				(b) made with dense aggregate complying with BS 882 or BS 1047; or (c) having a compressive strength $\geqslant 7\ N/mm^2$; or (d) most types of autoclaved aerated block (see remarks) in (ii)	Brickwork and tile cappings cannot be relied upon to keep out moisture indefinitely. The use of a coping is preferable. Some types of autoclaved aerated concrete block may not be suitable for use in H2. The manufacturer should be consulted.
H3 Rendered	FL or ML in (i), (ii) or (iii) *or* FN or MN in (i) *or* (iii)	Classes 3 to 7 in (iii)	$\geqslant 7\ N/mm^2$ in (iii)	Any in (iii)	
(I) Cappings, copings and sills					
Cappings, copings and sills	FL or FN in (i)	Classes 4 to 7 in (ii)	$\geqslant 30\ N/mm^2$ in (ii)	Either (a) of block density $\geqslant 1500\ kg/m^3$; or (b) made with dense aggregate complying with BS 882 or BS 1047; or (c) having a compressive strength $\geqslant 7\ N/mm^2$; or (d) most autoclaved aerated blocks (see remarks) in (ii)	Some autoclaved aerated concrete block may be unsuitable for use I. The manufacturere shoule be consulted. Where cappings or copings are used for chimney terminals, the use of sulphate-resisting cement is strongly recommended (see **22.4**). DPCs for cappings, copings and sills should be bedded in the same mortar as the masonry units.

Table 2.7 *(Contd)*

(J) Free-standing boundary and screen walls (other than cappings and copings)

Masonry condition or situation	*Quality of masonry units and appropriate mortar designations*				*Remarks*
	Fired-clay units	*Calcium silicate*	*Concrete bricks*	*Concrete blocks*	
J1 With coping	FN or MN in (i) or (ii) *or* FL on ML in (i), (ii) or (iii)	Classes 3 to 7	$\geqslant 15\,N/mm^2$	Any in (iii)	Masonry in free-standing walls is likely to be severely exposed, irrespective of climatic conditions.
J2 With capping	FL or FN in (i) or (ii) (see remarks)	Classes 3 to 7 in (iii)	$\geqslant 20\,N/mm^2$ in (iii)	Either (a) of block density $1500\,kg/m^3$; or (b) made with dense aggregate complying with BS 882 or BS 1047; or (c) having a compressive strength $\geqslant 7\,N/mm^2$ (see remarks) or (d) most types of autoclaved aerated block (see remarks) in (ii)	Such walls should be protected by a coping wherever possible and DPCs should be provided under the copings *and* at the base of the wall (see clause **21**). Where FN or MN fired-clay units are used for J1 in conditions of severe driving rain (see clause **21**), the use of sulphate-resisting cement is strongly recommended (see **22.4**). Where designation (iii) mortar is in (ii)used for J2 the use of sulphate-resisting cement is strongly recommended (see **22.4**). Some types of autoclaved aerated concrete block may also be unsuitable. The manufacturer should be consulted.