





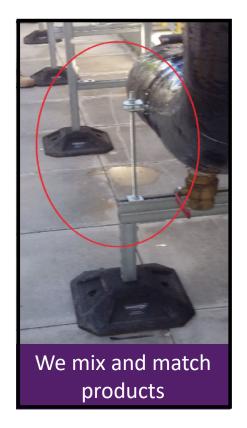


How has the industry historically operated....











What does this mean?



- We don't know what the applied load is
- We don't fully understand the application
- We rarely seek approval from the structural engineer
- We cannot prove that the selected supports and fixings systems are fit for purpose

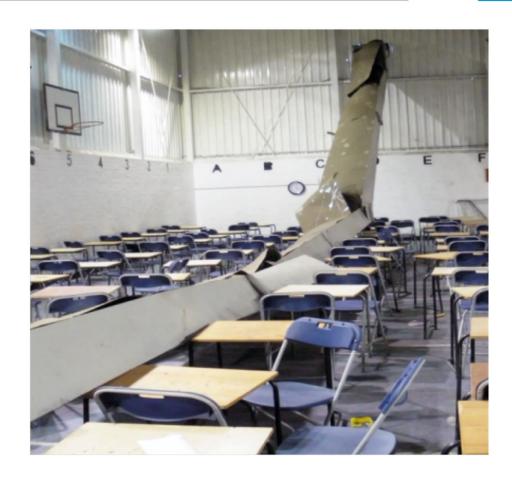


.....But why is any of that a problem?

The need for change



Getting supports and fixings wrong can be catastrophic.....





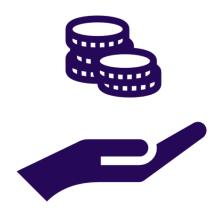


Getting supports and fixings wrong can be catastrophic.....



The need for change







Code of practice for the selection and installation of post-installed anchors in concrete and masonry



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raising standards worldwide**



Cost & Reputation

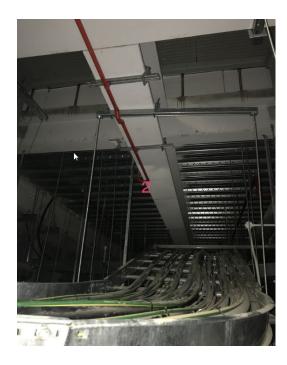
BS 8539:2012

Due Diligence

Common problems







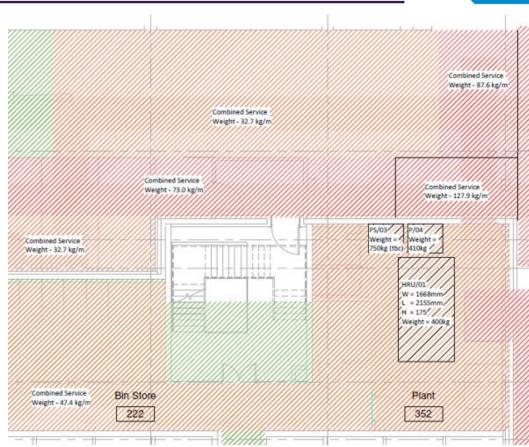


Design





Suspended services



Design

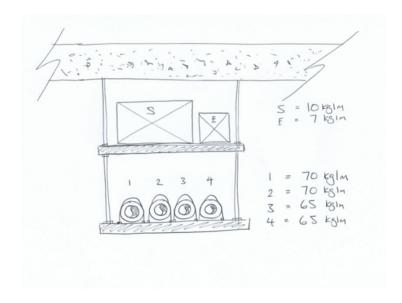






Roof plant











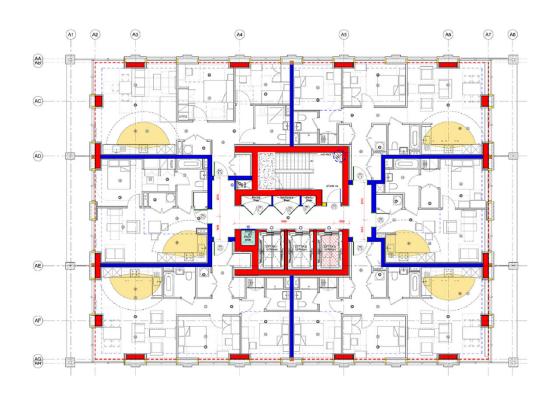
Loading

Base material fixing suitability

Environment







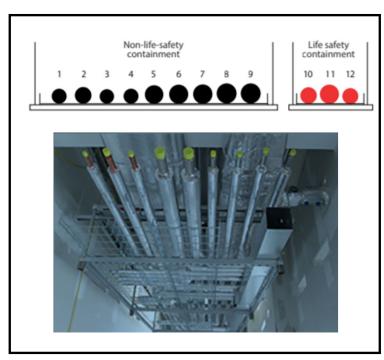
Fire Rating







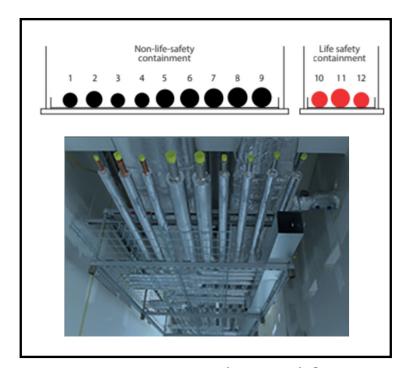
Fire Rating



Power supplies to life safety systems



Fire Rating



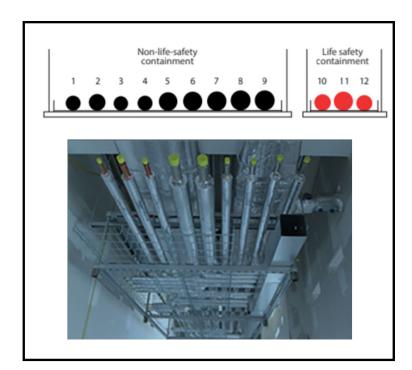
Power supplies to life safety systems



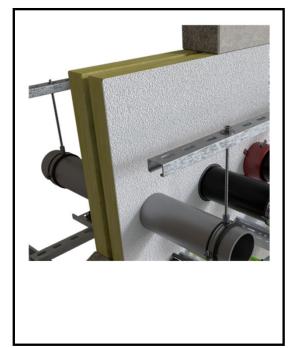
Supports either side of a penetration seal



Fire Rating



Power supplies to life safety systems



Supports either side of penetration seals



Designated fire escape routes









Support Spacing

Thermal expansion

Approvals

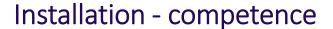


Structural Engineer Sign-off

The following information should be contained in the technical submission:

- Point loads
- Fixings into concrete
- Fixings into bison beams and hollow core slabs
- Fixings to purlins and steel beams
- Fixings to decking and composite metal floor systems











Installer training completed at start of project



Concrete anchors installed by trained individuals working under supervision of CFA certified supervisors (or similar)



Installation – torque settings

Many of the supports and fixings systems used in building services are required to be torqued to a correct setting as specified by the manufacturer.



Testing



There are only 2 types of fixing test used and these are:

- 1. PROOF TEST
- 2. PRELIMINARY TEST
- The terms 'pull test' should no longer be used as it is too vague and is generally misunderstood.





A PROOF TEST is used to validate the quality of the installation.

They are not necessary if:

- ETA fixings are used
- Fixings into concrete are specified based on the application
- Fixings are installed by trained operatives working under supervision





A PRELIMINARY TEST is used to determine the allowable resistance.

It is only required for:

- Refurbishments
- Where the concrete / substrate performance is unknown
- Where the performance of the fixing in the substrate is unknown.





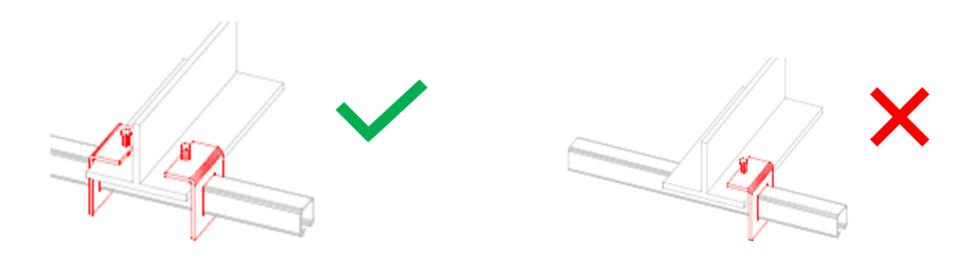




Fixings to purlins



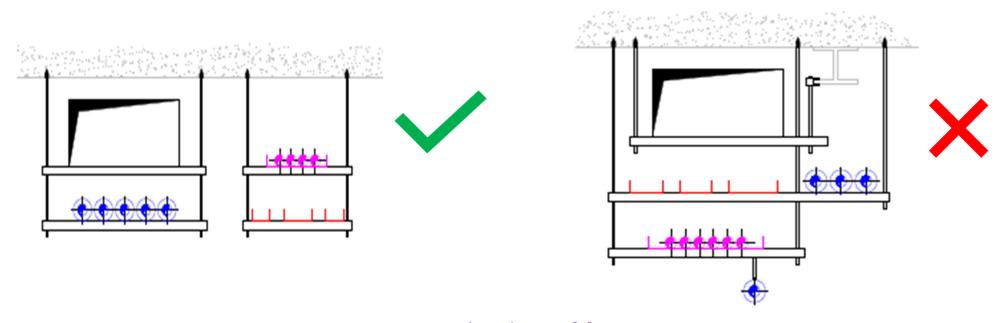




Window brackets







Overloading of fixings

Recap / summary



ESTABLISH WEIGHT

Of suspended & roof mounted MEP services

PROVIDE DETAILS

Show bracket details on drawings

TEST FIXING

Proof or Preliminary testing (BS 8539)

COLLABORATE

With structural engineer & builder and obtain approvals

TRAIN OPERATIVES

On best practice installation techniques

SELECT PRODUCTS

Based on weight, application & environment

INSTALL

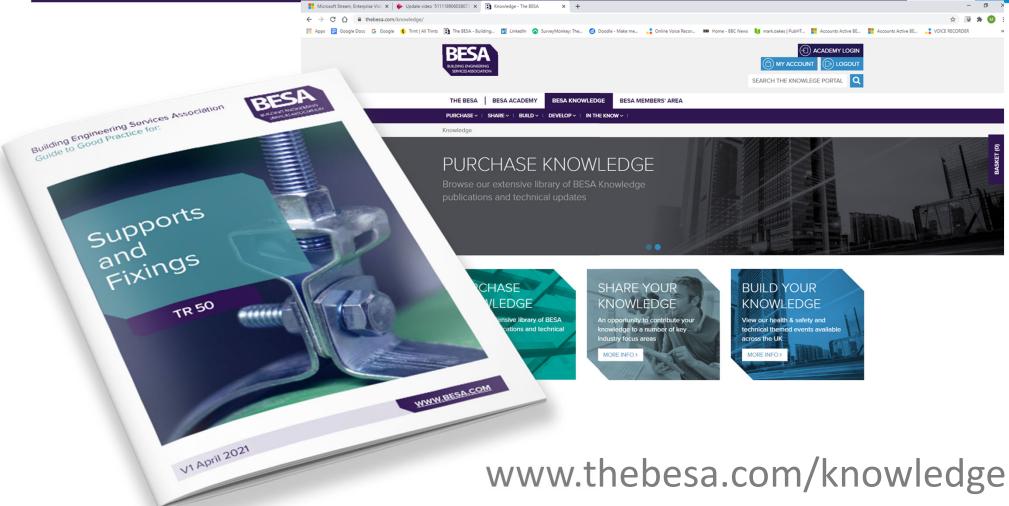
Using correct tools and follow manufacturers instructions (torque)

IN CONCLUSION

Supports & Fixings are not commodity items. They need to be designed and engineered from the outset and not left to those carrying out the install to come up with solutions.

Where to find it?





Questions





Q&A