

**BUtgb** vzw - **UBAtc** asbl



MAIN WORKS – MASONRY AND RELATED PRODUCTS

FACING BRICKS

**FACADECLICK®**

Valid from 29/08/2024 to 28/08/2029

**Approval holder:**

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A Technical Approval is based on a favourable evaluation of a construction product conducted by a skilled, independent and impartial approval body designated by UBAtc for a specific application.

The Technical Approval serves as a record of the approval inspection. This inspection consists of the following:

- identification of relevant properties of the system for the intended application, laying (or installation) method,
- product design,
- reliability of production.

The Technical Approval provides a high level of reliability, based on the statistical interpretation of inspection results, regular monitoring and adjustments, in order to keep abreast of the situation, the latest technical developments and quality monitoring by the Approval Holder.

In order to retain the Technical Approval, the approval holder must continuously provide evidence that he is taking all necessary steps to demonstrate that the system is suitable for use. In order to do so, it is vital that the conformity of the system with the Technical Approval is monitored. This monitoring is entrusted by the UBAtc to a skilled, independent and impartial Certification Body.

The Technical Approval and certification for conformity of the product to the technical approval are independent of tasks conducted individually. The contractor and/or architect remain fully responsible for the conformity of the completed work with the provisions contained in the specifications.

The Technical Approval is not concerned, except in specifically included provisions, with on-site safety, health aspects and the sustainable use of raw materials. As a result, the UBAtc shall not be responsible, under any circumstances, for any damage caused by the failure of the Approval Holder, contractor(s) and/or architect to respect provisions relating to on-site safety, health aspects and the sustainable use of raw materials.

## Approval holders



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\* The Certification body designated by UBAtc asbl operates in compliance with a system that is set to be accredited by BELAC ([www.belac.be](http://www.belac.be)).



## FOREWORD

The technical approvals are regularly updated. It is recommended that you always use the version published on the UBAtc website ([www.butgb-ubatc.be](http://www.butgb-ubatc.be)).

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## NORMATIVE AND OTHER REFERENCES

AGCR-RGAC	30/06/2022	UBAtc General Approval and Certification Regulations
EOTA Technical Report TR 001	2003	Determination of impact resistance of panels and panel assemblies
NBN EN 1745	2020	Masonry and masonry products - Methods for determining thermal properties
NBN EN 1996-1-1+ANB	2016	Eurocode 6 - Design of masonry structures - Part 1-1 : General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures - National annex
NBN EN 1996-2+ANB	2010	Eurocode 6 - Design of masonry structures - Part 2 : Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry - National annex
NBN EN 206+A2	2021	Concrete - Specification, performance, production and conformity + National complement
NBN B 15-001	2024	Concrete – Specification, performance, production and conformity – National supplement to NBN EN 206:2013+A2:2021
NBN EN 771-1+A1	2015	Specification for masonry units - Part 1: Clay masonry units
NBN EN 771-2+A1	2015	Specification for masonry units - Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units
NBN EN 771-3+A1	2015	Specification for masonry units - Part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and lightweight aggregates)
NBN EN 771-4+A1	2015	Specification for masonry units - Part 4: Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units
NBN EN 998-2	2016	Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Masonry mortar
NBN EN 772-1+A1	2015	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 1: Determination of compressive strength
NBN EN 772-5	2002	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 5: Determination of the active soluble salts content of clay masonry units
NBN EN 772-13	2000	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 13: Determination of net and gross dry density of masonry units (except for natural stone)
NBN EN 772-16	2011	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 16: Determination of dimensions
NBN EN 772-20	2000	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 20: Determination of flatness of faces of aggregate concrete, manufactured stone and natural stone masonry units
NBN EN 772-21	2011	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 21: Determination of water absorption of clay and calcium silicate masonry units by cold water absorption
NBN EN 772-22	2019	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 22: Determination of freeze/thaw resistance of clay masonry units
NBN EN 845-1	2016	Specification for ancillary components for masonry - Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets

NBN EN 846-6	2012	Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry - Part 6: Determination of tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties (single end test)
NBN EN 846-10	2000	Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry - Part 10: Determination of load capacity and load deflection characteristics of brackets
NBN EN 1052-1	1998	Methods of test for masonry - Part 1: Determination of compressive strength
NBN EN 1745 ANB	2024	Masonry and masonry products - Methods for determining thermal properties - National annex
NBN EN 10088-1	2023	Stainless steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels
NBN EN 13501-1	2019	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests
NBN EN 13967	2017	Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Plastic and rubber damp proof sheets including plastic and rubber basement tanking sheet - Definitions and characteristics
PTV 23-002	2022	Technical specifications – Terracotta facing bricks
PTV 651	2021	Technical specifications – Masonry and pointing mortar
STS 22-1	2019	Masonry for low construction – Materials
STS 22-2	2019	Masonry for low construction – Stability
STS 22-3	2020	Masonry for low construction – Thermal, acoustic, fire and air tightness
STS 22-4	2021	Masonry for low construction – Design and specifications for execution

# 1 Object

The Facadeclick® system is a removable façade cladding system, consisting of facing bricks, which are laid dry using a plastic insert.

The facing bricks are perforated vertically (2 perforations) so that the plastic insert can be fitted, by pushing the insert plugs into the perforations. The perforations are oval, so that the facing bricks can be moved horizontally and the open vertical joint width can be adjusted at any time during assembly (uniform distribution). The appearance of a thin-layer masonry, with open joints with a nominal thickness of 3 mm, is obtained thanks to the inserts.

The inserts may have an additional perforated horizontal surface (protrusion), in order to fix facing bricks to the inner leaf using a specific anchoring system, see 3.2.

Lintels, beams and footings do NOT fall within the scope of this approval.

This technical approval focuses on the basic system, including the relevant materials and specifications for execution on the construction site.

This approval does not deal, under any circumstances, with the actual installation of the Facadeclick® system on the construction site or with the filling of the cavity **with insulation material**.

# 2 Application

This approval relates to non-load bearing walls, which are not subject to vertical loads, and walls subject to horizontal loads (wind), based on the finished product performance levels mentioned in § 8.

The Facadeclick® system must be placed on a stable and sufficiently stiff surface, such as:

- Heavy and light concrete (NBN EN 206 + NBN B 15-001), with the BENOR mark or equivalent;
- Precast concrete components;
- Masonry (NBN EN 771 series);
- Metal profiles.

The Facadeclick® system is fixed to the inner leaf of the cavity walls, ... of **cavity walls**, which consist of group 1 or 2 clay masonry units (NBN EN 771-1), group 1 calcium silicate masonry units (NBN EN 771-2) or group 1 or 2 aggregate concrete masonry units (NBN EN 771-3).

# 3 Principal system components

## 3.1 Masonry unit

These clay bricks are used for unprotected masonry according to NBN EN 771-1 and clay facing bricks according to PTV 23-002.

The bricks have at least 2 oval perforations.

The characteristics listed in Table 1 below are essential characteristics taken from the “Declaration of Performance” of the brick manufacturer and additional characteristics taken from the technical data sheets of the brick manufacturer, which are inspected by the certification body.

## 3.2 Anchoring system

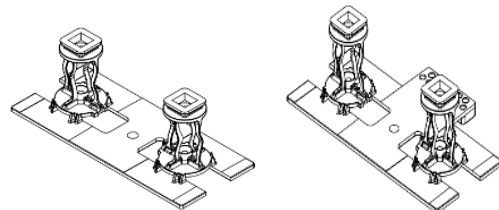
### 3.2.1 Composition

The anchoring system consists of plastic inserts, plastic clips, metal anchors and plastic rosettes.

The inserts are made from black high density polyethylene (HDPE). Two types of insert exist:

- The inserts have two plugs, which are inserted into the 2 oval perforations in the facing bricks. The insert dimensions are listed in Annex I. The horizontal part of the inserts is 3 mm thick and the additional horizontal surface is 10 mm thick.

Fig. 1 – Inserts (3D view)



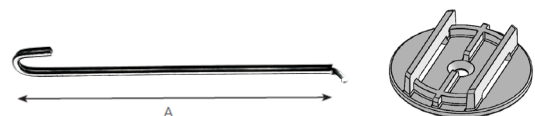
Insert without additional surface (a) or without (b)

The anchors for cavity walls are made from AISI 304 stainless steel (type 1.4301 according to NBN EN 10088-1). They are of the asymmetrical type, with a diameter of 4 mm and their length (length “A”) ranges from 50 mm to 160 mm, see Fig. 2. The angled end is inserted into one of the holes in the additional horizontal surface on the inserts, while the hooked end is attached to the rosette.

The anchors for cavity walls can be used to connect, together with the other anchoring system components (insert, clip and rosette), the inside wall and the outside wall built using the Facadeclick® system with walls with a maximum cavity width of 180 mm, including any insulation material.

The rosettes are made from graphite polypropylene, see Fig. 2. They have two mounts at different distances from the inside wall, so that the hooked end of the anchor for cavity walls can be attached, depending on the cavity width. The geometry of the rosettes is shown in Annex II.

Fig. 2 – Anchor and rosette (3D view)



The clip is made from the same material as the insert.

The insert, anchor, rosette and clip are inspected by the certification body.

Table 1 – Characteristics of terracotta facing bricks

Characteristic <sup>(*)</sup>	Terracotta facing brick
Length x width x height (L x w x h) [mm]	Value declared by the manufacturer
<b>Key characteristics taken from the “Declaration of Performance” of the manufacturer</b>	
Dimensional tolerance(NBN EN 772-16)	T1+ or T2+
Dimensional range (NBN EN 772-16)	R1+ or R2+
Flatness of bed faces (NBN EN 772-20) [%]	≤ 1 (diagonal dimension of bed faces, with a max. individual value of ≤ 2 mm)
Plane parallelism of bed faces (NBN EN 772-16) [mm]	≤ 1
Configuration (NBN EN 772-16 and NBN EN 1996-1-1)	Group 1
Gross dry density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (NBN EN 772-13)	Value declared by the manufacturer (≤ 2.500)
Tolerances on gross dry density (category)	D1
Mean compressive strength (50/95) [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ] (NBN EN 772-1)	≥ 20
Freeze-thaw resistance (NBN EN 771-1)	F2
Water absorption (24h immersion) (NBN EN 772-21) [%]	≤ 20
Active soluble salt content (NBN EN 772-5)	S2
Reaction to fire (NBN EN 771-1)	A1
Water vapour diffusion resistance coefficient (μ) [-] (NBN EN 1745)	Value declared by the manufacturer
Thermal conductivity λ <sub>10,dry,unit</sub> [W/m.K] (NBN EN 1745)	Value declared by the manufacturer
<b>Additional characteristics taken from the technical data sheets of the brick manufacturer, which are inspected by the certification body</b>	
BENOR certification	x
Damage and defects [%] (PTV 23-002)	≤ 5
Normalised mean <b>compressive strength</b> [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	Value declared by the manufacturer
Freeze-thaw resistance (NBN EN 772-22)	F2 or F2(80)
Efflorescence (NBN B 24-209)	No efflorescence tendency
Initial rate of water absorption (PTV 23-003)	IW1, IW2, IW3 or IW4
Thermal conductivity λ <sub>D</sub> & λ <sub>Ui</sub> (NBN EN 1745 ANB) [W/mK]	Value declared by the manufacturer

(\*) Compliance with the technical specifications of PTV 23-002 can be demonstrated by the BENOR mark or equivalent

### 3.2.2 Tensile and compressive strength of the anchoring system

The tensile and compressive strength of the anchoring system that forms part of the Facadeclick® system has been determined according to the NBN EN 846-6 standard.

For the anchoring system, the following values have been declared:

- Declared tensile strength: 420 N;
- Declared compressive strength: 380 N.

In order to obtain the calculation value, the following safety coefficient must be applied to these values (see NBN EN 1996-1-1 ANB):

- Execution class S:  $\gamma = 2,2$ ;
- Execution class N:  $\gamma = 2,7$ .

These declared values can be used for inside walls built using terracotta masonry units made from sand-lime and concrete.

## 4 Other system components

### 4.1 Waterproof barrier

The waterproof membranes meet the requirements of the NBN EN 13967+A1 standard.

### 4.2 Brackets

The brackets are made from 3 mm thick steel.

The brackets must meet the NBN EN 845-1 standard and

- Must have the CE-AVCP 3 mark with protection for exposure class MX3 (see STS 22-4);
- Must be calculated by the bracket supplier or a recognised testing facility based on the results of tests conducted according to the NBN EN 846-10 standard.

Supplier: J.B. Construct, Kelderveld 20, BE-2500 Lier.

## 5 Using the ATG mark

The approval holder is entitled to display the ATG logo, together with the ATG number, on the insert (packaging) or accompanying documents.

## 6 Installers

The distributor organises a support system for when the construction system is used. This support system consists of the appropriate documentation, training for builders and supervision of its use, if requested. This support system is monitored by the certification body as part of the certification process. The correct installation of the construction system is supported by the distributor and monitored by the certification body, by means of surveys.

The performance figures mentioned in this approval document can only be used if the work is completed by a trained installer supervised by the ATG holder.

## 7 Construction and use

### 7.1 General

The facing masonry consisting of the Facadeclick® system must be fitted according to the specifications of:

- NBN EN 1996-1-1 + ANB;
- NBN EN 1996-2 + ANB;
- STS 22;
- Instructions for use established by the approval holder and checked by the certification body.

### 7.2 Preparation

Façades constructed with the Facadeclick® system must be placed on a stable and sufficiently stiff support.

Bricks from several pallets (minimum of 3 pallets) must be mixed together. The bricks must be taken out of the pallets in diagonal direction. The following series of pallets must be opened when the first bricks begin to run out, in order to include the next bricks (continuous mixing of bricks).

Before building the façade, it must be checked that the two perpendicular vertical planes are vertical to the ground, using profiles and masonry rope, together with the layer adjustment.

### 7.3 Base layer

The base layer is the first layer on the base of the wall.

The mortar joint, on which the inserts with facing bricks used for the base layer are laid, is a general purpose masonry mortar (G) for normal joints (Lv), with a minimum compressive strength of M5 according to PTV 651.

This masonry mortar can be used to correct any irregularities in the support, on which the walls are built, and ensure that the upper surface of the base layer is level.



The builder checks that the upper surface of the base layer is level in transverse and longitudinal direction, using a spirit level. This check must be conducted according to the installation instructions of the distributor. These instructions are checked by the certification body.

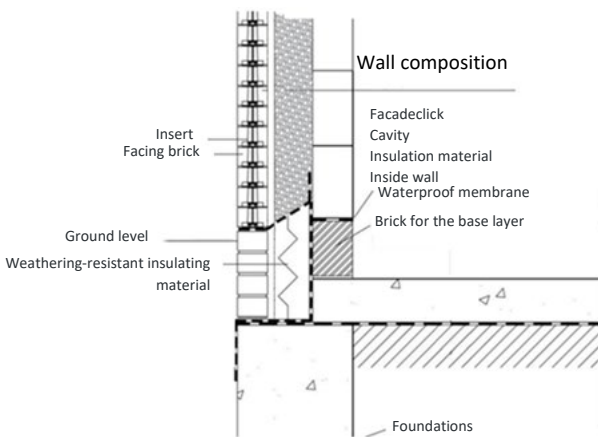
The masonry mortar (G, Lv) used in the base layer has not been examined as part of the approval examination.

### 7.4 Waterproof barrier

The waterproof barrier is laid in the same way as traditional masonry.

Under the first layer of the Facadeclick® system, the continuous waterproof membrane is laid up to the inside wall or between two insulation layers and folded upwards. The overlap between the different membranes must be at least 150 mm (see also NBN EN 1996-2 § 3.5.4).

Fig. 3 – Waterproof membrane



The waterproof membrane has not been examined as part of the approval test.

### 7.5 Facing masonry

The masonry is half brick.

The minimum gap for the vertical joints between two successive layers is at least 0.4 x (the brick height), with a minimum of 40 mm as the brick height is lower than or equal to 250 mm;

The inserts are attached to each other using a sliding movement working from left to right or vice-versa. The upper insert is attached to the two underlying insert plugs. Half-inserts are fitted so they cannot move or be removed. It can be checked that the insert is correctly positioned by moving it towards the left and right. The insert must not become detached.

The facing brick is then laid so that it overlaps two inserts. Any rough edges and uneven areas on the lower brick face must be removed so that the brick rests properly on the bed.

If the length of the façade is not a multiple number of facing half-bricks, the bricks can be cut. In all cases, the insert must provide maximum support for the cut bricks.

The free height of the Facadeclick® system between two intermediate supports is limited to 9 m, see § 7.6.

All damaged bricks must be replaced.

In order to do this, the damaged brick must first be removed by chiselling it out without damaging the insert plugs. Two slots must

then be cut into the back of the new brick so that it can be used to replace the damaged brick, by inserting the insert plugs into the slots.

The façade is connected to the inner leaf of the cavity wall using the anchoring system (see § 3.2). The inserts with an additional perforated horizontal surface are used for this purpose, subject to a maximum of every 5 layers of brickwork. The anchors must be distributed uniformly across the entire façade surface.

The plastic clip is placed on the additional horizontal surface of the insert so that the bolt cannot come out.

The number of anchors per m<sup>2</sup> of cavity wall must be determined by a testing facility, according to the wind load and based on the performance levels mentioned in § 3.2.2 and § 8.

The minimum number of anchors per m<sup>2</sup> is 5.

It must be checked that the façade is level, using a 2m spirit level. Any bricks that protrude must be pushed back so that the façade is level.

Fig. 4 – Checking the façade is level

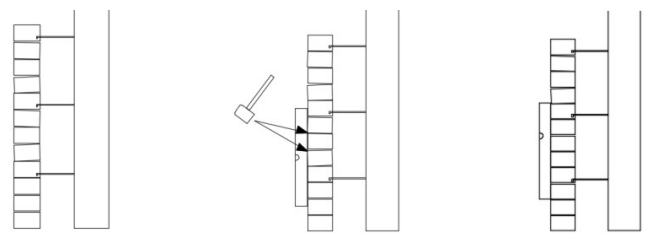


Table 2 shows the tolerances for the finished system.

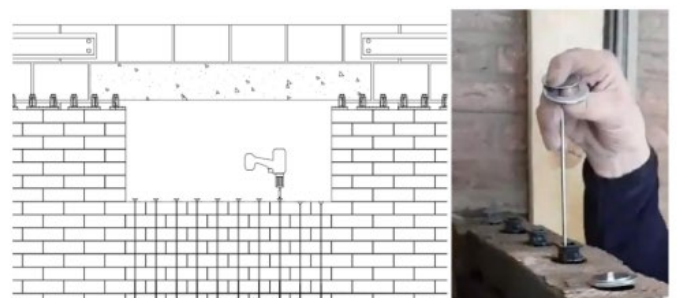
Table 2 – Tolerances for the finished façade

Characteristic	Tolerance
Vertical tolerance per floor [mm]	8
Overlap [mm]	20
Evenness [mm/2m]	± 8
Maximum tolerance for length and height [mm]	2,5 x L0,33 (in cm)

Under the door and window openings, the last 5 layers of brickwork must be secured using screws with a plate, so they cannot be removed. The screws are 24cm long and fastened through the inserts.

Around the door and window openings, cavity wall anchors must be fitted in the same way as for traditional masonry, as close as possible to the edge, with additional anchors every four layers.

Fig. 5 Fig. 5 – Securing layers of brickwork under door and window openings



Above door and window openings, waterproof membranes must be laid in the same way as base layers.

For other execution aspects, we refer to the installation instructions of the ATG holder. These instructions are monitored as part of the certification process.

The addition of an insulation material in the cavity has not been examined as part of the approval investigation.

## 7.6 Movement joints

For the distance between vertical movement joints, we refer to the specifications of NBN EN 1996-2.

For horizontal movement joints, the code of good practice (see STS 22-4) stipulates that a joint must be included every 9 m with "façade supports".

## 7.7 Fitting brackets

The bracket is fitted to the inner leaf of the cavity wall and can be adjusted horizontally and vertically in order to align the layer of brickwork laid on the bracket with bricks in the adjacent walls.

The length of the bracket extends by 10 cm on both sides of the door and window openings.

On the bracket, the bricks are laid dry and without an insert. The next layers of brickwork are laid with inserts.

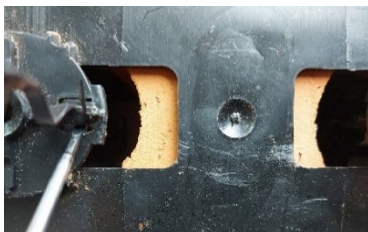
Brackets are laid on the adjacent walls on each side of the opening covering a minimum of 10 cm.

## 7.8 Dismantling

In order to dismantle the façade, the insert hook must be lifted using a screwdriver (see Fig. 6). This makes it possible to remove and reuse the insert.

Reuse of the insert has not been examined as part of the approval test.

Fig. 6 – Dismantling the façade



# 8 Performance

The performances of the outer leaf of cavity walls built with the Facadeclick® system as they are actually arranged (inner leaf – insulation – wall cavity - Facadeclick® system with an anchoring system, as mentioned in § 3.2), are determined according to the results of the type tests conducted in recognised laboratories by the certification body.

## 8.1 Characteristic compressive strength

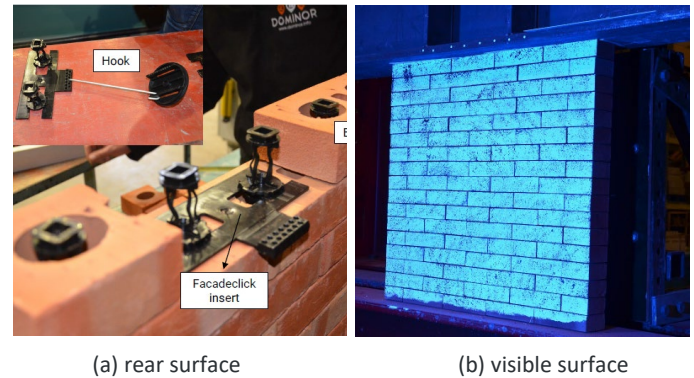
The characteristic compressive strength of the Facadeclick® system has been checked by means of tests on wallets, according to NBN EN 1052-1 on the outer leaf, as conducted in reality.

The test bodies were constructed as follows:

- Inner leaf of the cavity wall made from a wooden panel in order to simulate the load-bearing wall;
- 200 mm cavity, without insulation;
- Outer leaf surface, built by means of the Facadeclick® system, which is 4.5 bricks long (968 mm) and 17 bricks high (17 mm x 51 mm + 3 mm joint = 918 mm) and made from 215 mm x 102 mm x 51 mm bricks (L x w x h), with a mean compressive strength of 27.4 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, connected by inserts. The outer leaf is connected to the inner leaf surface using the special anchoring system with 5 anchors per m<sup>2</sup> of cavity wall. The first layer of brickwork in the outer wall surface is laid dry.

The test configuration is shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 – Configuration of the test (compression)



The characteristic compressive strength of the test walls is 3.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

Rupture mode: brick delamination on the end of the insert (interface section laid on the insert / overhanging section).

Note: wall deformation is high (approx. 50% of deformation on rupture) up to a load of approx. 40 kN or 0.4 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Above this load, the deformation increases in proportion to the load up to rupture.

In order to obtain the calculation value, the following safety coefficient must be applied to these values (see NBN EN 1996-1-1 ANB):

- Execution class S:  $\gamma = 2,0$ ;
- Execution class N:  $\gamma = 2,5$ .

## 8.2 Bending strength

In order to measure the bending strength of the Facadeclick® system, the following configuration was used for the test:

- Laboratory test stand with a wooden frame in order to simulate the load-bearing wall;
- 200 mm cavity, without insulation;
- Outer leaf, built using the Facadeclick® system, 2.79 m long and 2.10 m high, made from 215 mm x 102 mm x 51 mm bricks (L x w x h) with a mean compressive strength of 27.4 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The outer wall is connected to the test stand using the special anchoring system with 5 anchors per m<sup>2</sup> of cavity wall. The first layer of brickwork in the outer wall is laid dry.

The Facadeclick® system was subjected to pressures of up to 5,000 Pa during the test. Measurement of the horizontal displacement during the test at a pressure of 3,500 Pa showed a maximum displacement of 33.2 mm.

No fissure was visible to the naked eye after the test. Permanent deformations up to 2,500 Pa were limited to 3.1 mm. Above 3,500 Pa, the permanent deformations exceeded 10 mm.

The results conducted under maintenance and safety conditions are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

### 8.3 Impact resistance

Impact resistance tests were conducted according to the EOTA technical report TR 001: "Determination of impact resistance of panels and panel assemblies".

The test body consists of a fixed (existing) load-bearing wall, on which the Facadeclick® system, as described above, was secured.

The point of impact is located in the middle and between two anchors.

Table 3 – Fire reaction class

Test	Number of tests	Energy [Nm]	Fall height [m]	Observation	Criterion
Soft impact (50 kg sand bag)	3	100	0.20	Deformation of the façade at the test site ( $\pm 53$ mm) No projection	No penetration No deterioration
Hard impact (0.500 kg steel ball)	3	1	0.20	Slight displacement of the brick (approx. 3 mm) No deterioration	
	3	3	0.60	Displacement of the brick (approx. 7 mm) Brick broken in two (no projection)	

Table 4 – Fire reaction class

Test	Number of tests	Energy [Nm]	Fall height [m]	Observation	Criterion
Soft impact (50 kg sand bag)	1	700	1.40	Deformation of the façade ( $\pm 120$ mm) No projection	No collapse No penetration No projection
Hard impact (0.500 kg steel ball)	1	10	1.00	Brick broken in two (small projection < 25 g)	

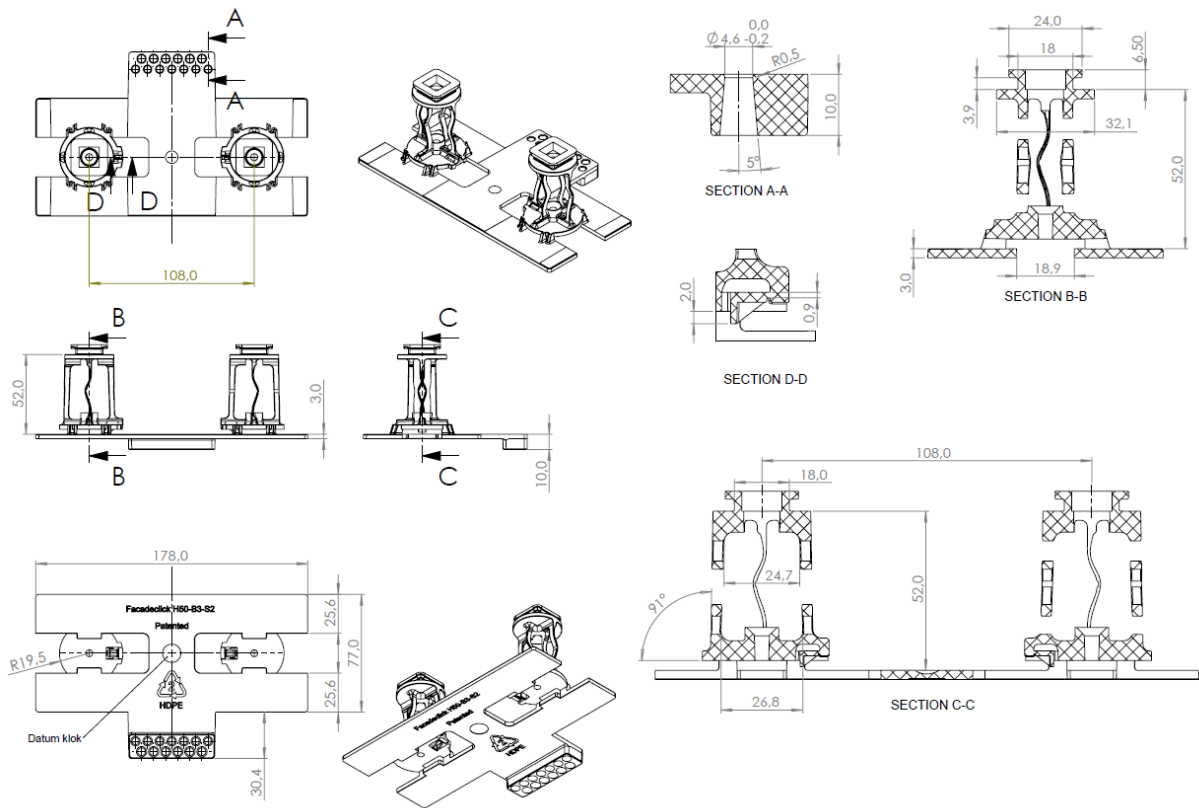
### 8.4 Reaction to fire

The reaction to fire of the Facadeclick® system has been determined according to NBN EN 13501-1.

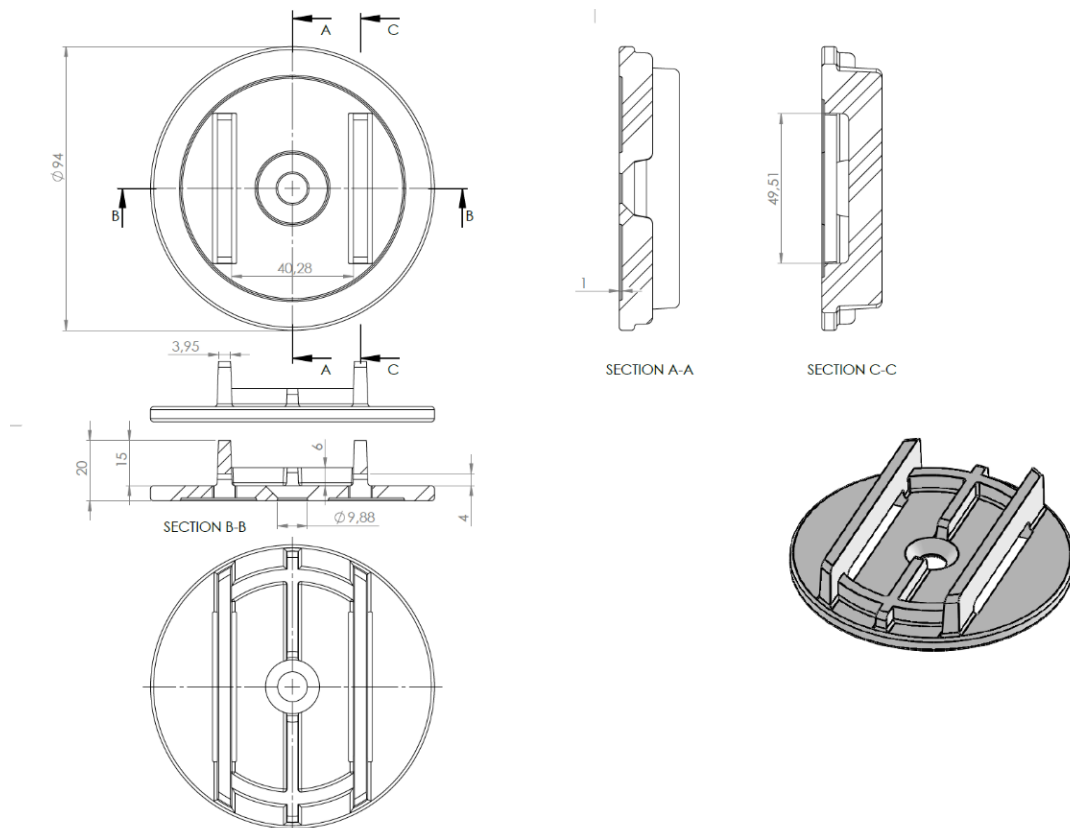
Table 5 – Fire reaction class

	UBA <sub>tc</sub> criteria	Class
Facadeclick® system	A1 – F or Undetermined	B-s1,d0

## Annex I



## Annex II



## CONDITIONS FOR USE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ATG

- A.** This technical approval refers exclusively to the construction product mentioned on the cover page of this document.
- B.** The approval holder and, if applicable, the distributor are not permitted, in any way, to use the name of the UBAtc, its logo, the technical approval mark, the technical approval or the approval number to demand the evaluation of products that fail to comply with the Technical Approval or products, including their properties or characteristics, which do not form the object of the technical approval.
- C.** The technical approval is based on the available knowledge and technical/scientific information, together with information provided by the applicant and complemented by an approval inspection, which takes account of the specific nature of the product. However, users remain responsible for selecting the product, equipment or system, as described in the technical approval, for the specific use intended by the user.
- D.** Only the approval holder and, if applicable, the distributor may assert rights based on the technical approval.
- E.** Any references to the technical approval must be accompanied by an identification number (ATG XXXX) and the validity period.
- F.** The approval holder and, if applicable, the distributor is required to adhere to the inspection results described in the technical approval if they make information available to third parties. The UBAtc or certification body may take any steps that become appropriate if the approval holder [or the distributor] intentionally fails to do so (to a sufficient extent).
- G.** Information provided in any way by the approval holder, distributor or an approved contractor or by their representatives for (potential) users of the product, which is described in the technical approval (e.g. for clients, contractors, architects, consultants, designers, etc.) must not be incomplete or contradict the content of the technical approval or information mentioned in the technical approval.
- H.** The UBAtc, the approval body and the certification body cannot be held responsible for any damage or adverse consequences suffered by third parties that result from the failure of the approval holder or distributor to respect the provisions of this document.
- I.** This technical approval shall remain valid, provided the product, its manufacture and all processes that are appropriate for this purpose:
  - are maintained, in order to achieve, as a minimum, the inspection results defined in the approval document;
  - are continuously monitored by the certification body, which confirms that the certification continues to be valid;If these conditions are no longer met, the technical approval shall be suspended or withdrawn and the approval document shall be deleted from the UBAtc website.
- J.** The approval holder is bound at all times to provide UBAtc, the approval body and the certification body with prompt or prior notification of any adjustments made to primary materials and products, installation instructions and/or the manufacturing, installation and equipment process. According to the information communicated, the UBAtc, the approval body and the certification body will judge whether it is necessary to adjust the technical approval.

This technical approval has been published by UBAtc, under the responsibility of the approval body SECO/Buildwise, and based on favourable feedback from the specialist "MAIN STRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS" group, issued on 17 June 2024.

In addition, the BCCA certification body has confirmed that the production process meets the conditions for certification and that a certification agreement was signed by the approval holder.

Date of issue: 29 August 2024.

For <b>UBAtc</b> , declaration of the validity of the approval process	 Eric Winnepenninckx Secretary general	 Benny de Blaere Director
For the approval and certification bodies		
<b>Buildwise</b>	 Olivier Vandooren Director	
<b>SECO Belgium</b>	 Bernard Heiderscheidt Director	
<b>BCCA</b>	 Olivier Delbrouck Director	

# BUTgb vzw - UBAtc asbl

The Belgian Union for Technical Approval in Construction asbl

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UBAtc asbl has been notified by the FPS Economy within the framework of Regulation (EU) 305/2011.

UBAtc asbl is an accredited body and member of:

