirement of Approved Document E for use in external masonry walls.

#### Ancon ST1

200mm for 50-75mm cavities  
225mm for 76-100mm cavities  
250mm for 101-125mm cavities  
275mm for 126-150mm cavities  
300mm for 150mm cavities



U.K. Patent Nos. 2 255 358  
2 260 348  
2 260 349

### Staifix RT2 Type 2 Tie (Masonry General Purpose)

The Staifix RT2 is a general purpose tie. It is suitable for cavities from 50mm to 125mm and can be used for domestic houses and small commercial buildings up to 15 metres in height. In many cases, Staifix RT2 wall ties can be used in buildings greater than 15 metres if shown to be adequate by calculation. For further information please contact Ancon's Technical Services Team. The Staifix RT2 has BBA approval and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC. The RT2 has a measured dynamic stiffness of  $<113\text{MN/m}^3$  that meets the performance requirement of Approved Document E for use in external masonry walls.

**Staifix®**  
Stainless steel wall ties

#### Staifix RT2

200mm for 50-75mm cavities  
225mm for 76-100mm cavities  
250mm for 101-125mm cavities



Patent Nos. GB 2359831  
IE 83574

### Staifix HRT4 Type 4 Tie (Masonry Light Duty)

The Staifix HRT4 is a housing tie suitable for cavities from 50mm to 100mm in domestic houses up to 10 metres in height. The Staifix HRT4 has BBA approval and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC. Independent tests have proven the Staifix HRT4 has a measured dynamic stiffness of  $<4.8\text{MN/m}^3$  at a 50mm cavity and is therefore suitable for separating (party) walls. The HRT4 can be used with all approved robust details for cavity masonry separating walls, whether traditional or thin-joint blockwork. Use of these details eliminates the need for pre-completion sound testing.

**Staifix®**  
Stainless steel wall ties

#### Staifix HRT4

200mm for 50-75mm cavities  
225mm for 76-100mm cavities



Patent Nos. GB 2359831  
IE 83574

# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## TIES FOR THIN-JOINT BLOCKWORK

Thin-joint construction prevents the use of traditional cavity wall ties requiring embedment in 10mm joints and coursing between the inner and outer leaves. The joints in the inner leaf of blockwork are reduced to 3mm or less by the use of special thin-joint mortar designed to speed the rate of construction.

### Staifix-Thor Helical TJ2 Wall Tie

The TJ2 wall tie hammers directly into aerated concrete blocks, through insulation material, and is built into the bed joints of the outer leaf of brickwork. It is ideal for thin-joint blockwork and other applications where the joints in the inner and outer leaves are not aligned. This tie meets the requirements of the NHBC, BS EN 845-1 and BS 5628-1 as a type 2, 3 or 4 wall tie depending on the block used and the cavity width. Tools are available to simplify installation.

The helix of the Staifix-Thor Helical range is superior to other helical fixings. Each rotation interlocks perfectly down its length guaranteeing maximum performance.

The black Staifix TJ Clip is designed for use with TJ2 wall ties.



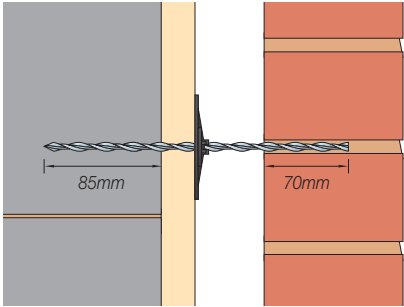
### TJ2 to BS 5628-1

Block Strength N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Tie Type to BS 5628-1	
	≤ 100mm Cavity	125mm Cavity
2.8	4	4
3.5 - 4.0	3	4
7.0 - 10.5	2	3

**Note:** For maximum building height and restrictions based on geographical location please refer to page 4.



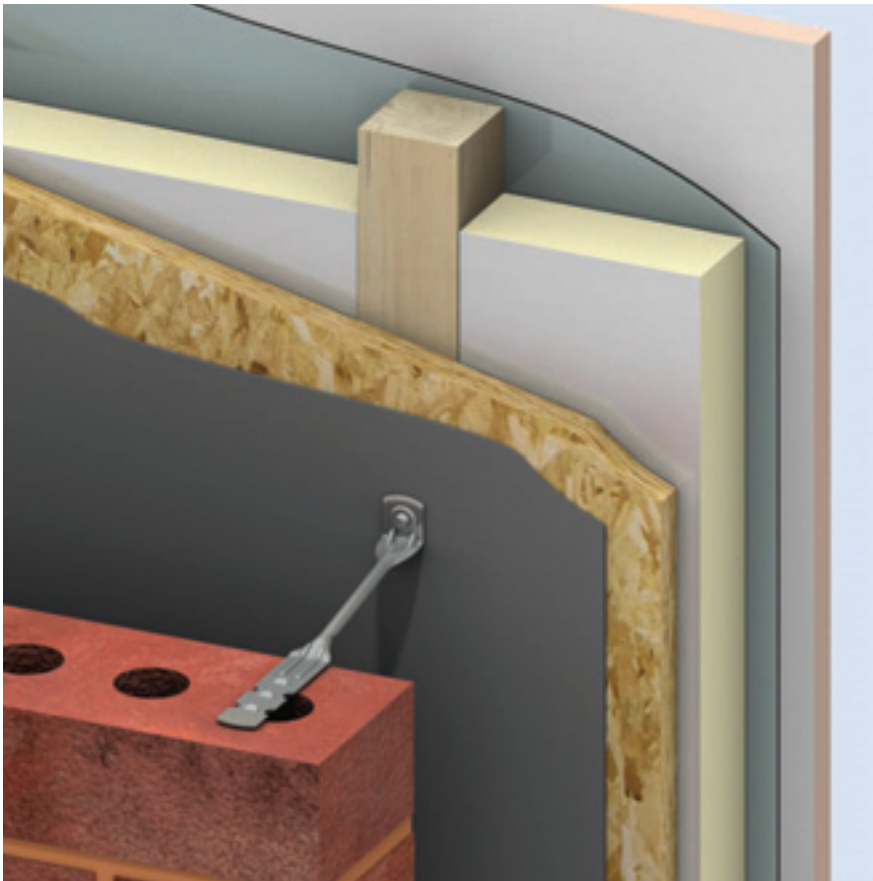
Staifix-Thor Helical TJ2  
European Patent No. 1307303



Embedment Depths

### Recommended Lengths

Cavity Width (mm)	Tie Length (mm)
50	205
75	230
100	255
125	280
150	305



Staifix Timber Frame Tie

## TIES FOR TIMBER FRAMES

### Staifix Timber Frame Tie

The Staifix Timber Frame Tie is designed to fix brickwork or blockwork to timber-framed structures up to 4 storeys in height.

Available in three lengths to suit 50mm, 75mm and 100mm cavities, the Staifix Timber Frame Tie is supplied complete with an annular ring shank nail. The tie is cranked to simplify correct installation and to prevent moisture from crossing the cavity.

The Staifix Timber Frame Tie meets the requirements of BS 5268-6: 1 as a Type 6 tie and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC.

Timber Frame Ties should be installed at a density of 4.4 ties per square metre in buildings where the basic wind speed does not exceed 25m/s (BS 6399-2: 1997 Code of Practice for Wind Loads). The density should be increased to 7 ties per square metre in more severe situations.



Available to suit 50mm, 75mm and 100mm cavities.



## TIES FOR STEEL STUDWORK

### Ancon 25/14 Restraint System

The Ancon 25/14 channel system is designed to tie brickwork to steel studding. Self-drilling screws fix through the channel and the insulation material, into the steel. Once the channel is installed, Ancon SD25 wall ties can be positioned at any point along its length and are built into the bed joints of the outer leaf of brickwork.

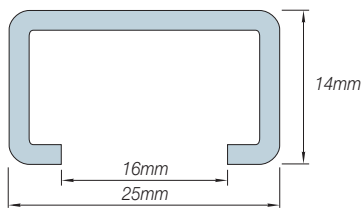
The spacing of ties is based on the height of the building and its geographical location. The table below should be used in conjunction with the wind speed map on page 4.

#### Tie Spacing Based on 25/14 Channel at 600mm Horizontal Centres with Basic Wind Speed < 25m/s

Altitude and Distance from the Coast	Vertical Tie Spacing (mm) for Various Heights of Brickwork		
	15m	25m	40m
Altitude up to 150m and at least 50km from coast	450	225	225
Altitude up to 25m and within 50km from coast	450	300	225

Ancon recommends that wall ties achieve a minimum embedment of 62.5mm in the outer leaf of brickwork. Applications with a 50mm open cavity require 100mm long ties.

25/14 channel features pre-punched holes at close centres to ensure a fixing position is always located near the end, even when it is cut on site. It should be fixed to steel studwork at 450mm vertical centres.



25/14 Channel Profile

Screws are available to accommodate an insulation thickness of up to 70mm. Ancon recommends the use of stainless steel fixing screws.

The channel has a 16mm opening to easily accommodate a drive socket and washer for the fixing screws.

This system has been independently tested at CERAM Building Technology and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC.



Ancon 25/14 Channel with SD25 Wall Tie

# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## STANDARD WALL TIES

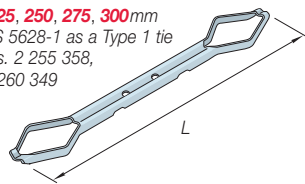
Lengths shown in **red italics** refer to items normally available at all times. Reasonable quantities can be delivered to customers within 24 hours of our acceptance of an order.

Ancon and Staifix wall ties are also available from builders merchants and other specialist distributors. For further information regarding the availability of any of our fixings please contact our sales staff.

Ancon's Technical Services Team will be pleased to advise on the correct selection and use of our wall ties.

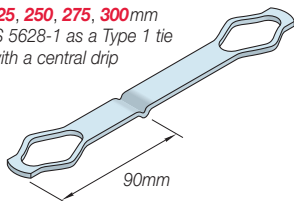
### ST1

Lengths **200, 225, 250, 275, 300mm**  
Conforms to BS 5628-1 as a Type 1 tie  
U.K. Patent Nos. 2 255 358,  
2 260 348 & 2 260 349



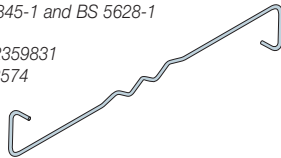
### SD1

Lengths **200, 225, 250, 275, 300mm**  
Conforms to BS 5628-1 as a Type 1 tie  
Also available with a central drip



### RT2

Lengths **200, 225, 250mm**  
Conforms to EN 845-1 and BS 5628-1  
as a Type 2 tie  
Patent Nos. GB 2359831  
IE 83574

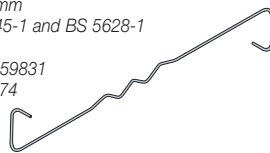


### HRT4

Lengths **200, 225mm**  
Conforms to EN 845-1 and BS 5628-1  
as a Type 4 tie  
Patent Nos. GB 2359831  
IE 83574

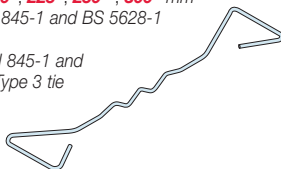


Suitable for party walls



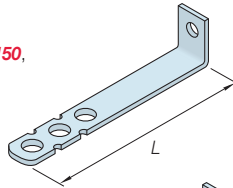
### Double Triangle

Lengths **150\*, 200\*, 225\*, 250\*\*, 300\*\*mm**  
\*Conforms to EN 845-1 and BS 5628-1  
as a Type 2 tie  
\*\*Conforms to EN 845-1 and  
BS 5628-1 as a Type 3 tie



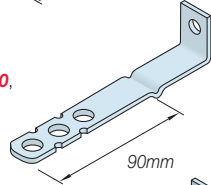
### SPB

Lengths **75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200mm**



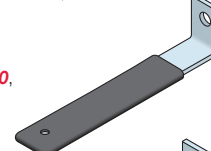
### SDB

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**



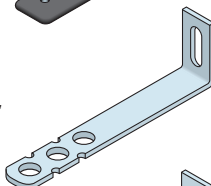
### PPB

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**



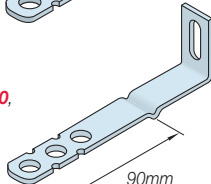
### SPV

Lengths **75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200mm**



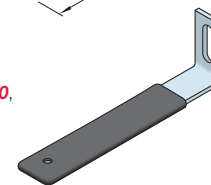
### SDV

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**



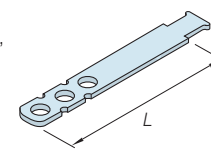
### PPV

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**



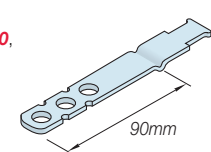
### SP21

Lengths **75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200mm**  
For use with 21/18  
Omega Channel



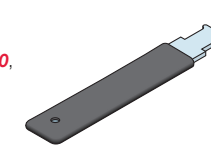
### SD21

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**  
For use with 21/18  
Omega Channel



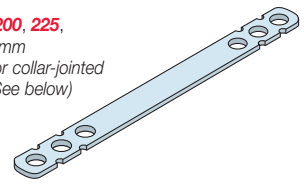
### PP21

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200, 225mm**  
For use with 21/18  
Omega Channel



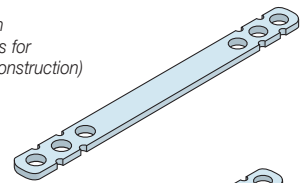
### SPS

Lengths **150, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300mm**  
(Not suitable for collar-jointed construction. See below)



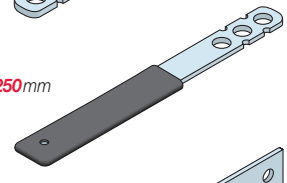
### SPS CJ

Length **150mm**  
(3mm thickness for collar-jointed construction)



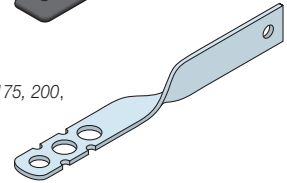
### PPS

Lengths **225, 250mm**



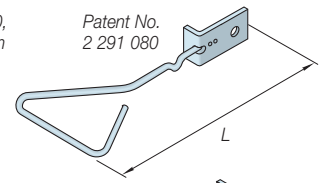
### SHX

Lengths **150, 175, 200, 225mm**



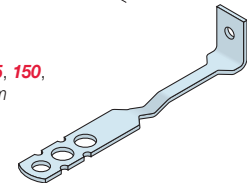
### WHX

Lengths **150, 175, 200mm**



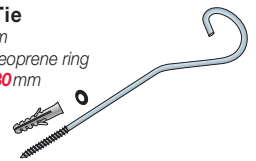
### SRB

Lengths **125, 150, 175, 200mm**



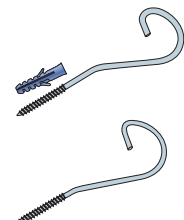
### Cavity Starter Tie

Supplied with an 8mm  
nylon wall plug and neoprene ring  
Lengths **180, 200, 230mm**



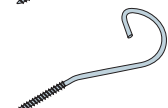
### Starter Tie

Supplied with an  
8mm nylon wall plug  
Length **135mm**



### Frame Tie

Length **130mm**



## Recommended Lengths for Masonry/Masonry Wall Ties

Cavity Width (mm)	Tie Length (mm)
50-75	200
76-100	225
101-125	250
126-150	275/300*

\*ST1 300mm ties are ideal for 150mm cavities. They should be embedded 85mm in the inner leaf, which helps keep the tie horizontal during the build.

## Recommended Lengths for Frame Cramps and Cast-in Channel Ties

Cavity Width (mm)	Tie Length (mm)
<20	75
20-44	100
45-69	125
70-94	150
95-119	175
120-144	200
145-169	225

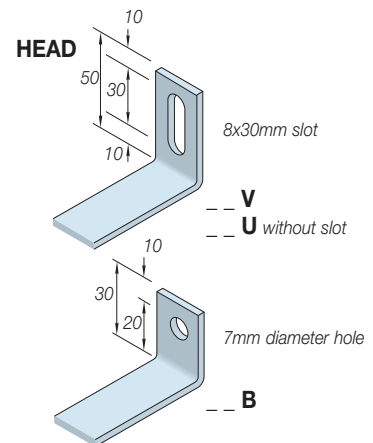
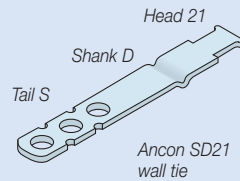


## REFERENCES FOR WALL TIES

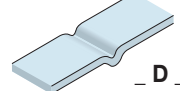
Many variations are available in addition to the standard ties. Wall ties for special applications may be specified and ordered with ease by using a reference letter for the tail, shank and head of the tie.

Ancon ties are produced in lengths from 150mm for masonry-to-masonry ties, and 75mm for masonry-to-concrete ties, in increments of 25mm. Drips will usually be positioned 90mm from the outer end of the tie (first reference letter). Masonry-to-masonry ties can also be supplied with a central drip. Special wall ties with a section wider than 20mm referenced S\_., will have an end with three holes without the side notches.

### Example using Reference System

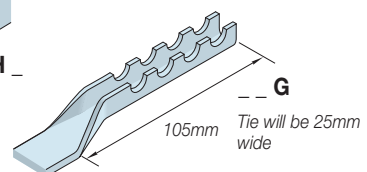
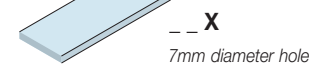
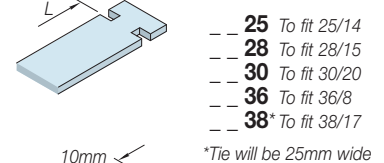
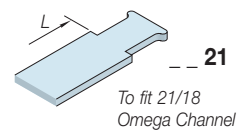
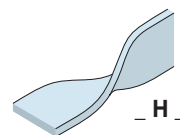
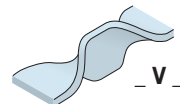
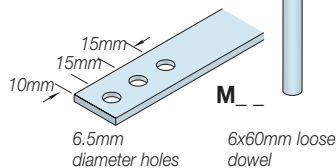
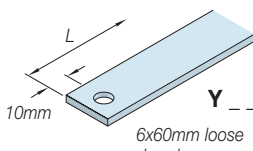
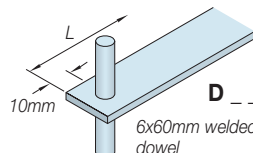
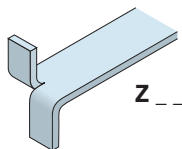
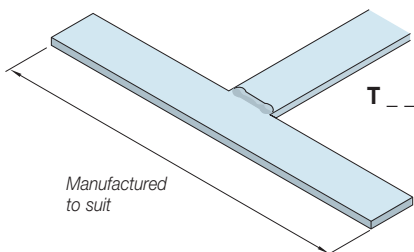
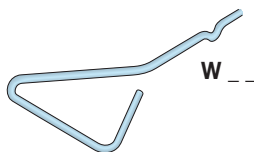
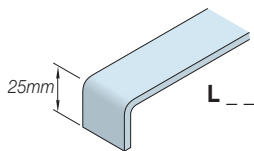
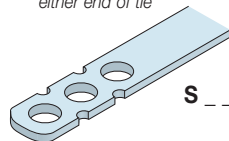


### SHANK



### TAIL

Most can be used at either end of tie



## Insulation Retainer

The H75/2 Insulation Retainer is for securing material to concrete, blockwork and brickwork. The 90mm diameter head can hold back up to 75mm of insulation. A 10mm diameter hole is required in the base material. The projecting end of the retainer is pushed through the insulation material into the hole and tapped into position to secure the insulation.

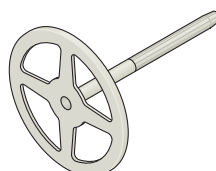
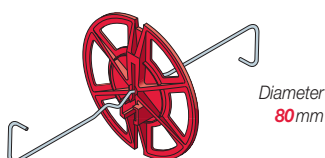
## Debonding Sleeves

Debonded Ties require 100mm embedment. A 120mm long sleeve will provide an allowance for movement and tolerance, and will be suitable for most applications. Other lengths and sizes available to special order.

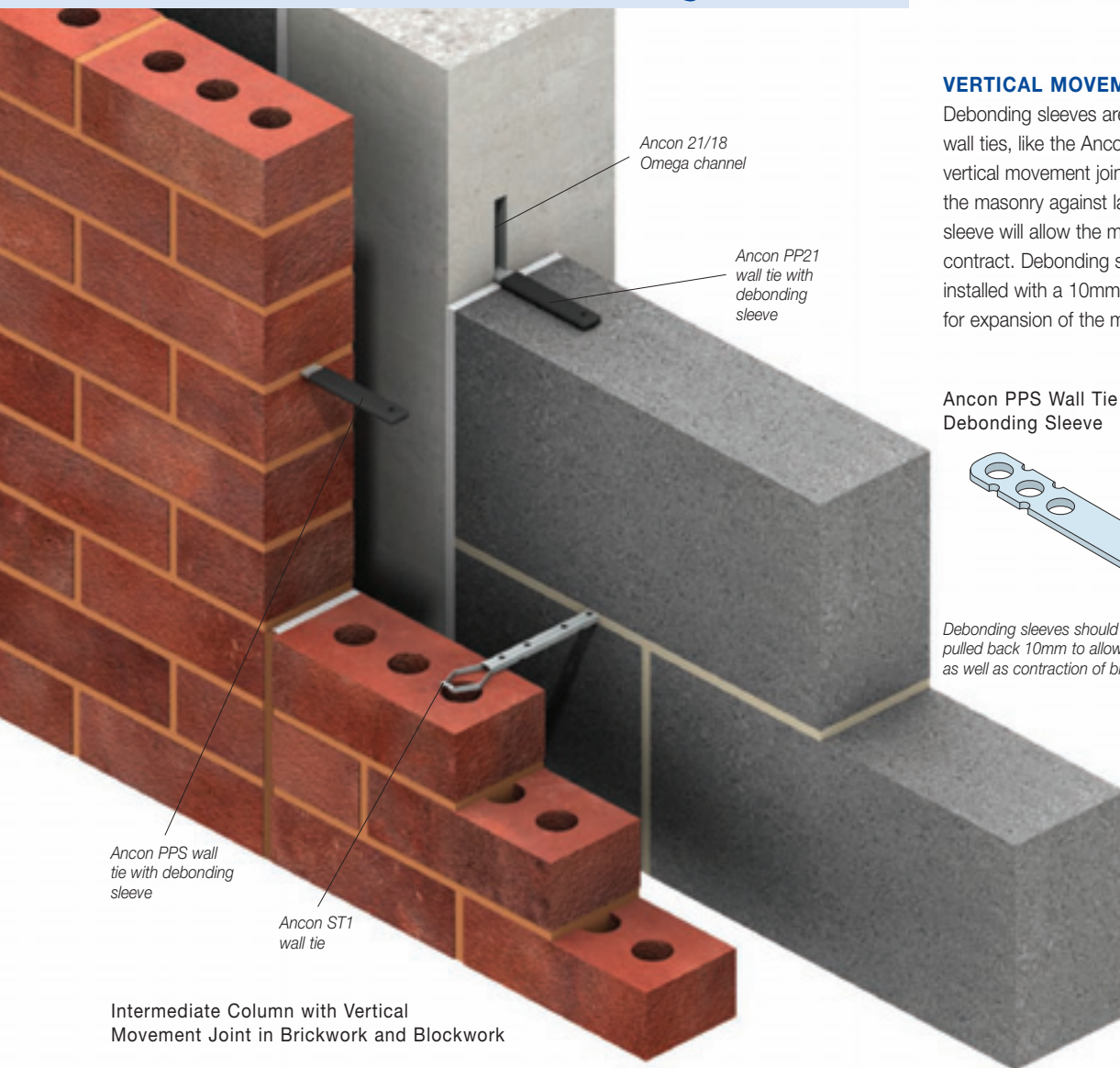


## Universal Insulation Retaining Clips (Uni)

The red Staifix Insulation Retaining Clip will fit all the standard ties shown on page 10.



# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

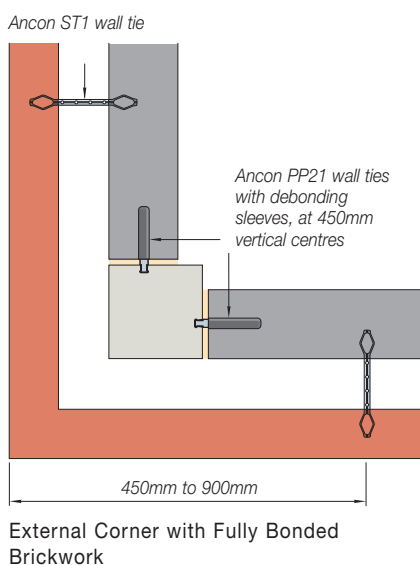
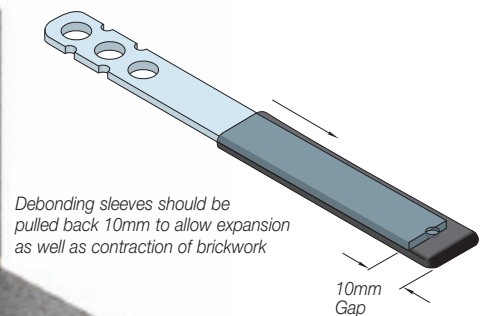


Intermediate Column with Vertical Movement Joint in Brickwork and Blockwork

## VERTICAL MOVEMENT JOINTS

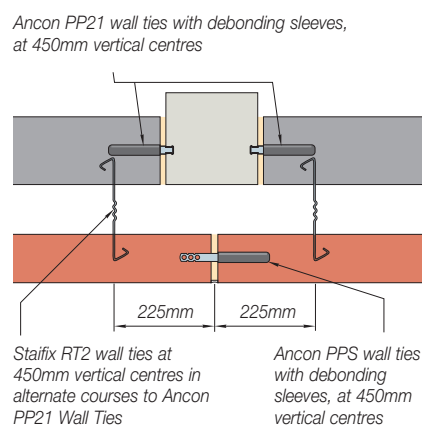
Debonding sleeves are used on plain-ended wall ties, like the Ancon PP21 or PPB, at vertical movement joints. The tie will restrain the masonry against lateral wind loads but the sleeve will allow the masonry to expand or contract. Debonding sleeves should be installed with a 10mm gap at the end to allow for expansion of the masonry.

Ancon PPS Wall Tie with Debonding Sleeve

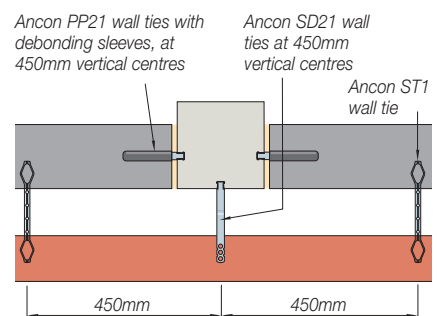


External Corner with Fully Bonded Brickwork

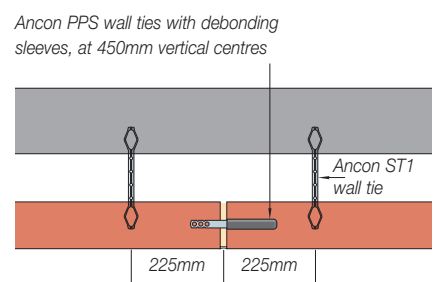
**Note:** All spacings are maximums. The type of cavity wall tie and spacing will be determined by the cavity width, height of brickwork, wind loading and type of building. See page 4 for further information.



Intermediate Column with Vertical Movement Joints in both Brickwork and Blockwork



Intermediate Column with Vertical Movement Joints in Blockwork



Cavity Wall with Vertical Movement Joint in Brickwork



## ANCON FRAME CRAMPS

Frame cramps can be fixed to concrete, steelwork or masonry and have a single 7mm diameter hole or an 8mm x 30mm vertical slot. Ancon M6 Single Expansion bolts are recommended for fixing to concrete, set screws or self-drilling screws for steelwork, and suitable plugs and screws for fixing to masonry. Large washers must be used with all SDVs and similar ties with a slot. Other fixings may also be suitable.

Poor substrates will limit the capacity of frame cramps and site testing may be advisable in some cases. The performance will also be determined by the position of the fixing. SDV ties fixed to steelwork or concrete at the lowest point of the slot will have a safe working load of approximately 1kN. The capacity will reduce as the fixing is moved further away from the bend and greater movement must be expected than with other types of wall tie.

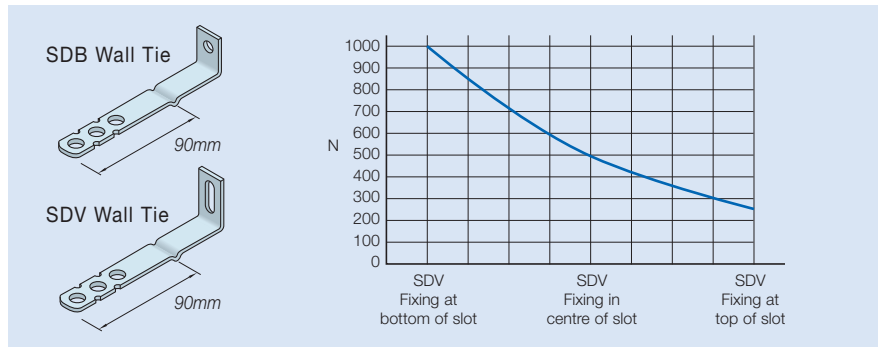
Ancon SDB Frame Cramps have a safe working load of approximately 500N, comparable to the load of an SDV when fixed in the centre of the slot.

Ancon isolation sleeves and pads are supplied blank for use with self-drilling screws to isolate stainless steel frame cramps from mild steel. Self-adhesive isolation pads are also available for \_ \_B (20 x 30mm) and \_ \_V (25 x 50mm) referenced frame cramps.

Where masonry is in line with a column flange, frame cramps can be supplied with an offset angle section instead of an upstand. This angle allows the mechanical fixing to be suitably located. These ties are referenced SPA. They feature a 7mm hole as standard and can be used with a debonding sleeve if required at a movement joint. The thickness, size and shape of the angle section are designed to suit each application. Contact Ancon's Technical Department for more information.

### Ancon HiT - Hammer-in Tie

The Ancon HiT fixes masonry to concrete, dense blocks ( $\geq 7\text{N/mm}^2$ ), non-perforated brick or hard stone. It can reduce the variety of tie lengths required on site and speed the rate of construction. The HiT is available in a standard length of 310mm that is bent on site with a special installation tool to suit all cavities up to 150mm. Unlike conventional frame cramps it does not require a mechanical fixing, but is hammered into a plug. The Ancon HiT meets the requirements of BS 5628-1 as a Type 2 tie. A neoprene 'O' ring must be installed on the tie to prevent moisture crossing the cavity.

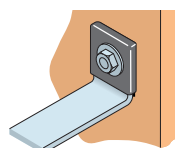


Recommended Safe Working Loads for 20 x 2.5mm Section Frame Cramps

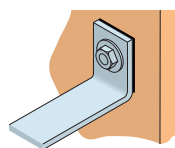
### Recommended Lengths of Frame Cramps and Channel Ties

Cavity Width (mm)	Length of Wall Tie (mm)	Frame Cramp/Channel Tie
20-44	100	SPB/SP21
45-69	125	SDB/SD21
70-94	150	SDB/SD21
95-119	175	SDB/SD21
120-144	200	SDB/SD21
145-169	225	SDB/SD21

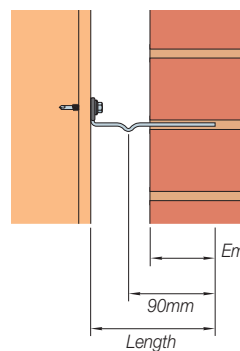
**Note:** Frame cramps should have a minimum embedment of 50mm in the outer leaf. Taking site tolerances into account, Ancon suggests tie lengths which achieve a greater embedment.



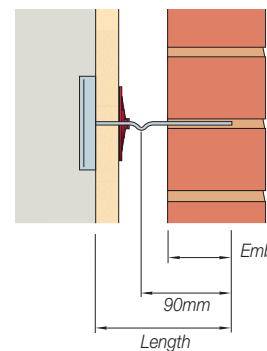
Isolation Sleeve



Adhesive Isolation Pad

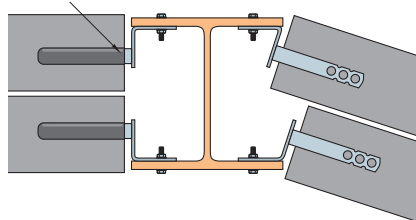


SDB Wall Tie Fixed to Steel with Self-Drilling Screw

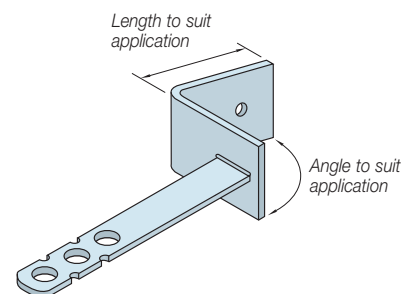


SD21 Wall Tie Fixed into 21/18 Omega Channel

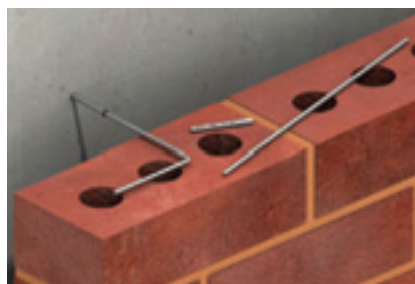
Ancon SPA frame cramp at 450mm vertical centres



SPA Frame Cramp Fixed to Steel with M6 Isolated Set Screws



SPA Frame Cramp



Ancon Hammer-in Tie (310mm)

# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## NON-DRILL FIXINGS FOR STEELWORK

Ancon's range of 'NON-DRILL' masonry-to-steel fixing solutions was developed to address the safety concerns of the Industry.

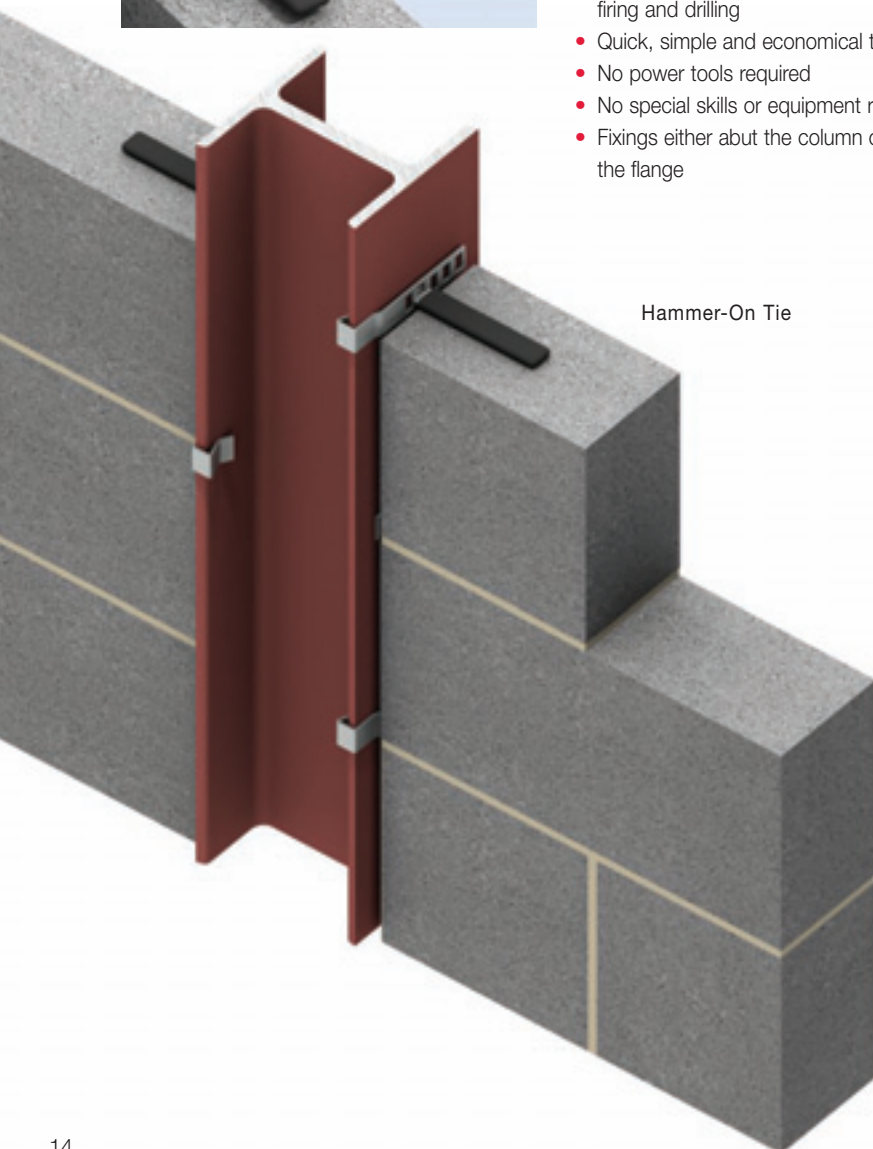
Driven by customer demand for masonry restraint fixings with an alternate installation method from either shot-firing or drilling, Ancon engineered the innovative solutions detailed here. These fixings do not require the use of power tools and can reduce installation times and costs. In all instances they simply about the column or attach to the flange to restrain the wall against lateral wind loads.

### Design Sheets

Contact Ancon on +44 (0) 114 275 5224 or visit [www.ancon.co.uk](http://www.ancon.co.uk) for a Non-Drill Fixings Design Sheet. This sheet summarises all the information required by Ancon to specify/quote for the most appropriate non-drill fixing to suit your application.

### Ancon NON-DRILL fixings:

- Eliminate the dangers associated with shot-firing and drilling
- Quick, simple and economical to install
- No power tools required
- No special skills or equipment required
- Fixings either about the column or attach to the flange



Hammer-On Tie

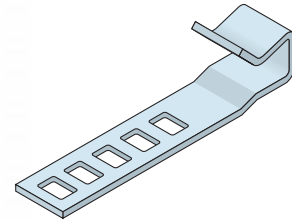
## Hammer-On Section

Available in five sizes to accommodate a steel thickness from 7mm to 25mm, this fixing is simply hammered onto the flange. It can be utilised either on a column with a tie or on a beam with an internal head restraint.

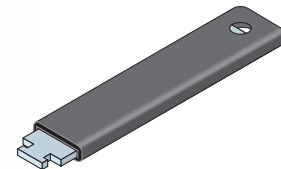
Hammer-On Section Ref	Flange Thickness Accommodated
XS	7-10mm
S	10-13mm
M	14-17mm
L	18-21mm
XL	22-25mm

**The Hammer-On Section resists load in one direction only and should be installed on alternate sides of the flange.**

Hammer-On Ties should be installed at 225mm vertical centres and Hammer-On Head Restraints at 450mm horizontal centres. The wall tie (HOS-TIE) or head restraint (IHR-H) should be positioned central to the masonry leaf when located in one of the five fixing slots. For more information on the IHR-H Head Restraint see page 16.

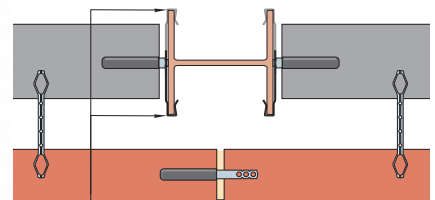


Hammer-On Section



Hammer-On Tie (Debonded HOS-TIE, pictured above, supplied complete with Hammer-On Section)

Hammer-On Ties can resist a load of 900N. When fixed at 225mm vertical centres, staggered on alternate sides of the column flange (effective centres 450mm on each side) the service load will be 2kN per metre in either direction.



Hammer-On Ties installed to alternate sides of the column at 225mm vertical centres



### Internal Column Tie

Available in seven lengths, this tie fits between the flanges of a column and should be installed at 225mm vertical centres.

Internal column ties exceed the requirements for a Type 2 tie to BS 5628-1.

Length (mm)	Beam/Column Accommodated
179	203 x 203 UC
186	203 x 133 UB
224	254 x 254 UC
232	254 x 146 UB
275	305 x 305 UC
281	305 x 127 & 165 UB
330	356 x 127 & 171 UB

### Non-Standard Internal Column Tie

Special internal column ties can be designed to suit applications where the masonry does not sit inside the flanges of a column. The drawing provides some guidance on dimensions; contact Ancon for more information.

Non-standard internal column ties exceed the requirements for a Type 2 tie to BS 5628-1.

### New Briclok

The Briclok fits to a column flange and can be used either across a cavity or back into the inner leaf. It should be positioned with the appropriate notch around the flange and installed at 225mm vertical centres. The tie must not be forced onto the column and should have no less than 10mm engagement. Two types (A and B) accommodate a steel thickness from 6.8mm to 20mm and are available in two lengths to suit an open cavity from 20mm to 80mm.

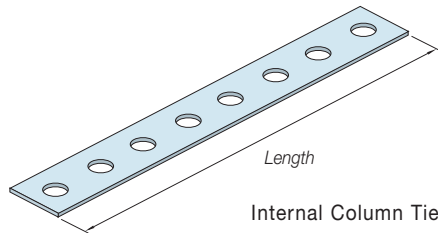
Briclok ties exceed the requirements for a Type 2 tie to BS 5628-1.

### Column Tie

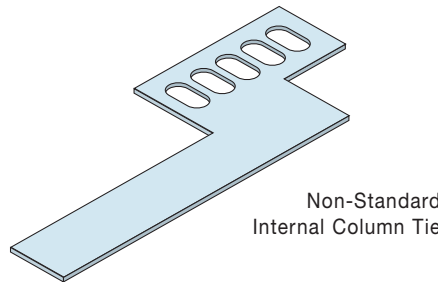
The Column Tie clamps to the flange of a column. It accommodates a steel thickness from 6mm to 25mm and should be installed at 225mm vertical centres. Manufactured in lengths to suit the application, it can feature a drip for use across the cavity or a plain shank for installation back into the inner leaf.

### Avoiding Bi-Metallic Corrosion

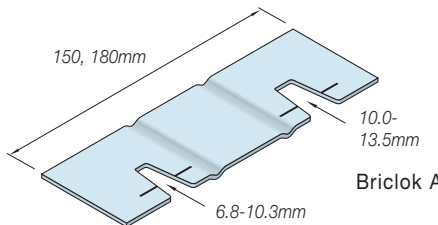
Bi-metallic corrosion may occur in a damp environment where stainless steel fixings are in contact with a structural steel frame. This will not affect the stainless steel but may cause slight surface corrosion to the mild steel. Best practice is to isolate the two dissimilar metals. Bitumen paint or some other form of isolation e.g. adhesive tape, applied at the point of contact will prevent this corrosion.



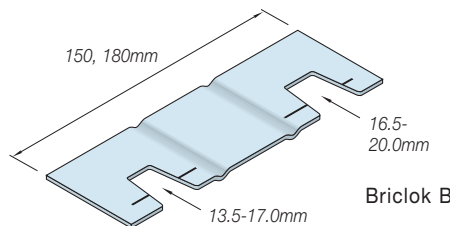
Internal Column Tie



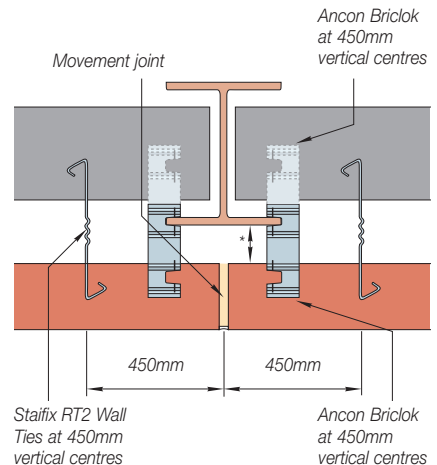
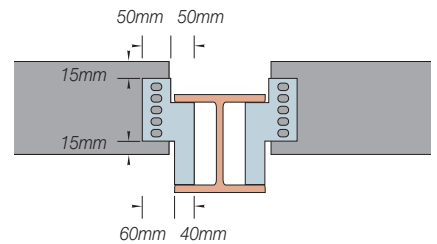
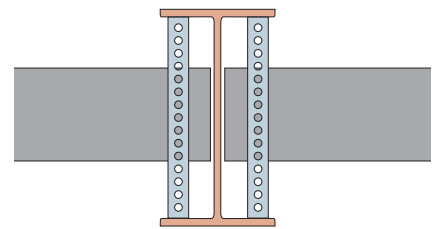
Non-Standard Internal Column Tie



Briclok A

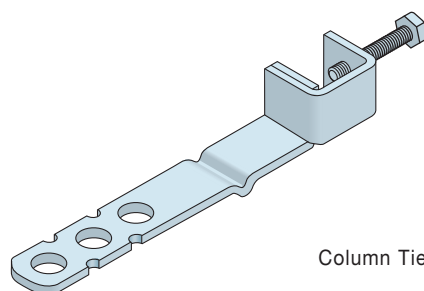


Briclok B

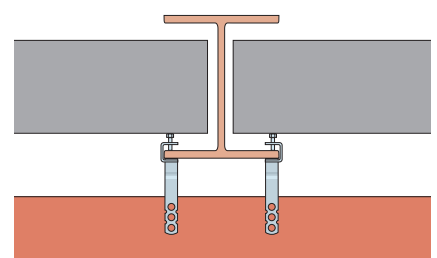


Product Code	Length	Open Cavity*	Flange Thickness
Briclok150A	150mm	20-50mm	6.8-13.5mm
Briclok180A	180mm	50-80mm	6.8-13.5mm
Briclok150B	150mm	20-50mm	13.5-20.0mm
Briclok180B	180mm	50-80mm	13.5-20.0mm

\* Open cavity at column face.



Column Tie

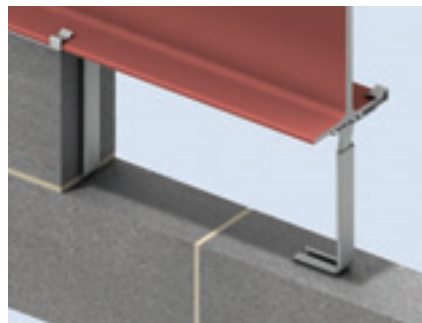


# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

Ancon IHR - B Bolted to Concrete,  
Restraining Top of Inner Block Wall

## ANCON HEAD RESTRAINTS

Ancon Head Restraints provide the necessary restraint to the top of masonry walls. They allow for vertical movement to accommodate shrinkage or thermal movement of the wall or structural frame, while restraining wind loads.

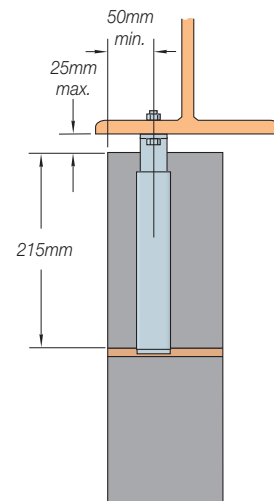


Ancon IHR-H Hammer-On Head Restraint

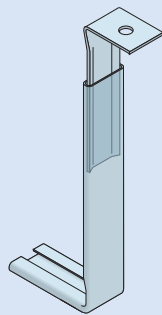
### Ancon IHR - Internal Head Restraint

The Ancon IHR is used for restraining the top of internal walls or the top of the inner leaf of a cavity wall. The opening at the front of the channel stem is sealed to prevent mortar ingress and to ensure that vertical movement can take place between the blockwork and the structure. The base of the stem must be built within a bed joint with the centre of the stem no closer than 50mm from the edge of the block. The vertical joint should be filled with mortar each side of the stem. The maximum joint between the top of the blockwork and the underside of the frame should not be greater than 25mm.

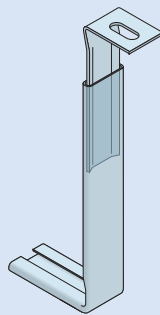
The sliding tie can be provided with either a hole (IHR - B) or slot (IHR - V) to suit M8 bolts, with a notch end to fix directly into a 38/17 or 30/20 cast-in channel (IHR - C) and with a notch end to suit the Hammer-On Section (page 14) that attaches to a steel flange without site drilling (IHR - H). The standard Ancon IHR will suit a 215mm high block and can resist a load of 1.5kN\*. Other sizes between 150 - 250mm are available.



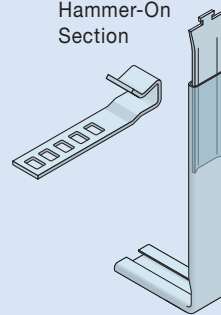
Ancon IHR - B  
with Hole



Ancon IHR - V  
with Slot



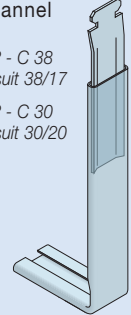
Ancon IHR - H\*  
supplied with  
Hammer-On  
Section



Ancon IHR - C  
to suit Cast-in  
Channel

IHR - C 38  
to suit 38/17

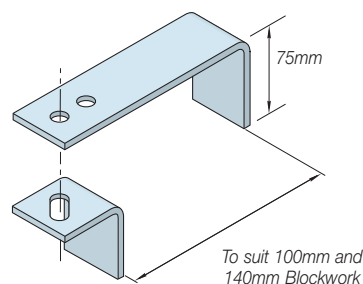
IHR - C 30  
to suit 30/20



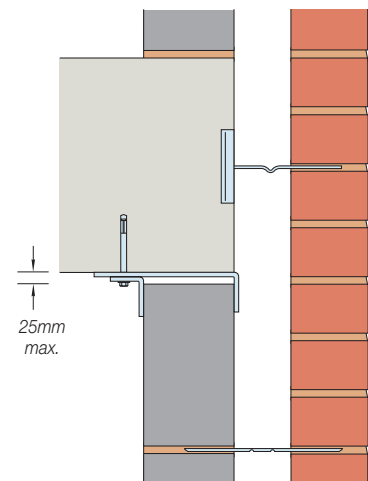
\*The IHR-H can resist a load of 1kN. When fixed at 450mm centres staggered each side of the lower beam flange (effective centres 900mm on each side) the service load will be 1.1kN per metre in either direction.

### Ancon FHR - Head Restraint

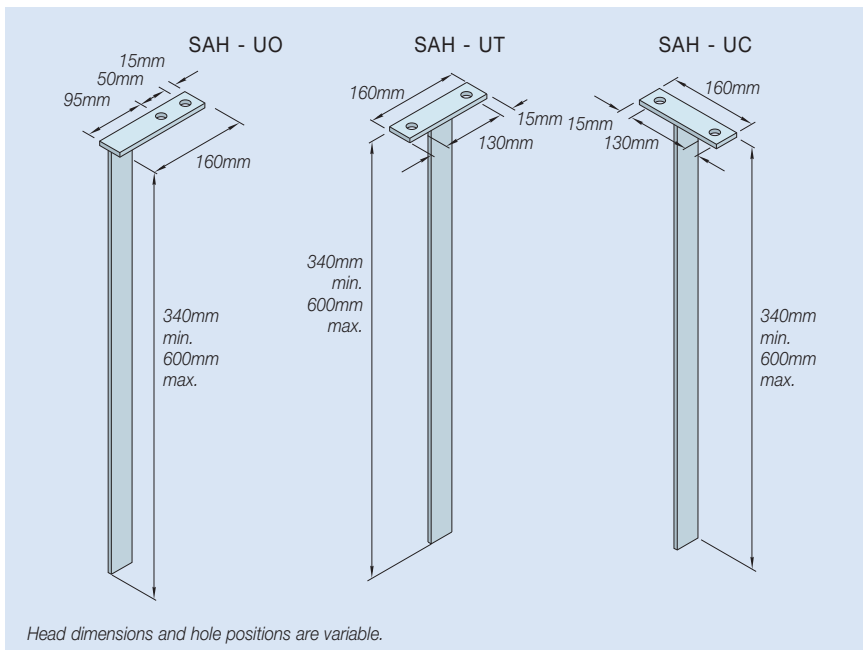
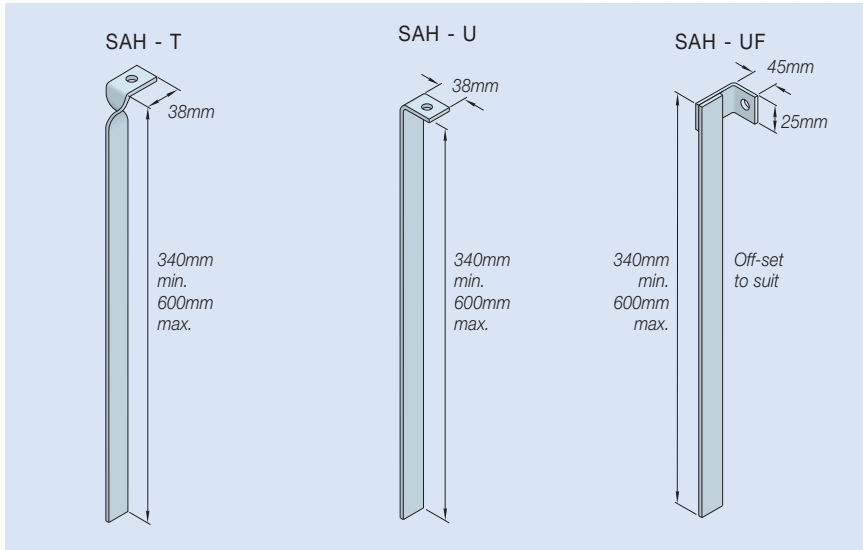
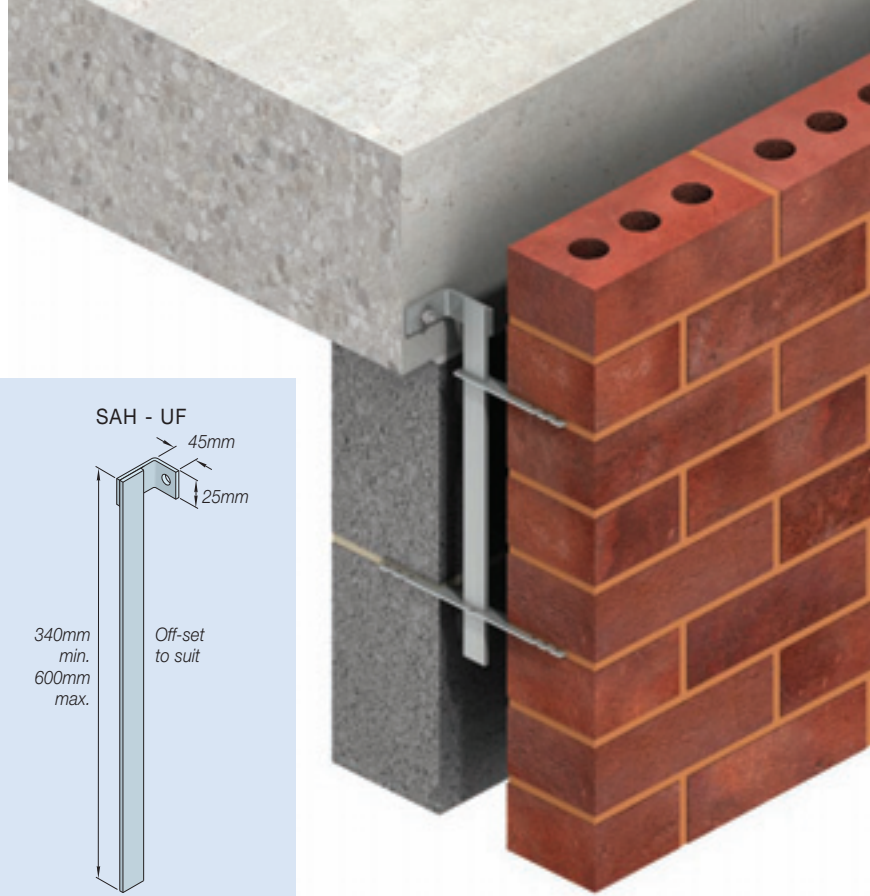
The Ancon FHR Head Restraint is used for restraining the top of internal walls or the internal leaf of a cavity wall. The two angles clamp the top of the wall and have 10mm diameter holes to suit M8 bolts. They are supplied with two holes in the longer angle to allow the restraint to fit 100mm and 140mm blockwork. Each restraint can resist a service load of 1kN.



Ancon FHR Head Restraint - other sizes  
available



Ancon FHR Head Restraint Fixed to  
Underside of Floor Slab, Restraining Head  
of Inner Leaf of Cavity Wall

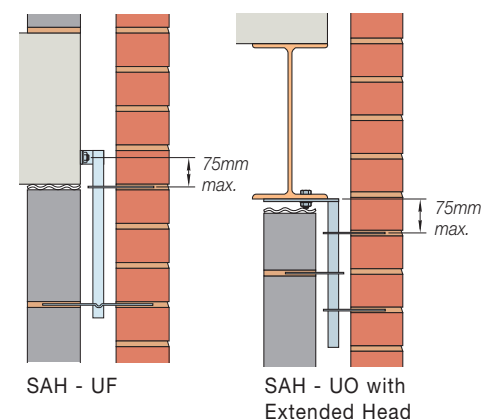
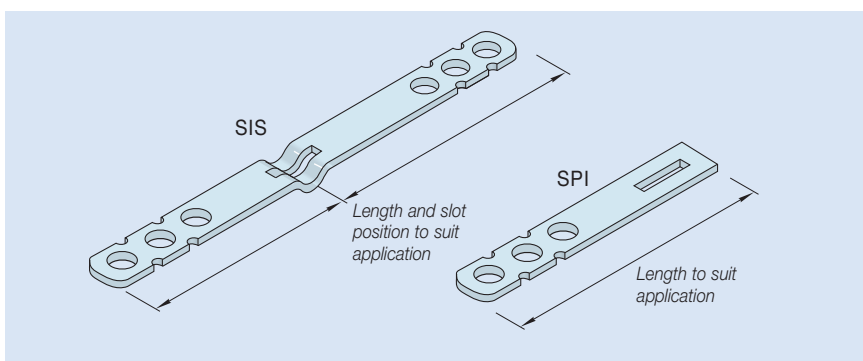


### Ancon SAH - Sliding Anchors

Ancon SAH Sliding Anchors have stems which fit within the cavity and accept ties that slide to accommodate vertical movement. Available with six different head options as standard, they are supplied with one-way or two-way ties with safety ends.

The standard fixing hole is 12mm diameter to suit Ancon M10 Single Expansion Bolts or M10 T Head Bolts to fit Ancon 28/15 Channel. Ancon SAH Sliding Anchors have 25 x 5mm stems and a maximum service capacity of 1kN per stem when the upper tie is within 75mm of the fixing. Ties should be spaced at a minimum of 150mm and at least two ties should be used per stem.

These drawings are examples only. All sliding anchors are manufactured to suit individual requirements.





# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings



Available Lengths of Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel  
**100, 3000mm**  
 U.K Patent No. 2 249 110

Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel with Ancon SD21 Tie

## ANCON CHANNELS

### Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel

Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel is a high performance, self-anchoring, cast-in channel slot suitable for use with our wall ties to provide the necessary restraint to the outer leaf of masonry. The section is only 18mm deep and can be used where there is reduced cover to reinforcement. Available in 100mm and 3000mm lengths, Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel is filled with polystyrene to help prevent the ingress of concrete. Nail holes aid the fixing of the slot to timber formwork. Wall ties used with Ancon 21/18 Omega Channel will provide safe working shear and tensile loads of 1.5kN.

### Ancon 25/14, 28/15, 30/20, 38/17, and 36/8 Channels

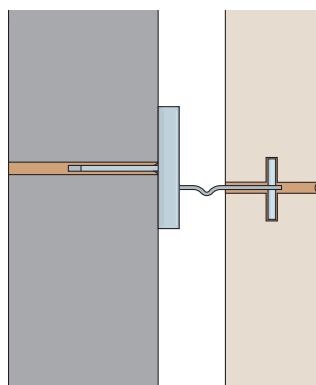
Ancon wall ties can also be used with our 25/14, 28/15, 30/20, 38/17 and 36/8 channels. 30/20 Channel is supplied with anchors for casting into concrete. 25/14 and 36/8 Channels are supplied plain-backed for surface fixing. 28/15 and 38/17 Channels are available with or without anchors for casting in or surface fixing. Ties for 38/17 channel will be 25mm wide to accommodate the wider opening; all other channel ties will be 20mm wide. Wall ties used with Ancon 28/15, 30/20, 38/17 channel will provide safe working shear and tensile loads of up to 1.0kN, while wall ties used with 25/14 and 36/8 channels will provide up to 0.5kN. Maximum safe working loads of surface-fixed channels will be subject to suitable fixings, and appropriate fixing centres.

### Fixing of Channel

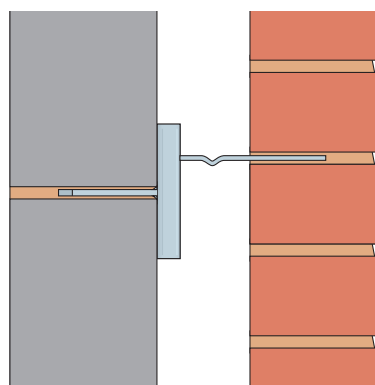
Fixing Method	Omega 21/18	25/14	28/15	30/20	38/17	36/8
Cast-in	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Surface Fixed	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

### Maximum Centres for Surface-Fixing

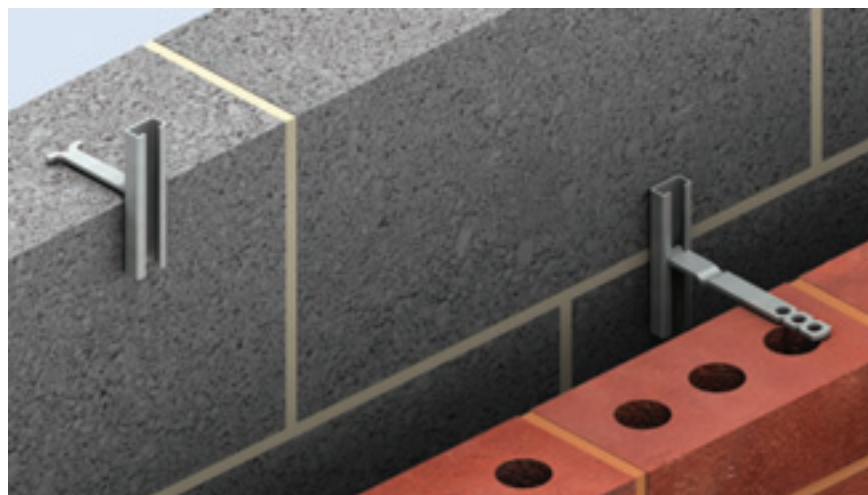
SWL (tension)	25/14	28/15	38/17	36/8
0.5kN	337	525	650	300
1.0kN	-	400	525	-



Fastrack used with DD28 Tie for Stonework



Fastrack used with SD28 Tie for Brickwork



Ancon Fastrack Channels 100mm long with SD28 Tie

## ANCON FASTRACK

Building one leaf of the cavity wall in advance of the other is often beneficial but can create problems with coursing. Buildings which incorporate imperial or continental bricks and standard metric blocks present even greater difficulties.

Ancon Fastrack Channel is built into the inner leaf of blockwork ready to take an Ancon SD28 or similar tie for the outer leaf. This method of construction avoids the dangers of projecting ties.

Ancon Fastrack Channels and Ties can be supplied in different lengths and can also be used for tying stonework to blockwork if DD28 or similar Ancon Ties are used.

The recommended tie length for use with a fastrack channel is 'cavity width plus 50mm'.

Ancon Fastrack Channels and Ties sustain loads which exceed the requirements for a Type 2 tie to BS 5628-1. This system can also be manufactured in a 36/8 channel profile that accepts wall ties referenced \_ \_ 36.

## WALL STARTER SYSTEMS

### 36/8 Wall Extension System

The 36/8 Wall Extension System can be supplied with either SP36 ties or, where some longitudinal movement must be accommodated at the joint, PP36 ties complete with debonding sleeves. The channel can be supplied in lengths of up to 3.4 metres with each length having a series of holes to allow fixing to the existing wall. The system is available as a kit comprising a length of 36/8 channel 2400mm long, six ties and five plugs and screws.

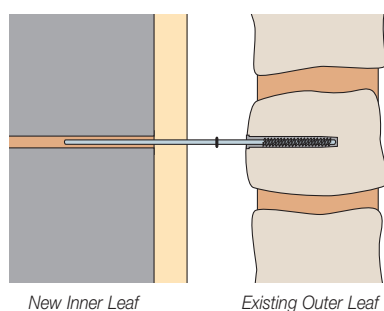
### Staifix Universal Wall Starter System

This system includes all necessary fixings to join a single skin of masonry, 2400mm high, to an existing wall. Each pack includes 2 fixing strips, 5 plugs, 5 washers, 5 screws and 10 wall ties. Suitable for wall widths from 60mm to 250mm and masonry up to 8 metres in height, this system will resist a wind load of up to 4.5kN over a height of 2400mm. Wall Ties slide within the fixing strip to course with the bed joints of any masonry unit. This Universal Wall Starter System meets the technical requirements of the NHBC.



### Staifix Cavity Starter Tie

This tie simplifies the building of an inner leaf of blockwork within an existing structure. It is ideal for barn conversions. See page 10 for more details about this tie.



36/8 Wall Extension System, SP36 Tie



36/8 Wall Extension System, PP36 Tie

### Staifix Starter Tie

This tie is quick and simple to install. It is suitable for use in brickwork and blockwork of up to 3 storeys or 8 metres in height and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC.



Supplied complete with an 8mm nylon wall plug, the Starter Tie is fixed into the existing wall at an angle of 30° to the horizontal and bent into the bed joints of the new brickwork. Ties should be fixed at 225mm vertical centres and be central to each leaf of the new wall.



Staifix Universal Wall Starter System

### Staifix Frame Tie

The Staifix Frame Tie is used to join timber door and window frames directly to brickwork. It is designed for use on buildings of up to 15 metres in height, and meets the technical requirements of the NHBC. The ties are screwed horizontally into the frame, surrounded by mortar and built into the bed joints of the new brickwork.



The vertical spacing of frame ties depends on the application. Please contact Ancon or your local Staifix stockist for more information.



# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

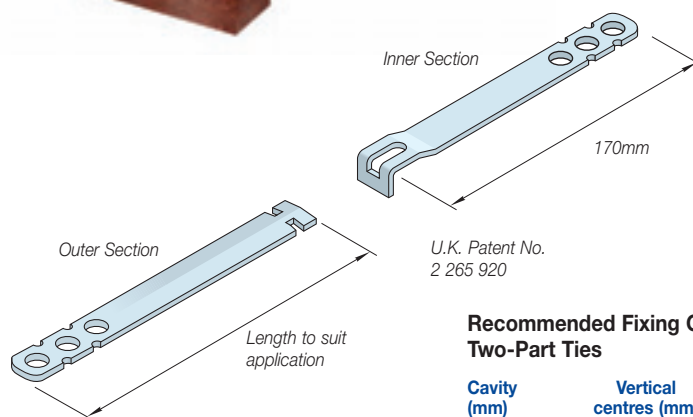


## ANCON TWO-PART TIE

Cavities exceeding 150mm are sometimes required. This necessitates longer ties which can be difficult to balance and keep horizontal when built into the inner leaf. The Ancon Two-Part Tie has one section built into the blockwork; the other section is then fixed as the outer leaf is built. The inner tie is usually manufactured in lengths of 170mm. Variation in the cavity width is accommodated by the length of the outer tie.

Ancon Two-Part Ties sustain loads which exceed the requirements for a Type 2 tie to BS 5628-1 for cavities up to 300mm. An embedment of 75mm is required at each end. These ties can also be used for larger cavities providing the fixing centres are adjusted in accordance with the adjacent table.

To specify this tie simply quote 'Ancon Two-Part Tie to suit \_ \_ mm cavity'. Insulation Retaining Clips can be supplied to fit the inner section.



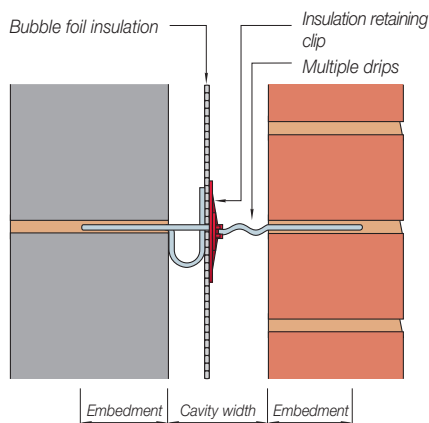
U.K. Patent No.  
2 265 920

### Recommended Fixing Centres for Two-Part Ties

Cavity (mm)	Vertical centres (mm)	Horizontal centres (mm)
150-300	450	900
301-333	450	750
334-367	450	600
368-400	450	450

## TIES FOR BUBBLE FOIL INSULATION

A range of ties are manufactured under license from Thermal Economics Ltd for use with Bubble Foil Insulation. These ties have been designed to BS 5628-1 and are available as Type 2 and Type 4 ties. ITB referenced ties enable the insulation material to be installed flush to the blockwork. ITC referenced ties position the insulation 25mm away from the block. These ties meet the technical requirements of the NHBC.



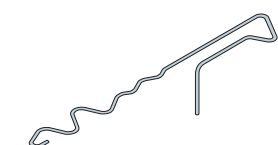
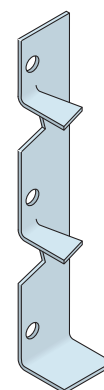
Installation of Staifix TE-ITC2 Wall Ties

Reference	BS 5628-1 Type	Length (mm)	Cavity Range (mm)
TE-ITB4-185	4	185	50-60
TE-ITB4-200	4	200	60-75
TE-ITC4-200	4	200	60-75
TE-ITB2-200	2	200	60-75
TE-ITC2-200	2	200	60-75
TE-ITC2-225	2	225	85-100

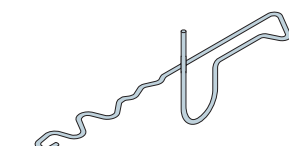
**Note:** Refer to page 4 for more information on Type 4 and Type 2 ties.

## ANCON SLIP-BRICK TIES

Ancon Slip-Brick Ties are bolted directly to blockwork or concrete to give both support and restraint to thin slip brick facings. In addition to the standard three brick version, slip brick ties can be manufactured in other multiples on request.



Staifix TE-ITB4  
\*Lengths 185, 200mm  
Patents applied for



Staifix TE-ITC2  
Patents applied for





### RESTRAINTS FOR STONE CLADDING

Reference should be made to BS 8298: 1994 "Design and installation of natural stone cladding", when selecting ties for restraining stone cladding. Restraints should be designed to resist wind loads and any imposed loads from, for example, window cleaning equipment.

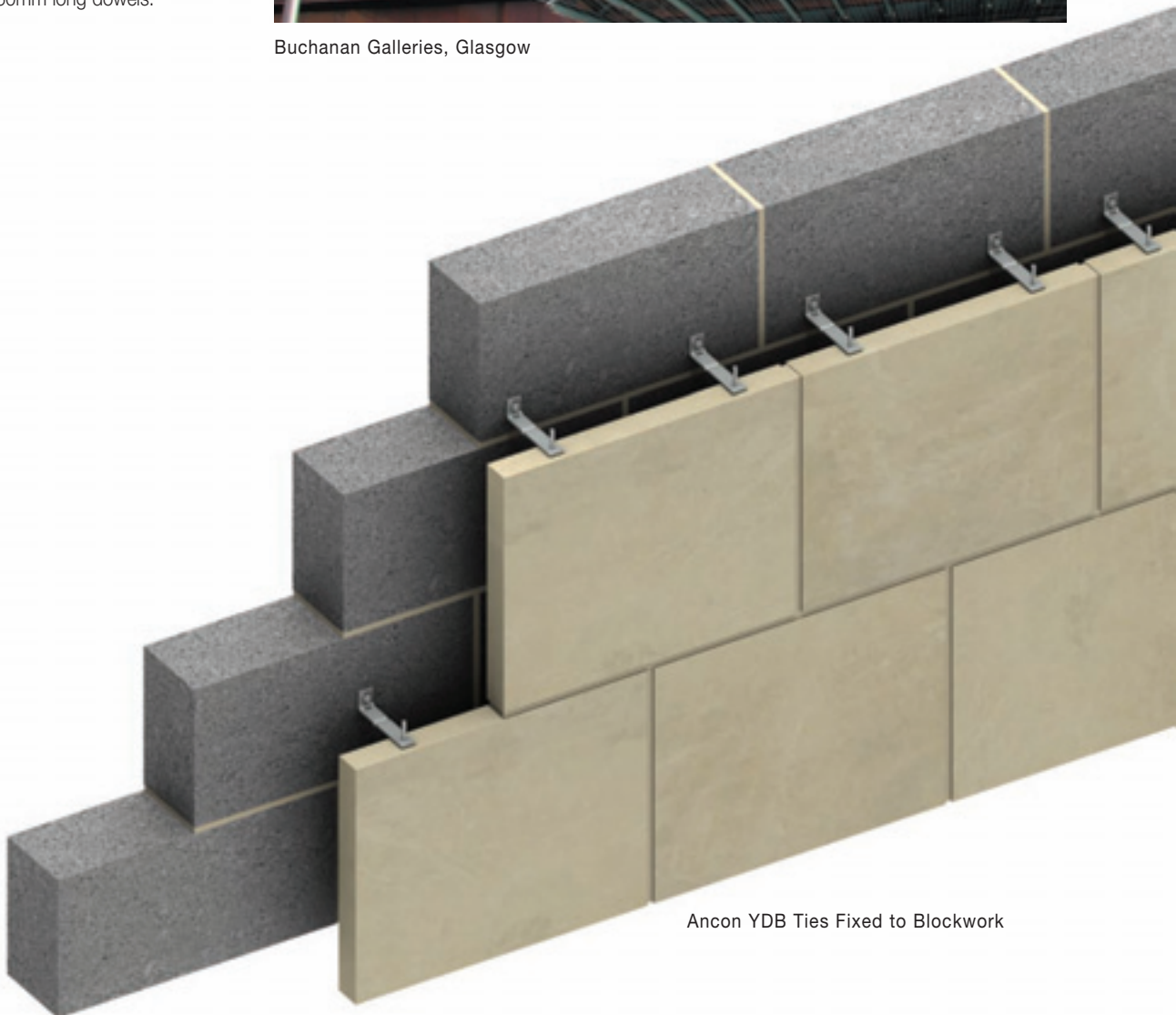
Each stone will normally be restrained in four places, two at the top and two at the bottom. These are usually situated in the horizontal joints. The restraints should be located in pre-formed mortises or holes positioned in the centre of the thickness of the stone panel, and located at 1/4 points for half bonded stones and 1/5 points for stack bonded stones. Restraints should be kept at least 75mm from any corner with the peripheral distances between any two restraints not exceeding 1200mm (see page 23).

The embedment of restraint dowels and lips into the stone should be at least 20mm.

To achieve this lipped ties, (LPBs) have a 25mm downstand and dowelled ties (DPBs and YPBs) have 60mm long dowels.



Buchanan Galleries, Glasgow



Ancon YDB Ties Fixed to Blockwork

# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

## Section of Ties

Minimum sections for restraints for various thickness of stone are shown in the table below. Restraints for large stones and for use where cavities are in excess of 100mm may require special attention. They may need a much bigger section than 20 x 2.5mm; ties formed from 20 x 3mm, 25 x 3mm, 30 x 3mm and 30 x 4mm are frequently used for restraining stone cladding.

## Minimum Section of Restraints

Stone Thickness	Minimum Section of Restraint
30mm and below	3mm dia wire
40mm	5mm dia wire
50mm and above	20 x 2.5mm

## Drip Position

Due to the wide varieties of design cavity and stone and insulation thickness it is not possible to standardise the position of any required drip. If a drip is required (e.g. YDB) please specify the position clearly, indicating from which end of the tie the measurement is taken.

## Dowels

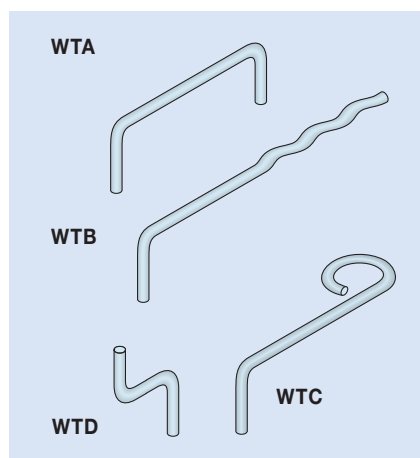
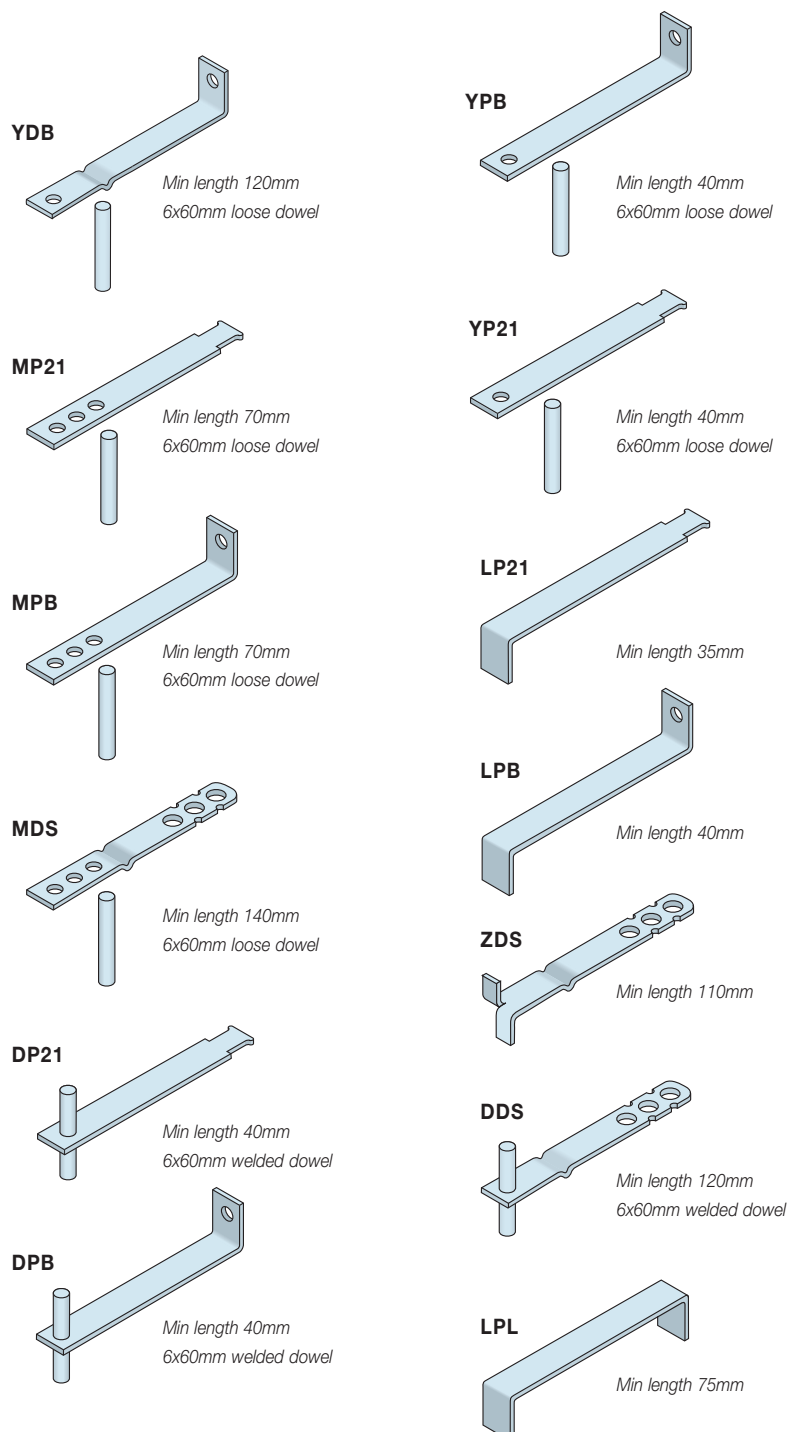
Standard dowels are 6mm in diameter and 60mm long. These will be welded into the tail end of ties referenced D\_\_, and supplied loose with ties referenced Y\_\_ and the multi-holed M\_\_. 8mm and 10mm diameter dowels are also available and will usually be supplied where larger section ties are required.

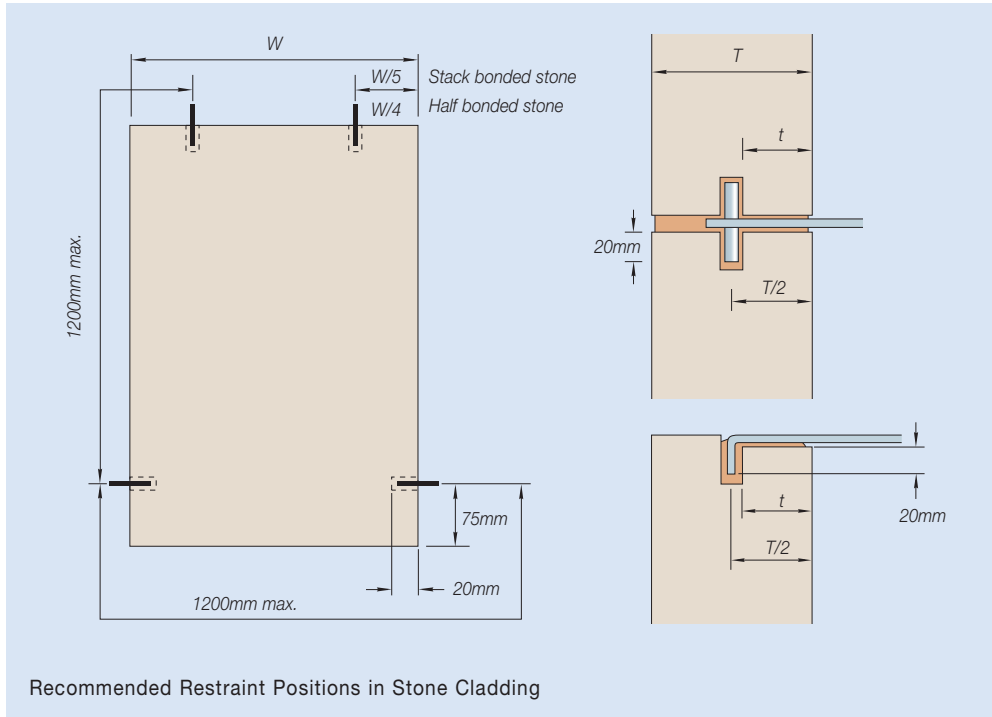
## Wire Ties

The traditional method of fixing thin marble, particularly for internal linings and low rise cladding is with wire ties and plaster or mortar dabs. Wire ties are manufactured from 3mm and 5mm diameter wire.



Ancon LD21 Ties Fixed into 21/18 Omega Channel, Restraining Top of Stone

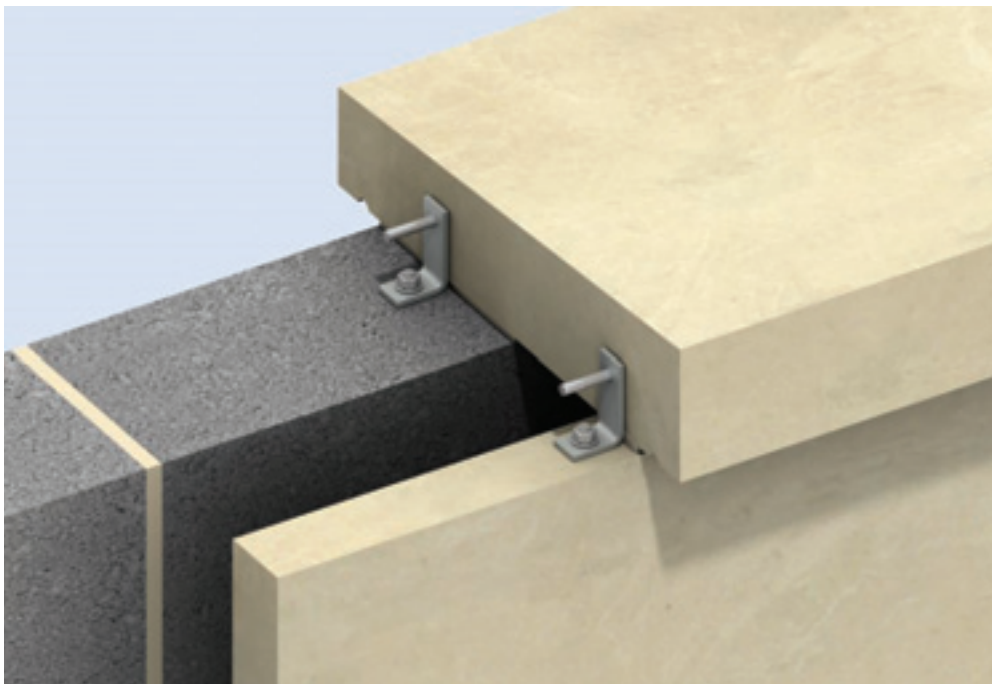




#### Minimum Stone Thickness 'T' and Minimum Dimension Behind Restraint 't'

Type of Stone	More than 3.7m above ground - including facias		Soffits - including inlined soffits		Sills, copings and supported reveals	
	T (mm)	t (mm)	T (mm)	t (mm)	T (mm)	t (mm)
Granite, slate, white marble, quartzites	40	15	40	15	30	12
Hard limestone, travertines	40	15	40	15	30	12
Limestone, sandstone	75	30*	75	30*	50	20*

\*  $t = T/2$  if stone thickness (T) is greater than 75mm



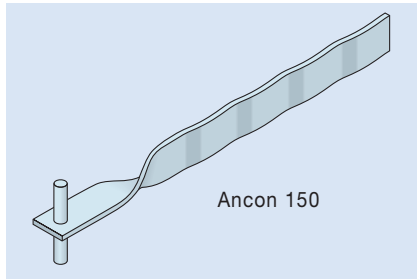
Two Ancon YPB Ties Restraining Coping Stone



# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

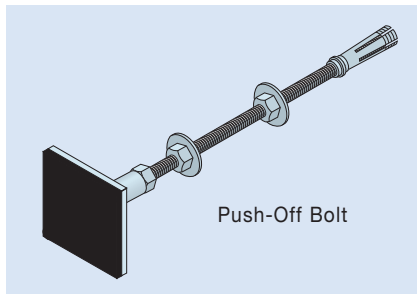
## Ancon 150

The Ancon 150 is a grout-in masonry tie for the restraint of 20 to 30mm thin facings, and suitable for cavities up to 60mm wide. The 12 x 2mm corrugated body provides optimum bond in a 12 x 90mm hole. The 50 x 3mm dowel is supplied loose.



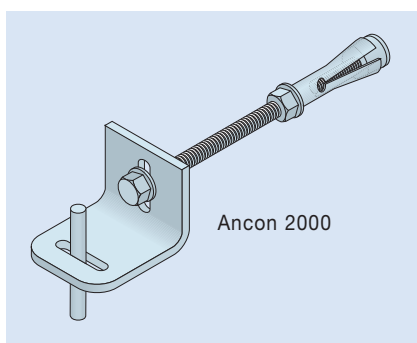
## Ancon Push-Off Bolt

The Push-Off Bolt provides the centre of stone panels with additional resistance to the effects of impact loads, blast loads and positive wind pressure. The Bolt features a mechanical expander at one end which fixes securely into the inner leaf. The external stone panel is positioned with its inner face flush to the bolt's neoprene pad, which cushions the surface and prevents any rattling. The Push-Off Bolt is supplied in a variety of lengths to suit cavities from 100 to 200mm.

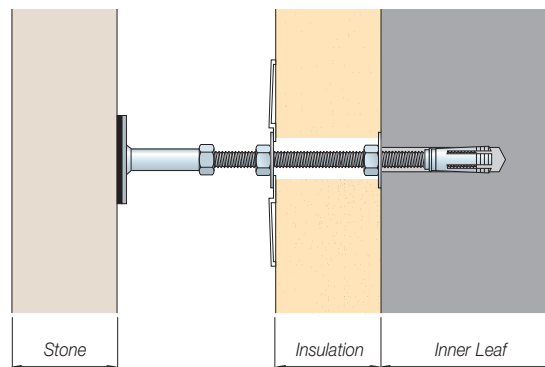


## Ancon 2000

Ancon 2000 restraint fixings are a simple and secure method of fixing thin facing slabs. The fixing is quickly and easily installed with the small diameter hole giving lower drilling costs and minimum disturbance to the structure. Vertical and lateral adjustment is provided by the slotted holes in the fixing clip.



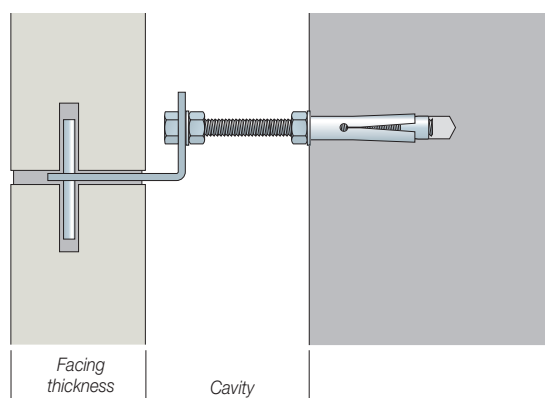
Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh



## Ancon 2000 Thin Facing Restraints

Reference	Facing Thickness (mm)	Cavity Min. (mm)	Cavity Max. (mm)	Hole Size (mm)	Safe Working Load* (N)
2000/A	20	25	70	8 x 90	600
	25	22	67	8 x 90	600
2000/B	30	30	75	8 x 90	600
	40	25	70	8 x 90	600
2000 - 75	20	60	105	8 x 90	600
	25	57	102	8 x 90	600
	30	55	100	8 x 90	600
	40	50	95	8 x 90	600

Other sizes available to order. \*In grade 30N/mm<sup>2</sup> concrete



## REMEDIAL WALL TIES

### Corrosion of Cavity Wall Ties

Wall ties are an essential element in the stability of masonry panels. Prior to 1978, wall ties were usually manufactured from galvanised mild steel. These ties were expected to last the lifetime of the building, but for many years it has been recognised that some of these wall ties have corroded after only 15 or 20 years.

When these ties corrode, they can expand to seven times their original thickness. This causes the brickwork to crack at the mortar joints and can result in major damage and sometimes the collapse of walls.

It is crucial that the problem is identified as quickly as possible and the correct remedial action undertaken.

### Ancon 63 Range

This is the original remedial wall tie which has been used in various forms since 1972. The Ancon 63 range has been continually improved to keep pace with changing requirements. These ties are easy to install and a secure fixing is achieved with a minimum amount of disturbance.

Highly corrosion-resistant materials are used throughout the 63 range. The grade 304 stainless steel body of the MM 63 has expansion shells at both ends for installation into a 10.5mm diameter hole. A neoprene ring prevents moisture travelling past the centre of the tie.

### Test Results

The '63 ties have been tested independently in a variety of materials using the standard '63 tie, a summary of results is given in the table. The failure loads noted in the table are obtained from standard tests in brick couplets and provide indicative values of tie performance. The couplet test produces results of a conservative nature compared to actual wall tests. Due to the variability of materials, it is often prudent to undertake a pull-out test on site, to verify the selection of an appropriate tie.

### Spacing

No British Standard has yet been defined for the spacing of remedial wall ties. However, accepted practice is to follow BS 5628 that is 900mm horizontally and 450mm vertically in a staggered pattern with 300mm vertical centres around openings within 225mm of the opening.

### Installation of Remedial Wall Ties

Mechanical ties are easily installed by means of two Setting Tools. The tie is fitted to the setting tool for the inner leaf and inserted into a pre-drilled hole in the wall. The required drill depth for each tie is shown in the table below. The inner shell is expanded by turning the handle. The tool for the outer leaf, with a hexagonal-shaped end, is then fitted and adjusted to expand the outer shell. Both tools should be turned until hand tight. The process is quick and simple and ensures that each tie is correctly installed.

### Drill Depths

Cavity Widths (mm)	Tie Lengths (mm)	Drill Diameter (mm)	Drill Depths (mm)
50-70	195	10.5	60-70
71-95	220	10.5	60-70
96-125	250	10.5	60-70
126-175*	300	10.5	60-70

\*or where greater embedment is required.

**Note:** For cavities over 100mm horizontal spacing may need to be reduced to 450mm.

### Failure Loads (Pull-Out) for the Ancon 63 Range

Base Material	Compressive Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Failure Load (kN)
Hard Brick	27.5	5.1
Soft Brick	17.0	3.7
Portland Stone	20.0	5.2
Concrete Block	7.0	1.8

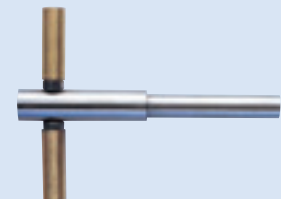
**Note:** Test results are an average of 20 No ties.

### Failure Loads (Pull-Out) for Staifix R/R

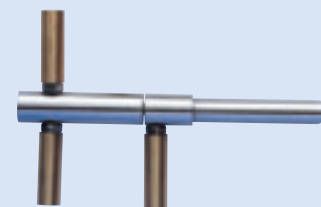
Base Material	Compressive Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Failure Load (kN)
Dense Concrete Block	7.0 - 10.5	5.78
Lightweight Concrete Block	2.8 - 3.5	2.87
Mortar Bed Joint, 1:1:6 Type (iii) BS 5628	-	5.37

### Ancon 63 Setting Tools

#### Setting Tool - Outer



#### Setting Tool - Inner



# Wall Ties and Restraint Fixings

### Ancon 63 Mechanical/Mechanical

Used when tying together two leaves of solid materials, this tie has mechanical expanders at each end. Requires 10.5mm holes.

### Ancon 63 Resin/Mechanical

For use when the material in the inner leaf is perforated, of low-density or a friable material. A resin fixing may be used to eliminate any imposed stress. Requires 10.5mm or 11mm holes.

### Staifix Resin/Resin

Used where mechanical expanders are unusable. Normally inserted into a 10mm hole, but if test facilities are required, a 12mm hole must be used. A plastic sieve can be used to retain resin and is particularly useful in perforated brick or hollow blockwork. A 12mm hole is required to fit the sieve.

### Stairib Bar

Stainless steel ribbed bar, resin-grouted into the inner and outer leaves.

### Ancon AC 31

Used where bricks are removed then replaced in the outer leaf. The wavy end is resin-bonded into the inner leaf in a 10mm hole. The triangular end sits in the bed joint. Ancon AC 31 can be supplied with a drip or a neoprene ring.

### Ancon AC 31C

Similar to the AC 31 but cranked by 25mm to aid fixing to the inner leaf.

### Cameron T 47

Used for the repair of mass brickwork with an unbonded brick façade, sometimes built from snapped headers. The T end is built into the bed joint and perpend, and hidden when the brickwork is repointed.

### HRT4/R

Used for tying the two leaves of a cavity wall or separating wall where the first leaf has already been built. The wavy end is resin-bonded into the existing wall in a 10mm hole. The tie is based on the Staifix HRT4 and has similar properties.

### Type A R/R

This is designed as a remedial tie for a separating wall. It will normally be inserted in 10mm holes and resin-bonded into both leaves. It meets the requirements of a Type A wall tie to Approved Document E.

### Fischer FIS P 380 C Resin

This styrene-free injection resin is quick setting and suitable for a wide range of applications. The two components are safely mixed together inside the nozzle. Automatic mixing ensures an accurate blending of the components and, being mixed only as required, the minimum of wastage. Resin guns and additional mixing nozzles are available.

### Setting Times for FIS P

Temperature (°C) in Substrate	Setting Time
-5	360 mins
0	180 mins
+5	90 mins
+20	45 mins
+30	30 mins
+40	25 mins

### Ancon MM 63

195mm for 50-70mm cavities  
220mm for 71-95mm cavities  
250mm for 96-125mm cavities  
300mm for 126-175mm cavities

### Ancon RM 63

195mm for 50-70mm cavities  
220mm for 71-95mm cavities  
250mm for 96-125mm cavities  
300mm for 126-175mm cavities

### Staifix R/R

180mm for 40-60mm cavities  
200mm for 61-80mm cavities  
220mm for 81-100mm cavities

### Stairib Bar

Length to order  
6, 8mm dia.

### Ancon AC 31

Lengths 175, 200,  
225mm

### Ancon AC 31C

Lengths 175, 200,  
225mm

### Cameron T 47

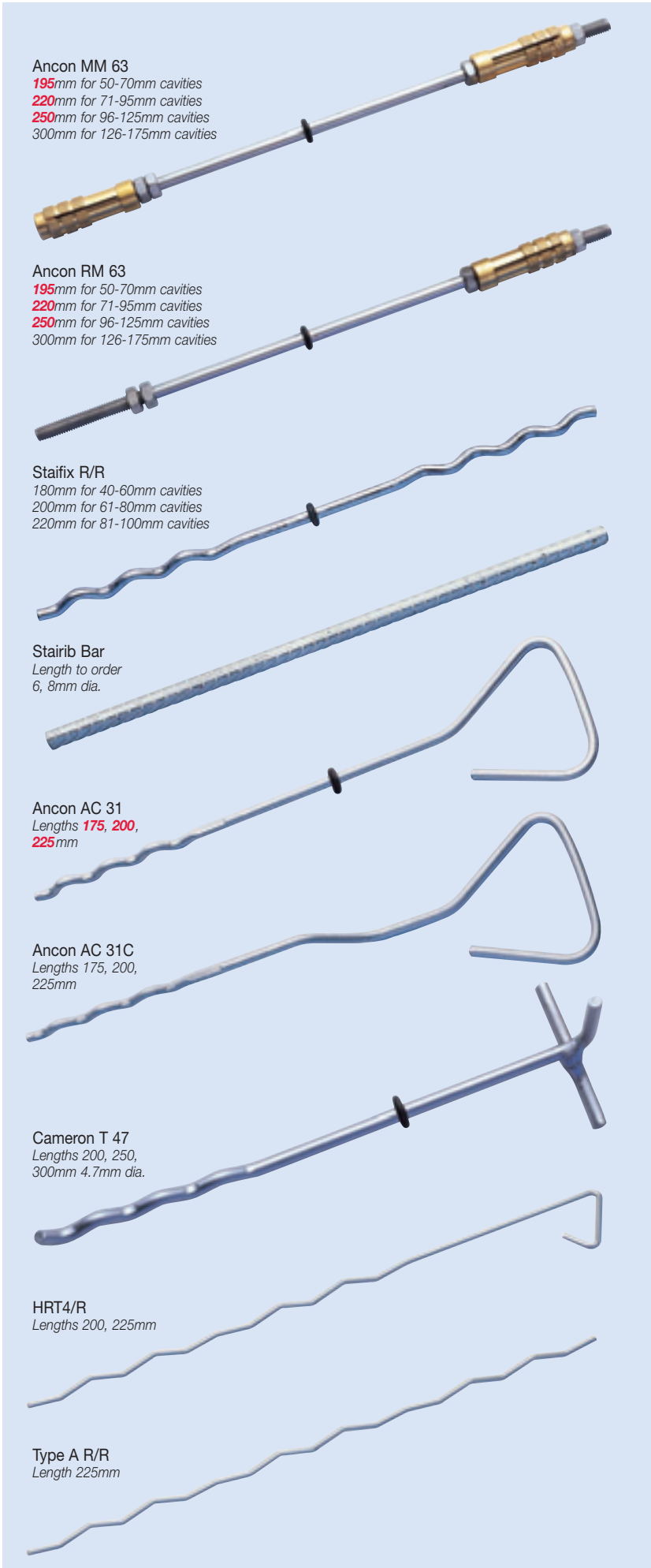
Lengths 200, 250,  
300mm 4.7mm dia.

### HRT4/R

Lengths 200, 225mm

### Type A R/R

Length 225mm





## STAIFIX-THOR HELICAL CRACK STITCHING KIT

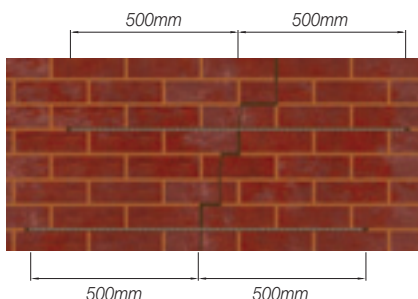
The Staifix-Thor Helical Crack Stitching Kit is a high strength, non-disruptive solution for the permanent repair of cracked masonry. It is available from builders merchants and specialist distributors.

Ideal for either the remedial specialist or the contractor with a one-off repair job, the kit contains Staifix-Thor Helical reinforcing bars (10 x 1000mm), cementitious grout (3 litres), a paddle for grout mixing, a grout applicator gun with a flat nozzle, and a finger trowel.



Purchase of the Ancon kit, in preference to obtaining all the components individually, guarantees the correct specification and compatibility of reinforcement, grout and tools for this specific application. The kit is supplied in a single box with full installation instructions.

The stainless steel helical bars are chemically bonded into bed joints to stitch cracks, redistributing tensile forces and stabilising the structure. On completion, the bar and grout are concealed, retaining the original character of the wall.



Please note it is essential that the cause of the cracking is established and eliminated prior to the installation of this system.

## OTHER ANCON PRODUCTS

### Masonry Reinforcement

Ancon AMR masonry reinforcement improves the structural performance of a wall by providing additional resistance to lateral loads. Located in the bed joint, it has a flattened profile to maintain good mortar cover even when lapped or used with wall ties. It is available in various standard configurations to suit a range of loading conditions and wall widths.

### Masonry Support Systems

Masonry cladding on concrete or steel frames is normally supported from stainless steel support systems. AnconOptima and Ancon MDC Systems create a continuous angle to support the outer leaf of masonry. Ancon Individual Brackets support masonry features such as curves and arches. A full design service is available to specifiers and users of Ancon systems.

### Windposts and Parapet Posts

Large panels of masonry or panels with openings can often be difficult to justify structurally. Ancon Windposts are designed to provide additional lateral support for panels of brickwork. The range is manufactured from stainless steel and includes Windposts which can be installed into the inner leaf of blockwork and Windposts for installation into the cavity, which leave the blockwork undisturbed. Parapet Posts are used as vertical support for brickwork in either parapet or spandrel panels.

### Insulated Balcony Connections

Ancon Isolator connectors join external concrete balconies to internal floor slabs. Used to minimise cold bridging, they provide continuity to the thermal insulation. Standard systems, comprising rigid CFC-free polystyrene insulation and duplex stainless steel shear reinforcement, suit most depths of cantilevered and simply supported balconies. Conventional reinforcing bars are used to provide the tension and compression reinforcement.

### Tension Systems

Tie bars are increasingly being used in structures and buildings as an architectural as well as a structural element. Ancon 500 Tension Systems comprise a range of components which can be supplied in carbon steel or stainless steel in a variety of sizes and finishes. They have a high load capacity and look particularly impressive when used with large areas of glazing or curved timber trusses.

Masonry  
Panel  
Design  
Service



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These products are available from:

The construction applications and details provided in this literature are indicative only. In every case, project working details should be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

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