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Agrément Certificate

91/2638

Product Sheet 3

## CATNIC LINTELS

### CATNIC TIMBER FRAME LINTELS

#### PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate replaces Certificate 85/1453 and relates to Catnic Timber Frame Lintels.

#### AGRÉMENT CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

#### KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

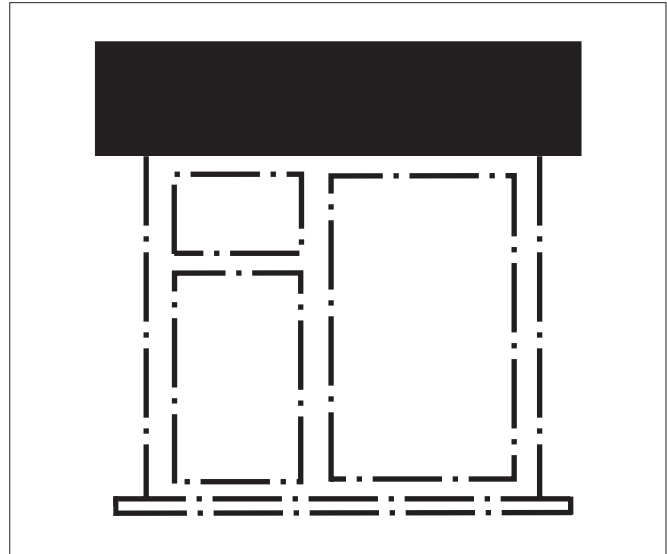
**Practicability of installation** — the lintels are designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product (see sections 4 and 12).

**Corrosion protection** — the lintels should have adequate protection against corrosion (see section 5).

**Structural performance** — the lintels provide support to facing brickwork above door or window openings (see section 6).

**Hygrothermal performance** — heat loss and risk of condensation at opening head junctions will be acceptable when the products are incorporated into suitably designed Accredited Construction Details (see sections 8 and 9).

**Durability** — the lintels will have adequate durability (see section 11).



The BBA has awarded this Agrément Certificate to the company named above for the products described herein. These products have been assessed by the BBA as being fit for their intended use provided they are installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Brian Chamberlain  
Head of Approvals — Engineering

Greg Cooper  
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 23 November 2009

Originally certificated on 5 March 1985

*The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at [www.bbacerts.co.uk](http://www.bbacerts.co.uk)*

*Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.*

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# Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Catnic Timber Frame Lintels, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



## The Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) (England and Wales)

<b>Requirement:</b> A1	<b>Loading</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels have sufficient strength and stiffness provided they are correctly installed and design loads are in accordance with sections 6.1 to 6.6 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> B3(1)	<b>Internal fire spread (structure)</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	When protected the lintels will have the periods of fire resistance as given in section 7.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> C2(c)	<b>Resistance to moisture</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	When used in external cavity wall constructions as shown in the appropriate figures referred to in section 7 of this Certificate, interstitial or surface condensation will only occur in the lintel area under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity. Therefore, when correctly specified and installed, the lintels will be satisfactory. See sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> L1(a)(i)	<b>Conservation of fuel and power</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels will have the thermal properties described in sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> Regulation 7	<b>Materials and workmanship</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels are acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



## The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

<b>Regulation:</b> 8(1)(2)	<b>Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> 9	<b>Building standards – construction</b>
<b>Standard:</b> 1.1(a)(b)	<b>Structure</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels have sufficient strength and stiffness provided they are correctly installed and the design loads are in accordance with sections 6.1 to 6.6 of this Certificate.
<b>Standard:</b> 2.3	<b>Structural protection</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels are non-combustible and therefore meet the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clause 2.3.2 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . When protected the lintels will have the periods of fire resistance as given in section 7.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Standard:</b> 3.15	<b>Condensation</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	When used in external cavity wall constructions as shown in the appropriate figures referred to in section 7 of this Certificate, interstitial or surface condensation will only occur in the lintel area under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity. Therefore, when correctly specified and installed, the lintels will be satisfactory, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 <sup>(1)</sup> , 3.15.4 <sup>(1)</sup> and 3.15.5 <sup>(1)</sup> . See sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Certificate.
<b>Standard:</b> 6.2	<b>Building insulation envelope</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels will have the thermal properties described in sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate, with reference to clauses 6.2.3 <sup>(1)</sup> 6.2.4 <sup>(2)</sup> , 6.2.10 <sup>(1)</sup> and 6.2.11 <sup>(2)</sup> .
<b>Regulation:</b> 12	<b>Building standards – conversions</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	All comments given for these products under Regulation 9, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



## The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (as amended)

<b>Regulation:</b> B2	<b>Fitness of materials and workmanship</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels are acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> C5	<b>Condensation</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	When used in external wall constructions interstitial condensation will only occur in the lintel area under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity. Therefore, when correctly specified and installed, the lintels will be satisfactory. See sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> D1	<b>Stability</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels have sufficient strength and stiffness provided they are correctly installed and the design loads are in accordance with sections 6.1 to 6.6 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> E4	<b>Internal fire spread – Structure</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	When protected the lintels will have the periods of fire resistance as given in section 7.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> F2	<b>Conservation measures</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lintels will have the thermal properties described in sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate.

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section: 2 *Delivery and site handling* (2.4).

# Non-regulatory Information

## NHBC Standards 2008

NHBC accepts the use of Catnic External Solid Wall Lintels, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards, Chapter 6.2 External timber frame walls*.

## General

This Certificate replaces Certificate 85/1453 and relates to the Catnic Timber Frame Lintels, a range of pressed steel lintels. The lintels are for use in external masonry leaves of timber frame walls. The lintels provide a damp-proof tray.

## Technical Specification

### 1 Description

1.1 Catnic Timber Frame Lintels are fabricated from one of the material specifications as detailed in Table 1. They are available in the profiles shown in Table 2.

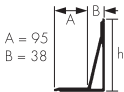
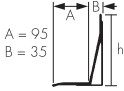
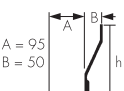
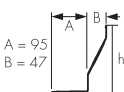
1.2 Galvanized or stainless steel coil is slit, perforated if necessary, straightened and cut to length to provide blanks from which the lintel's components are formed by press braking or roll forming. The components are assembled by spot welding or press joining to form the completed lintel.

Table 1 Lintel specification

Material	Manufacturing Standard	Grade	Coating type
Hot-dipped galvanized steel <sup>(1)</sup>	BS EN 10346	DX51D	Z275
		DX51D	Z600
		S250GD	Z600
Stainless steel (304 S15)	BS EN 10088-2	1.4301	–

(1) Minimum yield stress 250 N·mm<sup>-2</sup>.

Table 2 Lintels for external solid masonry walls in timber frame construction

Lintel profiles	Lintel type <sup>(1)</sup>	Sheet thickness			Overall height (h) of lintel (mm)	Manufactured length (mm)	Clear span (mm)	Minimum end bearing (mm)	Working load (UDL) (tonnes)	Installation detail Figure No
		Base	Back	Front						
	CN22A	–	1.6	2.0	187	600–2100	300–1800	150	0.5	1
	CN23B	–	2.0	2.5	266	2250–3750	1950–3450	150	1.0	
	CN23C	–	2.5	3.2	266	3900–4575	3600–4275	150	1.0	
	CN30A	–	1.0	2.0	129	750–1500	450–1200	150	0.5	1
	CN31A	–	1.2	2.0	129	1650–2400	1350–2100	150	0.75	
	CN31B	–	1.6	2.5	184	2550–3000	2250–2700	150	0.9	
	CN28B	–	–	2.5	130	750–1500	450–1200	150	0.5	2
	CN29B	–	–	2.5	186	1650–2100	1350–1800	150	0.75	
	CN29C	–	–	3.2	186	2250–2700	1950–2400	150	0.75	
	CN29CD	3.2	–	3.2	186	2850–3000	2550–2700	150	1.0	
	CTF5	–	–	2.0	128	600–1200	300–900	150	0.4	2
		–	–	2.5	128	1350–1500	1050–1200	150	0.5	2
		–	–	2.5	183	1650–2400	1350–2100	150	0.75	2
		–	–	3.2	183	2550–3000	2250–2700	150	0.7	2
		–	–	3.2	218	3300–3600	3000–3300	150	0.9	2
–	–	3.2	256	3900–4800	3600–4500	150	1.0	2		

(1) The Certificate holder can give details of lintel type references and availability.

1.3 Quality control checks include:

**incoming steel**

- chemical composition
- dimensional tolerance
- mechanical properties
- thickness
- quality of galvanizing.

**during manufacture**

- dimensions
- weld quality
- thickness
- quality of the resin coating.

1.4 Lintels are supplied with retaining clips (see section 6.2).

## 2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The lintels are delivered singly or in bundles carrying a label bearing the manufacturer's name.

2.2 Reasonable care must be taken during unloading, stacking and storage to avoid damaging the protective coating. Lintels that have suffered deformation or major damage to the protective coating must not be used; minor damage to the coating must be repaired by using compatible epoxy or polyester resin coatings.

2.3 The lintels must be stored off the ground to avoid the risk of either mechanical damage or contamination by corrosive substances.

2.4 When lifting or carrying, consideration must be given to the size and weight of the product (see the Certificate holder's brochure).

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Catnic Timber Frame Lintels.

### Design Considerations

## 3 General

Catnic Timber Frame Lintels are satisfactory for use in timber-frame construction to support facing brickwork over window or door openings.

## 4 Practicability of installation

4.1 The lintels are designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product.

4.2 The lintels are lighter than conventional concrete lintels and can be positioned by one or two operatives.

4.3 The galvanized epoxy powder or galvanized polyester coated steel lintels obviate the need for a separate damp-proof tray at the lintel position.

4.4 The use of stopends and weepholes to the lintels should be incorporated as recommended in BS 5628-3 : 2005.

## 5 Corrosion protection

The lintels have adequate protection against corrosion subject to the following conditions:

- the protective zinc, epoxy or polyester resin coating is undamaged
- mortar must comply with the requirements of BS 5628-3 : 2005
- timber door or window frames in contact with the lintels may be treated with boron compounds or organic solvent type preservatives. The composition and application of any such treatment must be in accordance with BS 5589 : 1989. The risks of corrosion associated with other forms of preservative treatment and with treatment with inorganic flame retardant salts are described in BRE Digest 301 : 1985 *Corrosion of metals by wood*
- structural timber in contact with timber-frame lintels may be preservative treated in accordance with BS 5268-5 : 1989.

## 6 Structural performance

6.1 The lintels have adequate strength and stiffness to sustain the uniformly distributed working loads given in Table 2, provided the defined cavity widths, size of masonry unit and clear spans are not exceeded.

6.2 The retaining clips are used to restrain rotation of the lintel. The clip design allows for relative vertical movement between the timber inner leaf and the facing brickwork (see section 12.3).



6.3 During design, the load transfer from the outer leaf must be taken into account.

6.4 In addition to the requirements specifically referred to in this Certificate, structures of brickwork or blockwork, in which the lintels are incorporated, must be designed and constructed to comply with the following technical specifications, as appropriate:

- BS 5628-1 : 2005 and BS 5628-3 : 2005
- the national Building Regulations:

**England and Wales** — Approved Document A1/2, Section 1, Part C

**Scotland** — *Small Buildings Structural Guide* referred to under Mandatory Standard 1.1<sup>(1)</sup> and Annexes<sup>(1)</sup> 1.A, 1.B, 1.D and 1.E

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

**Northern Ireland** — Technical Booklet D.

6.5 The structural timber framework must be designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5268-2 : 2002.

6.6 Guidance for the assessment of loads on lintels in masonry is given in BS 5977-1 : 1981.

## 7 Behaviour in relation to fire



7.1 The construction details shown in Figures 1 and 2 have been assessed as capable of satisfying the national Building Regulations in situations where a half-hour fire resistance is required.

7.2 Where any other form of wall construction incorporating Catnic lintels is subject to fire resistance requirements, an appropriate assessment or test must be carried out by a United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited laboratory for the test concerned.

Figure 1 Typical installation details<sup>(1)(2)</sup> for lintels types CN22, CN23, CN30 and CN31

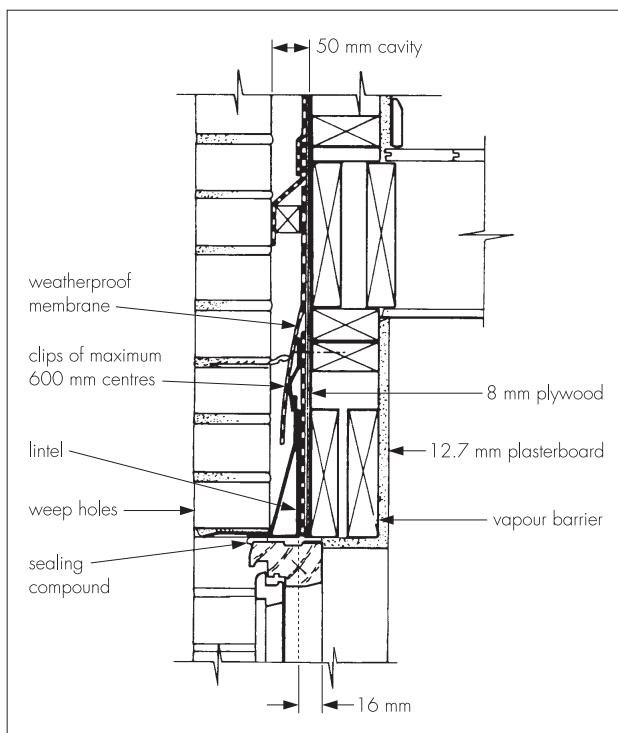
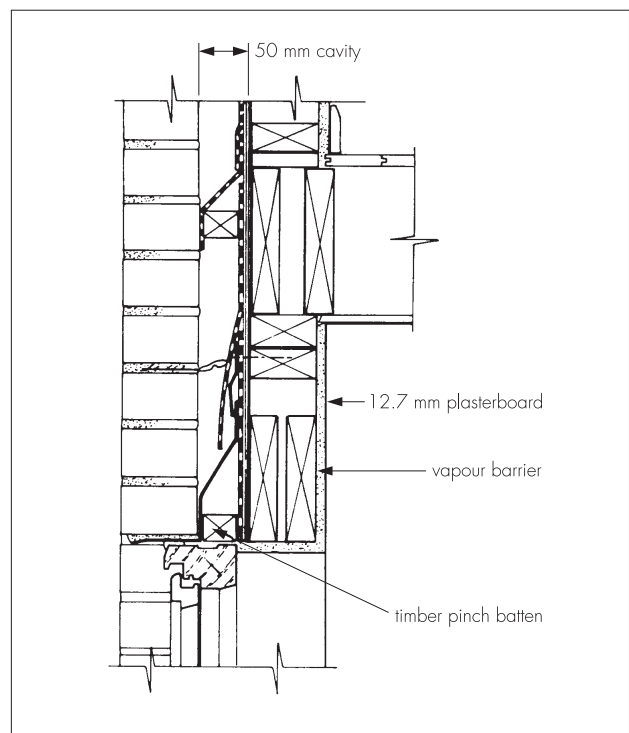


Figure 2 Typical installation details<sup>(1)(2)</sup> for lintels types CN28, CN29 and CTF5



(1) The structural timber frame must be capable of satisfying the stability and integrity requirements of BS 476-20, -21, -22 and -23 : 1987 for not less than one half-hour. As a guide, a lining of 12.7 mm thick plasterboard on the room side and 8 mm thick WVPB sheathing grade plywood on the cavity side has been assessed as suitable in this respect.

(2) To suit normal Scottish practice, frames must be set so that the outer face does not project beyond the line of the inner face of the outer leaf of the cavity wall.

## 8 Thermal performance



8.1 Care must be taken in the design and construction of opening head junctions to maintain insulation and air barrier continuity. Assessments of insulation effectiveness should include the following properties:

- steel thickness:  $\leq 3.2$  mm (see Tables 2 to 4)
- thermal conductivity of steel:  $60 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$
- maximum effective thermal conductivity of perforated steel:  $30 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$
- thermal conductivity for the EPS in lintels with integral insulation:  $0.038 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ .

## New buildings

8.2 Opening head junctions incorporating the products will be acceptable if, when modelled in accordance with BRE Information Paper IP 1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings*, their psi ( $\psi$ ) values do not exceed:

- 0.3  $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$  for other lintel types
- 0.5  $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$  for lintels with perforated base plates.

## Existing buildings

8.3 Opening head junctions incorporating the products in extensions or conversions, can adequately limit heat loss when they comply with Table 3 or section 8.2.

Table 3 Hygrothermal issues for each of three different lintel types

Element	Lintel design		
	Perforated base plate	solid base plate	No base plate
Lintel material maximum thickness (mm) <sup>(1)</sup>	3.2	3.2	3.2
Maximum $\lambda_{\text{eff}} \leq 30 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	yes	no	no
Some insulation in lintel <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	yes	yes	yes
Lintels fully insulated <sup>(1)</sup>	no	no	yes
Window/door frame overlap of min 30 mm <sup>(2)</sup>	yes	yes	yes
Soffit insulation depending on type of wall insulation used ( $\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K}\cdot\text{W}^{-1}$ ):			
cavity wall insulation <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	no	0.34	no
—	—	0.6	—
insulated dry lining <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	0.34	0.34	0.34
—	—	0.6	—
external wall insulation <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5
—	—	0.6	—

(1) *Limiting thermal bridging and air leakage: Robust construction details for dwellings and similar buildings* TSO 2002.

(2) *Accredited Construction Details* CLG 2007.

(3) *Technical Guide : Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)*, SBSA 2008.

## 9 Condensation risk



9.1 To limit the risk of condensation it is essential that thermal insulation and vapour check continuity is effectively achieved during installation.

9.2 The risk of surface condensation for a construction product should be established by numerical modelling in accordance with BRE Information Paper IP 1/06. Further guidance on limiting the risk of surface condensation can be found in:

**England and Wales** — *Limiting thermal bridging and air leakage : Robust construction details for dwellings and similar buildings* TSO 2002 or *Accredited Construction Details* (version 1.0)

**Scotland** — *Accredited Construction Details* (Scotland)

**Northern Ireland** — *Accredited Construction Details* (version 1.0).

## 10 Maintenance

Maintenance is not required, but the exposed toe of the lintel (except for internal wall lintels) may be painted to improve appearance, using finishes compatible with epoxy or polyester resin coating.

## 11 Durability



11.1 The lintels will perform for the lifetime of the building provided they are installed in accordance with this Certificate and conditions affecting the corrosion protection of the lintels are observed.

11.2 The durability of the lintels will not be impaired by contact with conventional cavity insulation material or mortar admixtures.

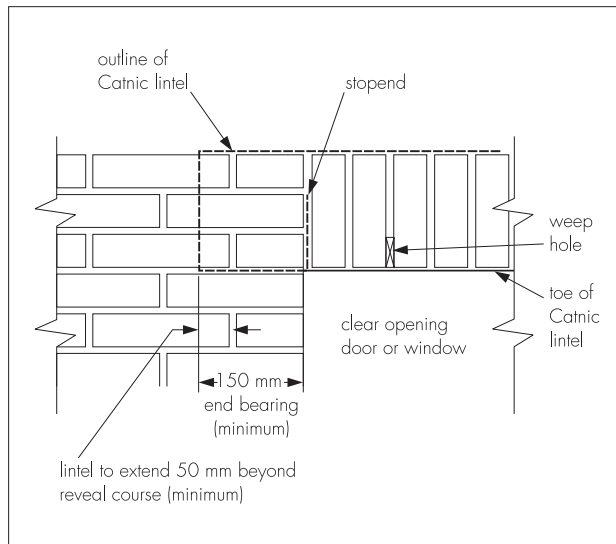
11.3 Buildings located in exposed conditions, such as those in coastal areas and those above three storeys, are at greater risk of suffering water ingress. In these situations it is recommended that separate damp-proof courses and stop ends are installed.

## Installation

### 12 General

12.1 Typical installation details are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Catnic Timber Frame Lintels must be installed with at least the minimum end bearing dimensions given in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 3, and be fully bedded on bricklaying mortar.

Figure 3 Detail showing minimum end bearing, stopends and weep holes



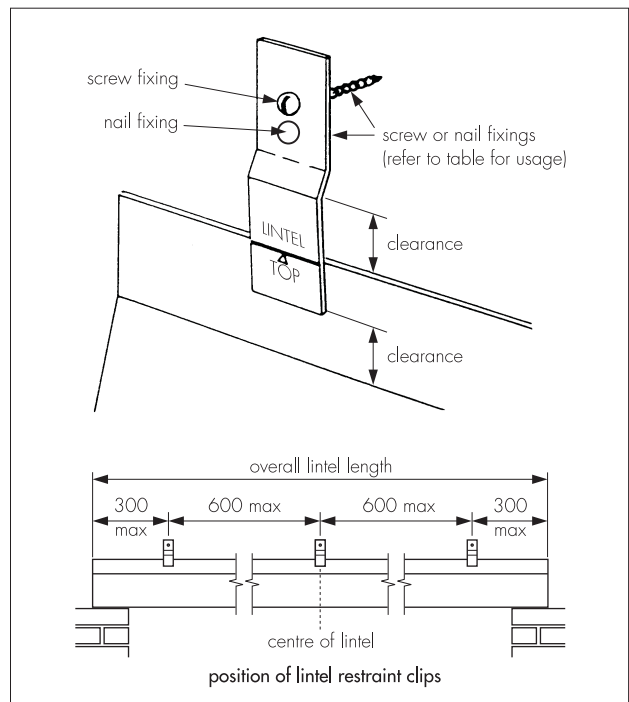
12.2 The lintels must be used in conjunction with a timber-frame construction designed and installed in accordance with BS 5268-2 : 2002.

12.3 The lintels must be restrained by screwing or nailing the clips provided to the timber inner leaf at not more than 600 mm centres (see Table 4 and Figure 4). The clip should be positioned to allow a relative vertical movement of 12 mm for two storeys or 18 mm for three storeys between the timber lintel and the facing brickwork resulting from timber shrinkage (see Figure 4). Alternative guidance relating to this can be found in *NHBC Standards 2008*, Chapter 6.2.

Table 4 Lintel lengths and fixings

Lintel type/code	Lintel lengths (mm)	Clip fixings
CN22, CN23 CN30, CN31 CTF5	Refer to load/ span table 3900-4800	38 mm x No 10 RD/HD sherardized woodscrews
CTF5 CN28, CN29	600-3600 750-3000	50 mm x 3.35 mm diameter plain head galvanized nails

Figure 4 Installation details for retaining clips



12.4 Lintels types CN28, CN29 and CTF5 series must be used with a suitably positioned and sized timber pinch batten (see Figure 2).

12.5 Weep holes must be provided in the outer leaf above the lintel to drain moisture from the cavity. A minimum of two weep holes must be provided per lintel. For fair-faced masonry-weep holes should be provided at not greater than 450 mm centres. The use of stopends at the lintel should also be applied as recommended by BS 5628-3 : 2005, particularly in areas of severe exposure.

12.6 To comply with *NHBC* requirements in Scotland, Northern Ireland and areas of severe exposure, as defined in BRE report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation : avoiding risks*, separate damp-proof protection shall be provided over cavity wall lintels and stopends to the lintel and cavity tray are required under all exposure conditions.

12.7 The NHBC will require a separate cavity tray to be used with lintels types CN28, CN29 and part of CTF5 series as they do not have a 100 mm upstand from the point where mortar can build up.

12.8 The durability assessment assumes that water does not collect on the lintel; therefore mortar must not be allowed to build up on the lintel to such an extent that it blocks the weep holes.

12.9 Operations likely to damage the protective coatings or impair the strength of the lintels (for example, cutting, welding or drilling) must not be undertaken. Cleaning of any excess mortar must be carried out with a soft material to avoid damaging the coating.

## Technical Investigations

### 13 Tests

As part of the assessment resulting in the issue of the previous Certificates, tests were carried out to establish:

- load-deflection characteristics
- the quality of the spot welding and its effect on the galvanizing
- thickness and quality of galvanizing and epoxy and polyester resin coatings
- resistance to damage of the epoxy and polyester resin coatings.

### 14 Investigations

14.1 As part of the assessment resulting in the issue of the previous Certificates the following investigations were made:

- calculations were undertaken, and examined in conjunction with the results of the load-deflection tests referred to section 13, to establish structural performance
- existing information relating to the suitability of the corrosion protection, including results of long-term exposure tests on galvanized steel carried out by the British Steel Corporation, was examined
- an examination was made of data relating to the effectiveness of the lintel as a damp-proof tray and their effect on the weathertightness of cavity walls
- assessments were undertaken to determine:
  - heat loss through junctions
  - risk of condensation
- existing data were used to make an assessment of behaviour in fire and practicability of installation
- the manufacturing process was examined, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

14.2 As part of the assessment resulting in the issue of this Certificate, a re-examination was made of the data and investigations on which the previous Certificate was based. The conclusions drawn from the original data remain valid.

14.3 Regular factory inspections have been carried out to ensure that quality is being maintained.

## Bibliography

- BS 476-20 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles)*
- BS 476-21 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the fire resistance of loadbearing elements of construction*
- BS 476-22 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction*
- BS 476-23 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the contribution of components to the fire resistance of a structure*
- BS 5268-2 : 2002 *Structural use of timber — Code of practice for permissible stress design, materials and workmanship*
- BS 5268-5 : 1989 *Structural use of timber — Code of practice for the preservative treatment of structural timber*
- BS 5589 : 1989 *Code of practice for preservation of timber*
- BS 5628-1 : 2005 *Code of practice for the use of masonry — Structural use of unreinforced masonry*
- BS 5628-3 : 2005 *Code of practice for the use of masonry — Materials and components, design and workmanship*
- BS 5977-1 : 1981 *Lintels — Method for assessment of load*
- BS EN 10088-2 : 2005 *Stainless steels — Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes*
- BS EN 10346 : 2009 *Continuously hot-dip coated steel flat products — Technical delivery conditions*

## 15 Conditions

15.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is granted only to the company, firm or person named on the front page — no other company, firm or person may hold or claim any entitlement to this Certificate
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document — it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English law.

15.2 Publications and documents referred to in this Certificate are those that the BBA deems to be relevant at the date of issue or re-issue of this Certificate and include any: Act of Parliament; Statutory Instrument; Directive; Regulation; British, European or International Standard; Code of Practice; manufacturers' instructions; or any other publication or document similar or related to the aforementioned.

15.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and the manufacture and/or fabrication including all related and relevant processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

15.4 In granting this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible for:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- individual installations of the product/system, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of or related to the installation
- the actual works in which the product/system is installed, used and maintained, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of such works.

15.5 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used and maintained. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care. In granting this Certificate, the BBA does not accept responsibility to any person or body for any loss or damage, including personal injury, arising as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance of this product/system.

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