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**Agrément Certificate****20/5832**

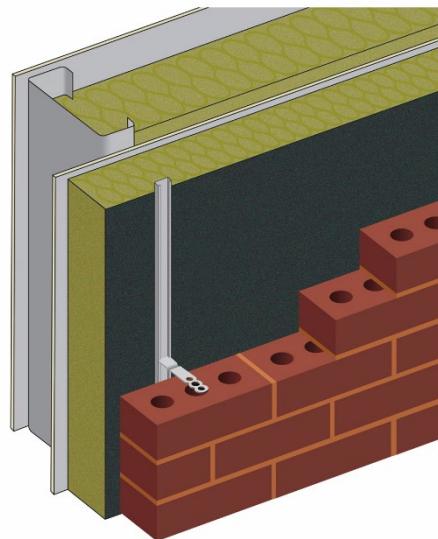
Product Sheet 2

**URSA RAINSCREEN SLABS****URSA WALLTEC BLACK AND URSAPAN BLACK FOR USE IN TIMBER OR STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTIONS**

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to URSA WALLTEC BLACK<sup>(2)</sup> and URSAPAN BLACK<sup>(2)</sup> for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions, a mineral wool insulation slab for use as thermal insulation on new and existing conventional timber- or steel-frame walls, in domestic and non-domestic buildings. The products are used as an insulated sheathing in buildings with a masonry outer leaf.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

(2) URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSAPAN BLACK are registered trademarks.

**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**

**Thermal performance** — the declared thermal conductivity for the WALLTEC BLACK and the URSAPAN BLACK is 0.032 and 0.035 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup> respectively (see section 6).

**Condensation risk** — the products can contribute to limiting the risk of condensation (see section 7).

**Behaviour in relation to fire** — the products are classified as Class A1 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2018 (see section 8).

**Durability** — the products will have a life equivalent to that of the wall structure in which they are incorporated (see section 11).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the products described herein. The 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

Date of First issue: 26 November 2020

Certificate amended on 29 November 2021 to update product names.

Hardy Giesler  
Chief Executive Officer

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.bbacists.co.uk](http://www.bbacists.co.uk)  
Readers MUST check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.

Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon.

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## Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSPAN BLACK for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



### The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

<b>Requirement:</b> B3(4)	<b>Internal fire spread (structure)</b>
Comment:	The products are unrestricted by this Requirement. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> B4(1)	<b>External fire spread</b>
Comment:	The products are unrestricted by this Requirement. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> C2(c)	<b>Resistance to moisture</b>
Comment:	The products can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 7.1, 7.2 and 7.4 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b> L1(a)(i)	<b>Conservation of fuel and power</b>
Comment:	The products can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> 7(1)	<b>Materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:	The products are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> 7(2)	<b>Materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:	The products are unrestricted by this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> 26	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission rates for new buildings</b>
<b>Regulation:</b> 26A	<b>Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)</b>
<b>Regulation:</b> 26A	<b>Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)</b>
<b>Regulation:</b> 26B	<b>Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)</b>
Comment:	The products can contribute to satisfying these Regulations, but compensating fabric and/or services measures may need to be taken. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.



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

<b>Regulation:</b> 8(1)	<b>Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials</b>
Comment:	The products are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b> 9	<b>Building standards applicable to construction</b>
Standard: 2.4	Cavities
Standard: 2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:	The products are unrestricted by these Standards, with reference to clauses 2.4.2 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 2.4.4 <sup>(1)</sup> , 2.4.6 <sup>(2)</sup> , 2.6.5 <sup>(1)</sup> and 2.6.6 <sup>(2)</sup> . See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Standard: 3.15	Condensation
Comment:	The products can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 3.15.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.15.5 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 7.1, 7.2 and 7.5 of this Certificate.
Standard: 6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Comment:	The products can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.1 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.1.2 <sup>(2)</sup> , 6.1.3 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.1.4 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.1.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 6.1.8 <sup>(2)</sup> . See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.

Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope The products can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.2.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.3 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.2.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.5 <sup>(2)</sup> , 6.2.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.7 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.2.8 <sup>(2)</sup> , 6.2.9 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.10 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.2.11 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.12 <sup>(2)</sup> and 6.2.13 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability The products can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the products can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspects 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> ], 7.1.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspects 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> ] and 7.1.7 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> [Aspect 1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> ]. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	<b>Building standards applicable to conversions</b> Comments made in relation to the products under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, 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) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation:	23	<b>Fitness of materials and workmanship</b> The products are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	<b>Condensation</b> The products can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	35(4)	<b>Internal fire spread - structure</b> The products are unrestricted by this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	<b>External fire spread - structure</b> The products are unrestricted by this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	<b>Conservation measures</b> The products can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	40(2)	<b>Target carbon dioxide emission rate</b> The products can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section:      3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.3) of this Certificate.

## Additional Information

### NHBC Standards 2020

In the opinion of the BBA, subject to a 50 mm minimum residual cavity being maintained, NHBC accepts the use of URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSAPAN BLACK for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions, provided they are installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapters 6.1 *External masonry walls*, 6.2 *External timber framed walls* and 6.10 *Light steel framing*.

### CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the products in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 13162 : 2012.

## Technical Specification

### 1 Description

1.1 URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSAPAN BLACK for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions are glass mineral wool (MW) slabs with a black glass tissue facer on one face. The slabs have the nominal characteristics shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics

Length (mm)	1350
Width (mm)	600
Thickness (mm) <sup>(1)</sup>	100, 120, 140, 150 <sup>(1)</sup> , 160, 180 <sup>(1)</sup> and 200 <sup>(1)</sup>
Edge profile	Square

(1) only available for the WALLTEC BLACK products

1.2 Ancillary items for use with the products, but outside the scope of this Certificate, are:

- insulation fasteners/fixings
- sheathing and lining board
- breather membranes
- vapour control layer (vcl).

### 2 Manufacture

2.1 The insulation slabs are manufactured using conventional fully automated techniques.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management systems of URSA U.K. Ltd have been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by LGA InterCert GmbH (Certificate 01 100 1300949).

### 3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 Slabs are delivered to site in polyethene-wrapped packs. Each pack carries a label bearing the Certificate holder's name, product description and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.2 The slabs, should be stored clear of the ground, on a clean level surface and preferably under cover to protect them from prolonged exposure to moisture or mechanical damage.

3.3 Dust masks, gloves and long-sleeved clothing should be worn when cutting and handling the slabs.

3.4 Damaged, contaminated, or wet slabs must not be used.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSAPAN BLACK for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions.

## Design Considerations

### 4 Use

4.1 URSA WALLTEC BLACK and URSAPAN BLACK for use in Timber or Steel Frame Constructions are effective in reducing the U value (thermal transmittance) of external walls of timber-frame or steel-frame buildings with a masonry outer leaf (where masonry includes clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, and natural and reconstituted stone blocks). The products are for use in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings. It is essential that such walls are designed and constructed to incorporate the normal precautions against moisture ingress, including the use of a breather membrane over the timber sheathing in framing board applications.

4.2 As with other forms of cavity wall insulation, where buildings need to comply with *NHBC Standards 2020*, specifiers should observe the requirements of that document.

4.3 Buildings subject to the national Building Regulations should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS 8000-3 : 2001
- BS EN 351-1 : 2007
- BS EN 845-1 : 2013
- BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 and its UK National Annex.

4.4 New buildings not subject to these Regulations should also be built in accordance with the Standards given in section 4.3 of this Certificate.

4.5 Wall ties and fixings to BS EN 845-1 : 2013 should be used for structural stability in accordance with BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and BS EN 1996-2 : 2006.

4.6 Services which penetrate the dry lining (eg light switches and power outlets) must be kept to a minimum to limit damage to vapour checks. In addition, to preserve the fire resistance of the wall, any penetrations should be enclosed in plasterboard, stone mineral wool or a suitably tested proprietary fire-rated system.

4.7 For timber frame constructions, installation must not be carried out until the moisture content of the frame is less than 20%.

4.8 This application requires a vapour control layer (vcl) behind the internal finish, which should be a minimum thickness of 0.125 mm (500 gauge) polyethylene, or plasterboard backed with a vapour control membrane or similar.

4.9 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of walls incorporating the products to ensure the provision of appropriate:

- cavity trays and damp-proof courses (dpc)
- cavity barriers and fire dampers
- resistance to the ingress of precipitation, moisture and dangerous gases from the ground
- resistance to sound transmission when flanking separating walls and floors.

4.10 The use of cavity battens or boards is strongly recommended to prevent thermal bridging by mortar droppings.

#### **Buildings up to and including 25 metres high**

4.11 The residual cavity width to be maintained during construction is 50 mm. This may reduce to 25 mm in isolated areas due to individual construction features (a minimum of 50 mm residual cavity width is required by the NHBC). This may be achieved by designing a cavity width which takes into account the dimensional tolerances of the components which make up the wall (by reference to the British Standards relating to the bricks, blocks and slabs), or by using the data from the respective manufacturers. Allowances may need to be made for the quality of building operatives and the degree of site supervision or control available, and for the limitations in respect of exposure of the proposed building (as set out in Table 2).

*Table 2 Maximum allowable total exposure factors of different constructions*

<b>Construction</b>	<b>Maximum allowable exposure factor E<sup>(1)</sup></b>
All external masonry walls protected by: rendering (to BS EN 13914-1 : 2016), tile or slate hanging, or timber, plastic or metal weatherboarding or cladding	No restriction
One or more external masonry walls constructed from facing clay brickwork or natural stone, the porosity of which exceeds 20% by volume. Mortar joints must be flush pointed or weatherstruck	100
One or more external masonry walls constructed from calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, reconstituted stone, or natural stone, the porosity of which is less than 20% by volume, or any material with raked mortar joints	88

(1) To BS 5618 : 1985.

4.12 From ground level, the maximum height of continuous cavity walls must not exceed 12 metres; above 12 metres, the maximum height of continuous cavity walls must not exceed 7 metres. In both cases, breaks should be in the form of continuous horizontal cavity trays and weepholes discharging to the outside.

4.13 An external render coat or other suitable finish should be applied in locations where such application would be normal practice; care should be taken to ensure that the residual cavity is not bridged by mortar.

#### **Buildings over 25 metres in height**

4.14 The width of the residual clear cavity to be achieved is a minimum of 50 mm, and the following additional requirements apply:

- the specifier must take extra care when detailing to ensure that the introduction of the insulation does not affect the weather resistance of the wall. Above average site supervision is recommended during installation of the products
- where, for structural reasons, the cavity width is reduced (eg by the intrusion of ring beams), a minimum residual cavity width of 25 mm must be maintained and extra care must be taken with fixings and weatherproofing (eg the inclusion of cavity trays with weepholes).

## 5 Practicability of installation

The products are designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with these types of products.

## 6 Thermal performance



6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017, BS EN ISO 10211, and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, and BRE Digest DG 465 (where applicable), using the thermal conductivities ( $\lambda_D$ ) of the products as shown in Table 3.

*Table 3 Declared thermal conductivity value*

Insulation	Thermal conductivity (W·m <sup>-1</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup> )
URSA WALLTEC BLACK	0.032
URSAPAN BLACK	0.035

6.2 The U value of a completed wall construction will depend on the insulation type and thickness, number and type of fixings, the insulating value of the substrate and its internal finish. Calculated U values for example constructions are given in Tables 4 and 5.

*Table 4 Example U values — timber frame<sup>(1)(2)</sup>*

U Value (W·m <sup>-2</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup> )	Insulation thickness installed against the sheathing board – no insulation in the 140 mm timber frame (mm) <sup>(3)</sup>		Insulation thickness installed against the sheathing board – fully filled with insulation in the 140 mm timber frame (mm) <sup>(4)</sup>	
	URSA WALLTEC BLACK	URSAPAN BLACK	URSA WALLTEC BLACK	URSAPAN BLACK
0.18	160	200 <sup>(6)</sup>	100	100
0.19	140	160	100	100
0.25	120	120	100	100
0.26	100	120	100	100
0.27	100	100	100	100
0.28	100	100	— <sup>(5)</sup>	— <sup>(5)</sup>
0.30	100	100	— <sup>(5)</sup>	— <sup>(5)</sup>
0.35	100	100	— <sup>(5)</sup>	— <sup>(5)</sup>

(1) Construction, external to internal, comprises:

102.5 mm brick ( $\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ), 50 mm clear cavity, URSA WALLTEC BLACK / URSAPAN BLACK rainscreen slab, breather membrane,  
9 mm timber OSB (oriented strand board) sheathing board ( $\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ), 140 mm timber frame (15% fraction), VCL and  
15 mm plasterboard ( $\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ).

(2) Calculations based upon cavity wall ties of 4.4 stainless steel fixings per m<sup>2</sup> (6.6 mm<sup>2</sup> cross-sectional area,  $\lambda = 17 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ).

(3) Insulation installed against the timber sheathing board with no insulation in the timber frame.

(4) Insulation installed against the timber sheathing board with 140 mm of insulation in the timber frame ( $\lambda = 0.035 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ) with  
a 15% timber frame fraction.

(5) Achieves the U value with no additional insulation.

(6) Achieved by double layering with thicknesses specified in Table 1.

Table 5 Example U values — steel frame<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

U Value (W·m <sup>-2</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup> )	Insulation thickness installed against the sheathing board – no insulation in the 90 mm steel frame (mm) <sup>(3)</sup>		Insulation thickness installed against the sheathing board – fully filled with insulation in the 90 mm steel frame (mm) <sup>(4)</sup>	
	URSA WALLTEC BLACK	URSAPAN BLACK	URSA WALLTEC BLACK	URSAPAN BLACK
	BLACK			
0.18	160	200 <sup>(5)</sup>	120	120
0.19	140	160	100	120
0.25	120	120	100	100
0.26	100	120	100	100
0.27	100	100	100	100
0.28	100	100	100	100
0.30	100	100	100	100
0.35	100	100	100	100

(1) Construction, external to internal, comprises:

102.5 mm brick ( $\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ), 50 mm clear cavity, URSA WALLTEC BLACK / URSAPAN BLACK rainscreen slab, breather membrane,

9 mm timber OSB (oriented strand board) sheathing board ( $\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ), 90 mm light-steel-frame system (0.2% fraction), VCL and 15 mm plasterboard ( $\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ).

(2) Calculations based upon cavity wall ties of 4.4 stainless steel fixings per m<sup>2</sup> (6.6 mm<sup>2</sup> cross-sectional area,  $\lambda = 17 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ).

(3) Insulation installed against the timber sheathing board with no insulation in the steel frame.

(4) Insulation installed against the timber sheathing board with 90 mm of insulation in the steel frame ( $\lambda = 0.038 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ) with a 0.2% steel frame fraction.

(5) Achieved by double layering with thicknesses specified in Table 1.

## Junctions

6.3 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of junctions with other elements and openings to minimise thermal bridges and air infiltration. Detailed guidance can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

## 7 Condensation risk

### Interstitial condensation



7.1 Walls will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and G.

7.2 For the purpose of calculations, the water vapour diffusion resistance factor ( $\mu$ ) of the products may be taken as 1.

7.3 A vcl should be used in steel and timber constructions.

### Surface condensation



7.4 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 W·m<sup>-2</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup> at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in section 6.3 of this Certificate.



7.5 In Scotland, walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 W·m<sup>-2</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup> at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in BS 5250 : 2011, Annex G. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 6.3 of this Certificate.

## 8 Behaviour in relation to fire



8.1 The products are classified as Class A1 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2018<sup>(1)</sup>. They are therefore ‘non-combustible’ as defined in the national Building Regulations and are not subject to any restriction on building height or proximity to boundaries.

(1) CSTB Report RA16-0051, 26 June 2019.

8.2 Designers should refer to the relevant national Building Regulations and guidance for detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate fire performance, cavity closers and barriers, fire stopping of service penetrations and combustibility limitations for other materials and components used in the overall wall construction.

## 9 Water resistance

9.1 Constructions incorporating the products and built in accordance with the Standards listed in section 4.3, will resist the transfer of precipitation to the inner leaf and satisfy the requirement of the national Building Regulations.

9.2 In all situations, it is particularly important to ensure during installation that:

- wall ties are installed correctly and are thoroughly clean
- excess mortar is cleaned from the cavity face of the brick leaf and any debris is removed from the cavity
- mortar droppings are cleaned from the exposed edges of installed slabs
- insulation slabs are properly installed and butt-jointed
- installation is carried out to the highest level on each wall, or the top edge of the insulation is protected by a cavity tray
- at lintel level, a cavity tray, stop ends and weep holes are provided
- cavity battens and/or boards are used during construction to prevent bridging by mortar droppings
- dpc at ground level does not project into the cavity as it can form a trap for mortar bridging
- raked or recessed mortar joints are avoided in very severe exposure areas.

## 10 Maintenance

Once installed, the products do not require any regular maintenance and have suitable durability (see section 11), provided the masonry outer leaf is maintained in a weathertight condition.

## 11 Durability



The products are unaffected by the normal conditions in a wall and are durable, rot proof, water resistant and sufficiently stable to remain effective as insulation for the life of the building.

## 12 Reuse and recyclability

Mineral wool is recyclable and material waste during installation or at end-of-life can be recycled.

### Installation

## 13 General

13.1 Installation of the products should be in accordance with the Certificate holder’s instructions and current good building practice.

13.2 The products can be cut using a fine-toothed saw or sharp knife but care must be taken to prevent damage, particularly to edges.

13.3 Cavity barriers should be provided at the junctions of the external wall and roof space as required by the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

13.4 It is important to ensure a tight fit between slabs. Trimming must be accurate, to achieve close-butted joints and continuity of insulation.

13.5 The slabs are fixed against the external face of the sheathing board in conjunction with the masonry outer leaf.

## 14 Procedure

14.1 The products should be applied with the glass fleece side facing outwards.

14.2 Slabs should be close-butted at all vertical and horizontal joints, and at corners. The horizontal joints of the slabs should be staggered, brick bond pattern, and in accordance with good practice.

14.3 To assist installation, the products may be initially fixed using suitable insulation-retaining clips with a minimum head diameter of 70 mm – one fixing per slab is normally sufficient.

14.4 The slabs should be carefully cut using a sharp knife to fit around any protrusions into the cavity.

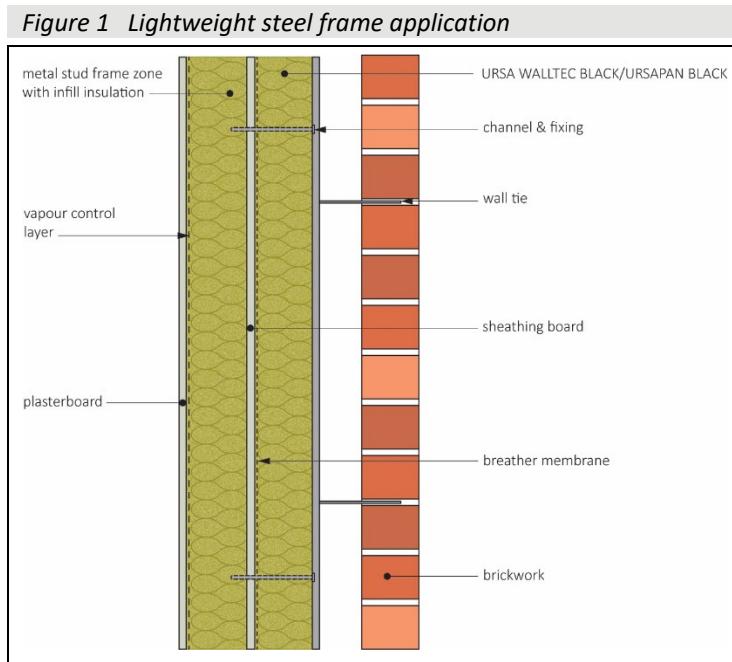
14.5 A vcl is placed between the plasterboard and the timber frame. A breathable membrane is placed between the sheathing board and the products — see Figures 1 and 2.

### Double layering

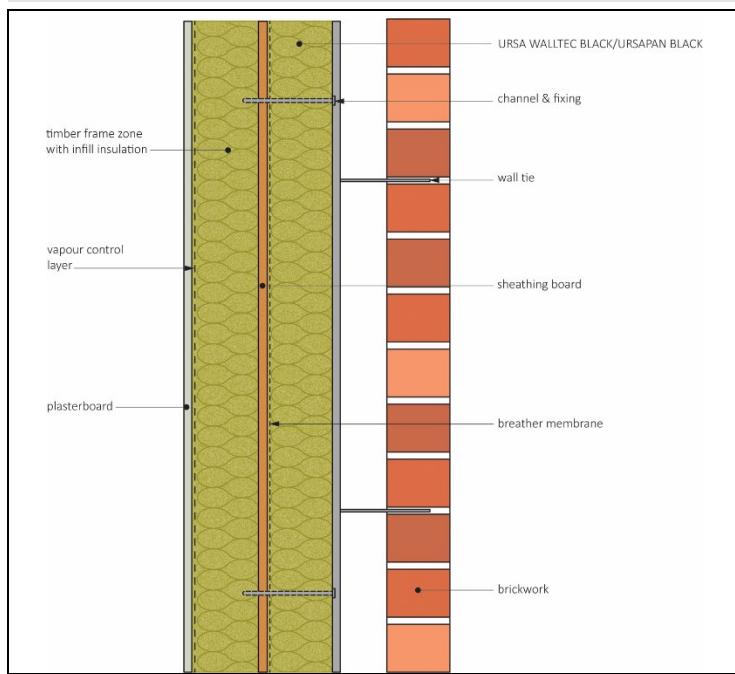
14.6 The products may be installed in a two layer system, which is identical to the single layer system but the vertical joints in the second layer must be staggered to the first layer.

14.7 The first layer of the insulation is installed using one central mechanical fixing per board, ensuring this fixing does not interfere with the final fixing pattern for the products.

14.8 The second layer is positioned with the vertical joints staggered; the final fixings should be installed as per the Certificate holder's instructions.



*Figure 2 Timber frame application*



14.9 The insulation should be installed to coincide with the steel/timber frame, with retaining discs used in conjunction with the wall ties at maximum 600 mm horizontally.

#### **Mortar droppings**

14.10 After each section of the leading leaf is built, excess mortar should be removed from the cavity face and mortar droppings cleaned from exposed edges of the installed board, before installation of the next run of boards. Use of a cavity board or a cavity batten will protect the installed board edges and help to keep the cavity clean as the following leaf is built.

### **Technical Investigations**

## **15 Tests**

Results of tests were assessed to determine:

- reaction to fire
- thermal conductivity
- dimensional stability
- slab dimensions
- short term water absorption.

## **16 Investigations**

16.1 Existing data on durability and properties in relation to fire were evaluated.

16.2 A calculation was undertaken to confirm the thermal conductivity ( $\lambda_D$ ).

16.3 A series of U value calculations was carried out.

16.4 An assessment of the risk of interstitial condensation was made.

16.5 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

## Bibliography

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### 17 Conditions

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