

7. Masonry base material

7.1 General suitability

Direct fastening technology can also be used on masonry. The joints between bricks or blocks and the covering plaster layer on virtually all types of masonry (exception for

lightweight aerated concrete blocks) provide an excellent substrate for light-duty and secondary fastenings.

Suitability table: DX fastening on masonry

Masonry material	Unplastered masonry Fastenings in mortar joints* (joint width ≥ 10 mm)	Fastenings in masonry blocks or bricks	Plastered masonry Fastening in plaster (thickness ≥ 20 mm)
Clay brick			
solid	++	+	++
vertical perforated	++	—	++
horizontally perforated	++	—	++
Clay clinker			
solid	++	+	++
vertical perforated	++	—	++
Sand-lime block			
solid	++	++	++
perforated	++	++	++
hollow	++	++	++
Aerated concrete	—	—	—
Lightweight concrete			
solid	++	—	++
hollow	++	—	++
Hollow concrete	++	+	++
Slag aggregate			
solid	++	—	—
perforated	++	—	++
hollow	++	—	++

++ suitable

+ limited suitability

— not fully investigated

— not suitable

*) Joints must be completely filled with mortar

The above table is based on laboratory and field experience. Because of the wide variety of types and forms of masonry in use worldwide, users are advised to carry out tests on site or on masonry of the type and form on which the fastenings are to be made.