Rytons Golden Thread of Information

The golden thread is a central location for recording and accessing vital information about a building. Created at the design stage and updated throughout construction and handover, the golden thread allows relevant parties to access information crucial to the safety of the building and its occupants. The following documents provide golden thread information for Rytons A1® Fire-rated range of products.

Contents

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Rytons Materials Statement

Introduction

The most common materials used in our metal fabrication services are listed below. The properties of an individual product can be found at www.vents.co.uk within the product specification paragraph.

Material Specification Sheets

Manufacturer's data sheets are available on request. However, as metals and powders are sourced from several manufacturers, a request for information must be made at the time of ordering. We are unable to supply specification sheets before ordering or after delivery.

0.9mm Galvanised Steel

- 0.9mm mild steel sheet coated with zinc using an electrolytic process.
- European Classification A1 without testing.
- Non-combustible (no contribution to fire).
- Remains robust at elevated temperatures - has a high melting point of 1450-1520° C.

0.5mm Spiral Galvanised Steel

- 0.5mm steel substrate coated with metallic zinc using a continuous hot dip galvanising process.
- European Classification A1 without testing.
- Non-combustible (no contribution to fire).

Grade 304 and Grade 316 Stainless Steel

- Low carbon steel.
- Grade 316 is often favoured in coastal areas due to its higher corrosion resistance.
- European Classification A1 without testing.
- Non-combustible (no contribution to fire).

ZL5 Zinc

- Die casting alloy used to manufacture Rytons A1® Fire-rated Metal Rytweep® (RYTWEA1METAL).
- A two-part electroplated coating protects the base metal.
- European Classification A1 without testing.
- Non-combustible (no contribution to fire).

Metal Mesh

- 06-20FG flattened pre-galvanised steel mesh, unless specified otherwise.
- Aperture size: 3.81mm LW x 2.03mm SW (long way x short way).
- Strand width 0.79mm.
- Open area: 56%.
- European Classification A1 without testing.
- Non-combustible (no contribution to fire).

Powder Coating

- All powder coating is European Classification A2-s1, d0, unless specified otherwise.
- Thickness: 60-80 microns.
- A2: Combustibility - limited combustibility.
- s1: Smoke emission - little or no smoke.
- d0: Release of flaming droplets or particles - none.
- Compared to galvanised steel, powder coating on Grade 304 and 316 stainless steel can have a shorter life, especially in coastal areas.

Everflex Fire Mate Intumescent Sealant

- Thin beads of acrylic sealant used to seal seams and gaps.
- Specification sheet attached.

Plastic Duct Connector

- Where fitted, the plastic connector facilitates the attachment of plastic HVAC supply and extract ducting.
- The plastic connector must be situated within the internal wall.
- Composition: High quality plastic.

Everflex Fire Mate Intumescent Sealant

everbuild.co.uk/products/sealants/fire-protection-sealants/everflex-fire-mate-intumescent-sealant/

Features

Everflex Fire Mate Intumescent Sealant is an acrylic sealant that swells when exposed to temperatures in excess of 125°C to prevent the passage of fire and smoke and has a fire rating of up to 4 hours in certain joint configurations.

- Fire rated to EN1366-4 (2006) & EN1366-3 (2009).Acoustic rates to BS EN ISO 140/3
- Tested for air permeability to EN13141-1
- Swells more than 150% of its original size when exposed to heat
- No priming required for most construction substrates
- Permanently flexible
- Excellent acoustic properties
- Easy to apply and tool off
- Fast cure – tack free in 15 minutes
- Overpaintable

Discover more about our Everflex range of professional sealants over on our blog.

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Rytons Warranty, Corrosion & Maintenance Statement

Warranty

Rytons does not offer a warranty period as the installation and maintenance of the product is outside of our control. However, we have outlined below some useful information regarding metals and maintenance.

Corrosion

All metals will eventually corrode. Some, like pure iron, corrode quickly. Others, such as stainless steel, corrode slower due to a combination of iron and other alloys. The rate at which metal will corrode is dependent on many factors. The main factor is the environmental conditions to which it is exposed, and will vary dependent on:

- average and peak humidity
- salt content in the air
- average and peak temperature
- number of rainfalls per year
- pH of the rain
- atmospheric sulphur dioxide (SO_2)

Self-healing Properties of Galvanised Steel

Zinc corrodes in preference to steel and sacrifices itself to protect the steel, hence hot dip galvanizing will provide this sacrificial protection. The corrosion products from the zinc are deposited on the steel resealing it from the atmosphere and therefore stopping corrosion.

Source: The Galvanizers Association (www.galvanizing.org.uk)

Cut Edges

It is generally not necessary to provide additional protection at cut edges. Corrosion protection to cut edges arises from the sacrificial galvanic action of the zinc adjacent to the edge. There is no practical evidence that higher levels of corrosion occur at edges.

Source: SCI Technical Information Sheet ED022

Galvanised Steel in the Construction Industry

Galvanised steel is tough, making it an ideal material to withstand the rigours of site life. For over a hundred years, galvanised steel has been used in many environments and industries to build structures such as balconies, bridges, building frames and lamp posts.

Maintenance

To maintain the decorative and protective properties of Rytons A1® air bricks and grilles, regularly wipe away dirt and airborne particles with a soft, damp cloth - do not use solvent cleaners or brick acid.

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Fire Safety: England

Introduction

The Building Regulations, Approved Document B states that materials which become part of an external wall, or the external surface of a wall, shall be of the European Classifications set out in the document. It does not require individual products to be tested and certified for combustibility.

Approved Document B: Fire safety (Volume 1: Dwellings) 2019 edition incorporating 2020 and 2022 amendments for England

Requirement B4: External fire spread

(1): The external walls of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another having regard to the height, use and position of the building.

Regulation 7 – Materials and workmanship

7(2): Subject to paragraph (3), building work shall be carried out so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1 (classified in accordance with the reaction to fire classification).

External surfaces

10.5: The external surfaces (i.e. outermost external material) of external walls should comply with the provisions in Table 10.1. The provisions in Table 10.1 apply to each wall individually in relation to its proximity to the relevant boundary.

BS EN 13501-1:2018: Fire classification of construction products and building elements Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

Introduction: The European Commission has drawn up a list of products which, under specified conditions, can be considered to be class A1 without testing. The information is given in the Commission Decision 96/603/EC.

Commission Decision 96/603/EC: Establishing a list of products belonging to Class A 'No contribution to fire'

Article 1: The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, shall, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions set out in the Annex, be classified as Classes A ('No contribution to fire').
Annex: Products made by coating one of the following materials with an inorganic layer (e.g. coated metal products) may also be considered as Class A without testing.
Commission and Annex attached.

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Fire Safety: Wales

Introduction

The Building Regulations, Approved Document B states that materials which become part of an external wall shall be of the European Classifications set out in the document. It does not require individual products to be tested and certified for combustibility.

Approved Document B: Fire safety (Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellinghouses) 2006 edition incorporating 2010, 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2020 amendments for Wales

Requirement B4: External fire spread
(1): The external walls of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another having regard to the height, use and position of the building.

Regulation 7 – Materials and workmanship
7(2): Subject to paragraph (3), building work shall be carried out so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501:2018.

External surfaces
Refer to Diagram 40 Provisions for external surfaces or walls.

BS EN 13501-1:2018: Fire classification of construction products and building elements Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

Introduction: The European Commission has drawn up a list of products which, under specified conditions, can be considered to be class A1 without testing. The information is given in the Commission Decision 96/603/EC.

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Fire Safety: Scotland

Introduction

Building Standards Scotland Domestic Technical Handbook states that materials which form part of an external wall shall be of the European Classifications set out in the document. It does not require individual products to be tested and certified for combustibility.

Building Standards Scotland Domestic Technical Handbook

Fire: Mandatory Standard 2.7 – Spread on external walls

2.7.0: There is a risk of fire spread on the external walls of a building … Therefore, the construction of external walls in taller buildings should not contribute to the development of fire or contribute to vertical fire spread up the facade of the building. The 11m storey height in clause 2.7.1 and clause 2.7.2 is based on the reach capability of a fire and rescue service ground mounted water jet where there is sufficient pressure and flow in the water main.

0.8 Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Regulation 8

3. Subject to paragraph (4), work must be carried out so that materials which form part of an external wall cladding system, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1:2018.

BS EN 13501-1:2018: Fire classification of construction products and building elements Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

Introduction: The European Commission has drawn up a list of products which, under specified conditions, can be considered to be class A1 without testing. The information is given in the Commission Decision 96/603/EC.

Commission Decision 96/603/EC: Establishing a list of products belonging to Class A 'No contribution to fire'

Article 1: The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, shall, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions set out in the Annex, be classified as Classes A ('No contribution to fire').
Annex: Products made by coating one of the following materials with an inorganic layer (e.g. coated metal products) may also be considered as Class A without testing.
Commission and Annex attached.

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Fire Safety: Northern Ireland

Introduction

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland), Technical Booklets E and B, state that materials which form part of an external wall, or the external surface of a wall, shall be of the European Classifications set out in the documents. They do not require individual products to be tested and certified for combustibility.

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Technical Booklet E: Fire safety

External fire spread

Regulation 36: The external walls and roof of a building shall be so designed and constructed that they afford adequate resistance to the spread of fire over them, and from one building to another …

External surfaces

5.3: The external surface of an external wall (i.e. outermost external material) should meet the requirements given in Table 5.1A relevant to the height of the building and the distance between the building and the relevant boundary.

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Technical Booklet B: Materials and workmanship

Regulation 23: Fitness of materials and workmanship

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), building work shall be carried out so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1:2018.

BS EN 13501-1:2018: Fire classification of construction products and building elements Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

Introduction: The European Commission has drawn up a list of products which, under specified conditions, can be considered to be class A1 without testing. The information is given in the Commission Decision 96/603/EC.

Commission Decision 96/603/EC: Establishing a list of products belonging to Class A 'No contribution to fire'

Article 1: The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, shall, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions set out in the Annex, be classified as Classes A ('No contribution to fire').
Annex: Products made by coating one of the following materials with an inorganic layer (e.g. coated metal products) may also be considered as Class A without testing.
Commission and Annex attached.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 4 October 1996

establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No contribution to fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products

(Text with EEA relevance)

(96/603/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products [1], as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC [2],

Having regard to Commission Decision 94/611/EC of 9 September 1994 implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products [3], and in particular Article 1 (1) thereof,

Whereas Article 3 (2) of Directive 89/106/EEC states that in order to take account of different levels of protection for the construction works that may prevail at national, regional or local levels, each essential requirement may give rise to the establishment of classes in the interpretative documents and the technical specifications;

Whereas point 4.2.1 of Interpretative Document No 2 'Safety in case of fire', contained in the Communication of the Commission with regard to the interpretative documents of Council Directive 89/106/EEC [4], justifies the need for different levels of the Essential Requirement as a function of the type, use and location of the construction work, its layout, and the availability of the emergency facilities;

Whereas point 2.2 of Interpretative Document No 2 lists a number of interrelated measures for the satisfaction of the Essential Requirement 'Safety in case of fire' which, together, contribute to the definition of a fire-safety strategy that can be developed in different ways in Member States;

Whereas point 4.2.3.3 of Interpretative Document No 2 identifies one of the measures prevailing in Member States that consists in limiting the generation and spread of fire and smoke within the room of origin (or in a given area) by limiting the contribution of construction products to the full development of a fire;

Whereas the definition of classes of the Essential Requirement depends partially on the level of such limitation;

Whereas the level of limitation may be expressed only by different levels of product performance, in the products end-use conditions, in reaction to fire;

Whereas point 4.3.1.1 of Interpretative Document No 2 specifies that to enable the reaction-to-fire performance of products to be evaluated, a harmonized solution will be developed which may utilize full or bench-scale tests that are correlated to relevant real fire scenarios;

Whereas this solution lies in a system of classes which are not included in the interpretative document but which were adopted in Decision 94/611/EC;

[1] OJ No L 40, 11. 2. 1989, p. 12.
[2] OJ No L 220, 30. 8. 1993, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 241, 16. 9. 1994, p. 25.
[4] OJ No C 62, 28. 2. 1994, p. 1.

Whereas in the system of classes contained in Decision 94/611/EC, the category 'No contribution to fire' was established with a view to covering products which do not need to be tested for their reaction to fire and which are referred to as Classes A in Tables 1 and 2 and, additionally, in Table 1 as 'list of non-combustible products';

Whereas Article 20 (2) of Directive 89/106/EEC indicates the procedure to be followed for the adoption of the provisions necessary for the establishment of classes of requirements in so far as they are not included in the interpretative documents;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on construction,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, shall, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions also set out in the Annex, be classified in Classes A ('No contribution to fire') as provided for in Tables 1 and 2 of the Annex to Decision 94/611/EC.

For the purpose of this classification, no reaction-to-fire testing of those materials and products made from them shall be required.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 October 1996.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Materials to be considered as reaction to fire Classes A provided for in Decision 94/611/EC without the need for testing

General notes

Products should be made only from one or more of the following materials if they are to be considered as Classes A without testing. Products made by gluing one or more of the following materials together will be considered Classes A without testing provided that the glue does not exceed 0,1 % by weight or volume (whichever is the lower).

Panel products (e.g. of insulating material) with one or more organic layers, or products containing organic material which is not homogeneously distributed (with the exception of glue) are excluded from the list.

Products made by coating one of the following materials with an inorganic layer (e.g. coated metal products) may also be considered as Classes A without testing.

None of the materials in the table is allowed to contain more than 1,0 % by weight or volume (whichever is the lower) of homogeneously distributed organic material.

Material	Notes
Expanded clay	
Expanded perlite	
Expanded vermiculite	
Mineral wool	
Cellular glass	
Concrete	Includes ready-mixed concrete and precast reinforced and prestressed products
Aggregate concrete (dense and lightweight mineral aggregates, excluding integral thermal insulation)	May contain admixtures and additions (e.g. PFA), pigments and other materials. Includes precast units
Autoclaved aerated concrete units	Units manufactured from hydraulic binders such as cement and/or lime, combined with fine materials (siliceous material, PFA, blast furnace slag), and cell generating material. Includes precast units.
Fibre cement	
Cement	
Lime	
Blast furnace slag/pulverized fly ash (PFA)	
Mineral aggregates	
Iron, steel and stainless steel	Not in finely divided form
Copper and copper alloys	Not in finely divided form

Material	Notes
Zinc and zinc alloys	Not in finely divided form
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	Not in finely divided form
Lead	Not in finely divided form
Gypsum and gypsum based plasters	May include additives (retarders, fillers, fibres, pigments, hydrated lime, air and water retaining agents and plasticisers), dense aggregates (e.g. natural or crushed sand) or lightweight aggregates (e.g. perlite or vermiculite).
Mortar with inorganic binding agents	Rendering/plastering mortars and mortars for floor screeds based on one or more inorganic binding agent(s), e.g. cement, lime, masonry cement and gypsum
Clay units	Units from clay or other argillaceous materials, with or without sand, fuel or other additives. Includes bricks, tiles, paving and fireclay units (e.g. chimney liners)
Calcium silicate units	Units made from a mixture of lime and natural siliceous materials (sand, siliceous gravel or rock or mixtures thereof). May include colouring pigments.
Natural stone and slate products	A worked or non-worked element produced from natural stone (magmatic, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks) or slate
Gypsum unit	Includes blocks and other units of calcium sulphate and water, that may incorporate fibres, fillers, aggregates and other additives, and may be coloured by pigments
Terrazo	Includes precast concrete terrazotiles and in-situ flooring.
Glass	Includes heat strengthened, chemically toughened, laminated and wired glass
Glass ceramics	Glass ceramics consisting of a crystalline and a residual glass phase
Ceramics	Includes dust-pressed and extruded products, glazed or unglazed

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Ventilation: England & Wales

Approved Document F: Ventilation (Volume 1: Dwellings) 2021 edition – for use in England
Approved Document F: Ventilation (Volume 1: Dwellings) 2022 edition – for use in Wales

Installation of ventilation systems

1.79: Ductwork installations should be designed and installed to minimise the overall pressure losses within the system by taking all of the following steps.

a. Minimising the overall length of duct.
b. Minimising the number of bends required.
c. Installing appropriately sized ducts for the air flow rate.

1.80: Each air terminal should have a free area of at least 90% of the free area of its associated duct.

BS EN 13141-1 Ventilation for buildings
Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation. Externally and internally mounted air transfer devices

Pressure loss performance data tested to BS EN 13141-1.
Visit www.vents.co.uk to view and download pressure drop data for Rytons products.

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Ventilation: Scotland

Building Standards Scotland Domestic Technical Handbook

3.A.8 Ventilation Ductwork: General Recommendations

Ducting should be:

- sized to minimise pressure loss and noise generation. This is achieved by sizing of the ducts and terminals to limit the air velocity. The main ducts should be the same size as the fan unit spigot; and
- routed in a manner which minimises overall duct length and the number of bends required. It is particularly important to minimise bends in main ducts operating at higher air velocities.

Duct Connections/Terminals

Each air terminal should have a free area of at least 90% of the free area of its associated duct.

BS EN 13141-1 Ventilation for buildings
Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation. Externally and internally mounted air transfer devices

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Rytons Regulations Statement
Ventilation: Northern Ireland

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Technical Booklet K: Ventilation

Performance test methods
2.105: Note 1 – For all ventilation devices (e.g. extract fan, cooker hood), fitting ducting, intake/exhaust terminals, filters etc. will impose an additional resistance to the air flow. Where appropriate this should be allowed for when specifying ventilation system components because, e.g. a fan that meets the appropriate requirements when tested on its own may fail to meet the requirement when it is installed and connected to ducting etc. In such cases, the performance of the separate components should be measured according to the relevant parts of BS EN 13141 and other relevant standards.

BS EN 13141-1 Ventilation for buildings
Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation. Externally and internally mounted air transfer devices

Pressure loss performance data tested to BS EN 13141-1.
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Rytons Health & Safety Statement

After consultation with our local Health & Safety Officer, we would confirm that Rytons products are not hazardous to health.

Rytons follows a full Health & Safety Policy and advocates the use of PPE where necessary. When installing Rytons products, guidance should be taken from your own Health & Safety Officer and PPE used.

Rytons A1® fire-rated range of metal ducting kits are made-to-measure items. They should not be cut to size on site. Rytons strongly advises against cutting metal due to the release of irritant fumes, which can cause metal fume fever.

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Rytons Insurance Statement

Rytons holds public and product liability insurance. To request a copy of the current insurance certificate please email admin@rytons.com.

Professional Indemnity Insurance
Professional indemnity insurance protects against claims for loss or damage made by customers as a result of negligent services or advice provided for a fee. Rytons does not provide design in isolation for a fee, therefore we have been advised by our insurers that this cover is not required.

As Rytons design and manufacture, products liability insurance provides cover for damage to third parties or their properties as a result of a faulty product.

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Rytons Intellectual Property Statement

Rytons invest heavily in fully protecting the Intellectual Property in their products and brands.

Product ranges are protected through patents and/or registered and unregistered design rights, where applicable. Brand names are protected through trade mark registrations.

All drawings, images, website pages and marketing material is subject to copyright and remain the intellectual property of Rytons Building Products Ltd, not to be copied, distributed, or reproduced without Rytons written agreement.

Any unauthorised infringement of any of these rights will not be tolerated.

We are happy to provide the relevant registration numbers on reasonable request. Any such request should be directed to Anthony Irwin, Rytons Building Products Ltd, Design House, Kettering Business Park, Kettering, NN15 6NL or by email to anthony.irwin@rytons.com.