
C) Unrendered external walls (other than chimneys, cappings, copings, parapets, sills)

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ⌋1 Low risk of saturation | FL, FN, ML or MN in (i), (ii) or (iii) (see remarks) | Classes 2 to 7 in (iii) or (iv) | $\geq 7 \text{ N/mm}^2$ in (iii) | Any in (iii) or (iv) (see remarks) |
| ⌋2 High risk of saturation | FL or FN in (i) or (ii) (see remarks) | Classes 2 to 7 in (iii) | $\geq 15 \text{ N/mm}^2$ in (iii) | Any in (iii) |

Walls should be protected by roof overhang and other projecting features to minimize the risk of saturation. However, weathering details may not protect wall in conditions of very severe driving rain (see 21.3). Certain architectural features, e.g brickwork below large glazed areas with flush sills, increase the risk of saturation (see 22.5).

Where designation(iv) mortar is used it is essential to ensure that all masonry units, mortar and masonry under construction are protected fully from saturation and freezing (see clause 30 and clause 35).

Where FN fired-clay units are used in designation (ii) mortar for C2, sulphate-resisting cement should be used (see 22.4).

Table 2.7 (Contd)

| Masonry condition or situation | Quality of masonry units and appropriate mortar designations | | | | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Fired-clay units | Calcium silicate | Concrete bricks | Concrete blocks | |
| (D) Rendered external wall (other than chimneys, cappings, copings, parapets, sills) | | | | | |
| Rendered external walls (other than chimneys, cappings, parapets, sills) | FN or MN in (i) or (ii) (see remarks) or FL or ML in (i) (ii) or (iii) | Classes 2 to 7 in (iii) or (iv) (see remarks) | $\geq 7 \text{ N/mm}^2$ in (iii) | Any in (ii) or (iv) (see remarks) | Rendered walls are usually suitable for most wind-driven rain conditions (see 21.3). Where FN or MN fired-clay units are used, sulphate-resisting cement should be used in the mortar and in the base coat of the render (see 22.4). Where designation (iv) mortar is used it is essential to ensure that all masonry units, mortar and masonry under construction are protected fully from saturation and freezing (see clauses 30 and 35). |
| (E) Internal walls and inner leaves of cavity walls | | | | | |
| Internal walls and inner leaves of cavity walls | FL, FN, ML, MN, OL or ON in (i) (ii), (iii) or (iv) (see remarks) | Classes 2 to 7 in (iii) or (iv) (see remarks) | $\geq 7 \text{ N/mm}^2$ in (iv) (see remarks) | Any in (iii) or (iv) (see remarks) | Where designation (iv) mortar is used it is essential to ensure that all masonry units, mortar and masonry under construction are protected fully from saturation and freezing (see Clauses 30 and 35). |