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**Agrément Certificate**
**18/5570**
Product Sheet 7

# K REND EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS

# K THERM P SILICONE EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet[1] relates to the K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System, comprising mechanically fixed phenolic boards (PF) with supplementary adhesive, a glass fibre-mesh-reinforced basecoat and a render finish. It is suitable for use on the outside of external masonry walls in new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings up to 18 metres in height.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

**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 system can be used to improve the thermal performance of external walls and can contribute to satisfying the requirements of the national Building Regulations (see section 6).

**Strength and stability** — the system can adequately resist wind loads and has sufficient resistance to impact damage (see section 7).

**Behaviour in relation to fire** — the system has a B-s1, d0 reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2018 (see section 8).

**Risk of condensation** — the system can contribute to limiting the risk of interstitial and surface condensation (see section 11).

**Durability** — when installed and maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations and the terms of this Certificate, the system will remain effective for at least 30 years. The durability can be extended to 60 years by using different fixings and by following a planned inspection and an effective maintenance schedule as described in sections 12 and 13.

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of First issue: 10 May 2019

John Albon
Chief Scientific Officer

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

*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.bbacerts.co.uk*
*Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct*
*Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon.*

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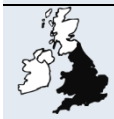
## Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System, 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)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Requirement:** | **A1** | **Loading** |
| Comment: | | The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.10 of this Certificate. |
| **Requirement:** | **B4(1)** | **External fire spread** |
| Comment: | | The system can satisfy this Requirement. See sections 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate. |
| **Requirement:** | **C2(b)** | **Resistance to moisture** |
| Comment: | | The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 10.1 of this Certificate. |
| **Requirement:** | **C2(c)** | **Resistance to moisture** |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See sections 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4 of this Certificate. |
| **Requirement:** | **L1(a)(i)** | **Conservation of fuel and power** |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **7** | **Materials and workmanship (applicable to Wales only)** |
| **Regulation:** | **7(1)** | **Material and workmanship (applicable to England only)** |
| Comment: | | The system is acceptable. See sections 13.1 and 13.2 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate |
| **Regulation:** | **7(2)** | **Materials and workmanship (applicable to England only)** |
| Comment: | | The system is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 8.1 and 8.2 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **26** | **$CO_2$ emission rates for new buildings** |
| **Regulation:** | **26A** | **Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)** |
| **Regulation:** | **26A** | **Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)** |
| **Regulation:** | **26B** | **Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)** |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Regulation:** | **8(1)(2)** | **Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials** |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 12.1, 12.2, 13.1 and 13.2 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **9** | **Building standards applicable to construction** |
| Standard: | 1.1 | Structure |
| Comment: | | The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.10 of this Certificate. |
| Standard: | 2.6 | Spread to neighbouring buildings |
| Comment: | | The system can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4[(1)(2)], 2.6.5[(1)] and 2.6.6[(2)]. See sections 8.1 to 8.6 of this Certificate. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Standard: | 2.7 | Spread on external walls |
| Comment: | | The system can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.7.1[(1)(2)] and 2.7.2[(2)], and Annex 2B[(1)]. See sections 8.1 to 8.6 of this Certificate. |
| Standard: | 3.10 | Precipitation |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1[(1)(2)] and 3.10.2[(1)(2)]. See section 10.1 of this Certificate. |
| Standard: | 3.15 | Condensation |
| Comment: | | The system will contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1[(1)(2)], 3.15.4[(1)(2)] and 3.15.5[(1)(2)]. See sections 11.3 and 11.4 of this Certificate. |
| Standard: | 6.1(b) | Carbon dioxide emissions |
| Standard: | 6.2 | Building insulation envelope |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses (or parts of) 6.1.1[(1)], 6.1.2[(1)(2)], 6.1.3[(1)(2)], 6.1.4 [(2)], 6.1.6[(1)], 6.1.8[(2)], 6.1.10[(2)], 6.2.1[(1)(2)], 6.2.3[(1)], 6.2.4[(1)], 6.2.5[(1)(2)], 6.2.6[(2)], 6.2.7[(2)], 6.2.11[(1)] and 6.2.13[(2)]. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate. |
| Standard: | 7.1(a)(b) | Statement of sustainability |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting the bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the system can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)] and 2[(1)]], 7.1.6[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)] and 2[(1)]] and 7.1.7[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)]]. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **12** | **Building standards applicable to conversions** |
| Comment: | | All comments given for the system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1[(1)(2)] and Schedule 6[(1)(2)]. |

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).
(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

## The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Regulation:** | **23** | **Fitness of materials and workmanship** |
| Comment: | | The system is acceptable. See sections 13.1 and 13.2 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **28(b)** | **Resistance to moisture and weather** |
| Comment: | | Walls insulated with the system will satisfy this Regulation. See section 10.1 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **29** | **Condensation** |
| Comment: | | Walls insulated with the system will satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See section 11.4 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **30** | **Stability** |
| Comment: | | The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.10 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **36(a)** | **External fire spread** |
| Comment: | | The system can satisfy this Regulation. See section 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate. |
| **Regulation:** | **39(a)(i)** | **Conservation measures** |
| **Regulation:** | **40** | **Target carbon dioxide emission rate** |
| Comment: | | The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 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* (3.2 and 3.4) of this Certificate.

# Additional Information

## NHBC Standards 2019

In the opinion of the BBA, the K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards 2019*, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roof)*, Chapter 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding.*

# Technical Specification

## 1 Description

1.1 The K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System comprises phenolic (PF) insulation boards which are mechanically fixed with supplementary adhesive, with a reinforcing glass fibre mesh embedded in the basecoat, and render finish. The system can be designed to achieve either a 30- or 60-year durability (see Figure 1 and section 16).

1.2 The insulation boards are fixed to the external surface of the wall using mechanical fixings and supplementary adhesive (ensuring a minimum of 40% coverage of adhesive is achieved). The system is mechanically fixed through the reinforcement mesh while the basecoat is wet to the external surface of substrate wall, before reinforcing mesh patches are applied over the fixing heads and fully embedded, or alternatively a second layer of mesh applied. Further basecoat is applied to maintain an approximate 6 mm thickness when measured from the top of the fixing heads. When the basecoat has dried, the render finish is applied.

1.3 The system comprises:

**Insulation**(1)

- phenolic insulation boards (PF)— 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses between 40(2) and 120 mm in 10 mm increments, with a nominal density of 40 kg·m$^{-3}$, a minimum tensile strength of 50 kN·m$^{-2}$ and a minimum compressive strength of 150 kN·m$^{-2}$. Boards comply with the requirements of BS EN 13166 : 2012.

(1) For declared thermal conductivity values ($\lambda_D$), see section 6.1
(2) Insulation thicknesses of 20 and 30 mm are available, and would generally be used in reveals.

**Mechanical fixings**

- mechanical fixings(1)(2) — anchors with adequate length to suit the substrate and the insulation thickness, approved and supplied by the Certificate holder:
  - Ejotherm NT U — polyethylene anchor sleeve with a stainless steel or galvanized steel pin.

(1) Other fixings may be used provided they can be demonstrated to have equal or higher pull-out, plate diameter and plate stiffness characteristics
(2) Polyethylene (HDPE), polyamide or polypropylene anchor sleeve with a stainless steel pin or screw to grades 1.4301 or 1.4401 to BS EN 10088-2 : 2014 are required in order to achieve a 60 year durability performance.

**Basecoat and supplementary adhesive**

- K Rend HP14 Base — a cementitious, polymer-modified basecoat(1). Supplied as a powder, mixed with 5 to 6 litres of clean water and applied in two layers to an overall thickness of approximately 4 to 6 mm, with a coverage of 8 to 11 kg.m$^{-2}$.

(1) Also used as the supplementary adhesive.

**Reinforcement**

- reinforcing mesh — an alkali-resistant glass fibre mesh in 1 by 50 m rolls, with a 3.5 by 3.5 mm grid size, organic content of 20%, PCS value of 8.17 $MJ \cdot kg^{-1}$ and a nominal weight of 160 $g \cdot m^{-2}$.

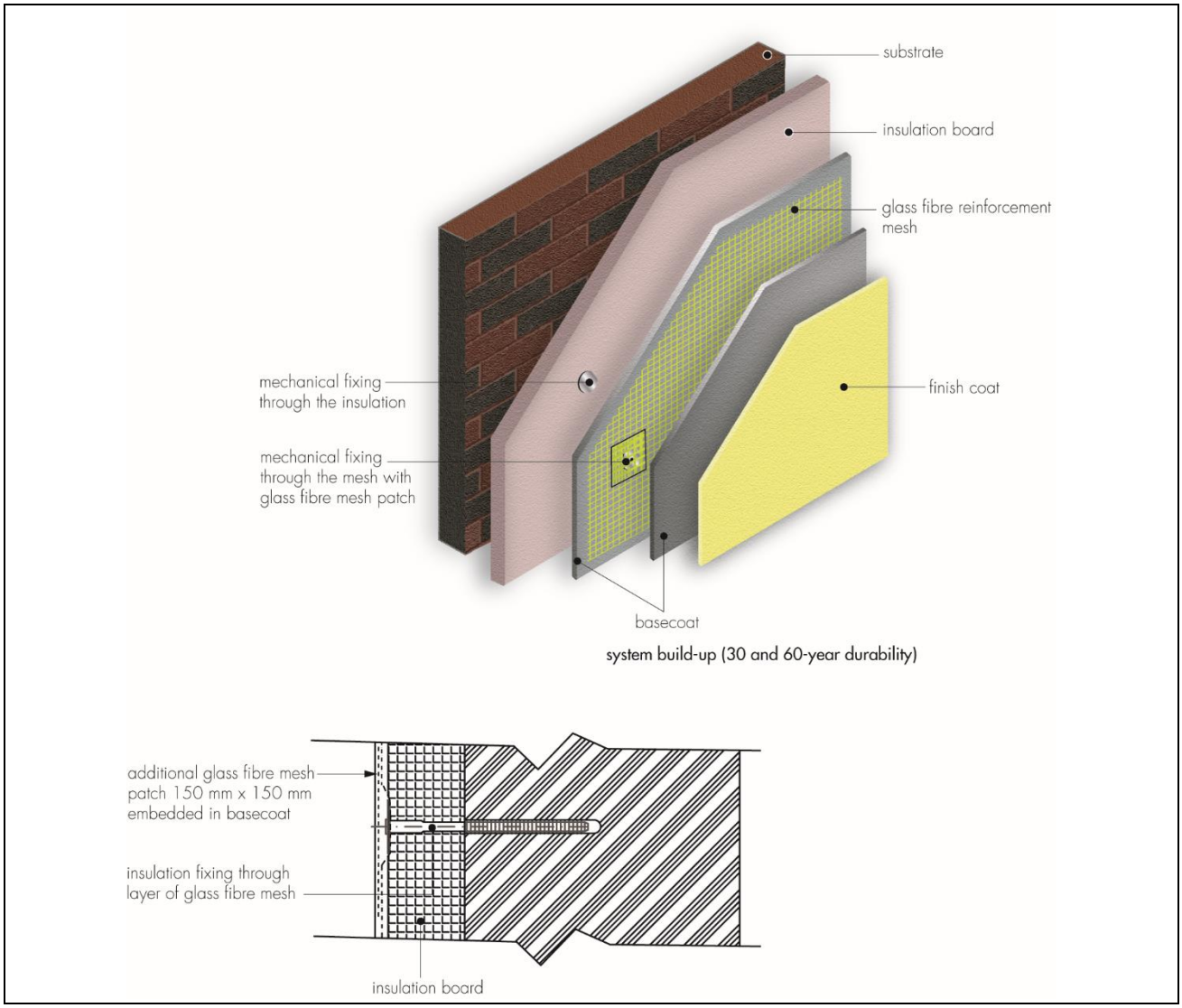
**Primer**

- K Rend Primer TC — available in a range of colours to suit the colour of finish selected.

**Finish**

- K Rend Silicone TC — a decorative topcoat in 15 and 30 grades, available in a range of colours, and an approximate density of 1.8 $kg.m^{-3}$. It is mixed with a small amount of water to achieve optimum consistency and has a coverage of approximately 2.5 $kg \cdot m^{-2}$ for Silicone TC 15 and 5.0 $kg \cdot m^{-2}$ for Silicone TC 30.

*Figure 1 The K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System*




1.4 Ancillary materials also used with the system are profiles[1], comprising:

- aluminium, powder-coated galvanized steel, PVC-U or stainless steel
  - base profile
  - edge profile
  - corner profile

- render stop end
- V expansion and movement joint profiles.

(1) For the 60 year durability system, these must be made of stainless steel (see section 13.2).

1.5 Ancillary materials also used with the system, but outside the scope of this Certificate, are:

- silicone-based joint sealant
- algal and fungal wash
- fire barrier
- PU foam filler
- sealing tape.

## 2 Manufacture

2.1 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.

2.2 The management system of Kilwaughter Minerals Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015, BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015, and BS OHSAS 18001 : 2007 by BSI (Certificates FM 85394, EMS 611117 and OHSAS 611118 respectively).

## 3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The insulation is delivered to site shrink-wrapped in polythene packs bearing the manufacturer's and product identification and batch numbers.

3.2 The other components are delivered in the quantities and packages listed in Table 1. Each package carries the manufacturer's and product identification and batch number. The basecoat and render finish also include the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

*Table 1 Component supply details*

| Component | Quantity and packaging |
|---|---|
| K Rend Silicone TC | 25 kg tubs |
| K Rend Primer TC | 15 kg tubs |
| K Rend HP14 Base | 25 kg bags |
| reinforcing mesh | 50 x 1 m rolls |
| fixings | boxed by the manufacturer |

3.3 The boards should be stored on a firm, clean, level base, off the ground and must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight, either by storing opened packs under cover in dry conditions or re-covering with opaque polythene sheeting.

3.4 Care must be taken when handling the boards to avoid both damage and contact with solvents or bitumen products. The boards must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources. Boards that become damaged, soiled or wet should be discarded.

3.5 The render components should be stored in dry conditions, off the ground and protected from frost at all times. Bags of unopened render will have a shelf-life of 12 months when stored correctly. Damaged, wet or contaminated products should be discarded.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System.

## Design Considerations

### 4 General

4.1 The K Therm P Silicone External Wall Insulation System, when installed in accordance with this Certificate, is satisfactory for use in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of external masonry or concrete walls of new and existing buildings. It is essential that the detailing techniques specified in this Certificate are carried out to a high standard if the ingress of water into the insulation is to be avoided and the full thermal benefit obtained from treatment with the system (eg the insulation must be protected by an overhang, and window sills should be designed and installed so as to direct water away from the building).

4.2 For improved thermal/carbon-emissions performance of the structure, the designer should consider additional/alternative fabric and/or services measures.

4.3 The system is for application to the outside of external walls of masonry, normal weight concrete, lightweight concrete, autoclaved concrete and no-fines concrete construction, on new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings (with or without existing render) up to 18 metres in height. Prior to installation of the system, wall surfaces should comply with section 14 of this Certificate.

4.4 New walls subject to the national Building Regulations should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- BS 8000-0 : 2014
- BS 8000-2.2 : 1990
- BS 8000-3 : 2001.

4.5 New walls not subject to regulatory requirements should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.4 of this Certificate.

4.6 Movement joints should be incorporated into the system in line with existing movement joints in the building structure in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations for the specific installation.

4.7 The system will improve the weather resistance of a wall and provide a decorative finish. However, for existing buildings, it should only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the wall other than those caused solely by condensation.

4.8 The effect of the system on the acoustic performance of a construction is outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.9 The fixing of sanitary pipework, plumbing, rainwater goods, satellite dishes, clothes lines, hanging baskets and similar items to the system is outside the scope of this Certificate. See section 4.10 of this Certificate.

4.10 External pipework and ducts should be removed before installation, and alterations made to underground drainage to accommodate repositioning of the pipework to the finished face of the system. The Certificate holder may advise on suitable fixing methods, but these are outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.11 The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, quality of work and materials to be used.

4.12 It is essential that this system is installed and maintained in accordance with the conditions set out in this Certificate.

4.13 The system can be adapted to achieve an extended service life of 60-years instead of the standard 30. The difference between 30- and 60-year durability systems is covered in sections 1.1 to 1.3, with the detailed installation procedure covered in section 16 of this Certificate.

4.14 For 60-year durability systems, the following components must be constructed from stainless steel grade 1.4301 to BS EN 10088-2 : 2014:

- base profile and render stop end including the fixings. In addition, any other profile component which would remain exposed after the application of the finish coat
- corner profile (if exposed after application of the system)
- pin or screw for mechanical fixings.

## 5 Practicability of installation

The system should be installed only by specialist contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder.

Note: The BBA operates a UKAS-accredited Approved Installer Scheme or external wall insulation; details of approved installers are included on the BBA's website (www.bbacerts.co.uk).

## 6 Thermal performance

6.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, using the thermal conductivities ($\lambda_D$ *value*) given in Table 2.

*Table 2 Declared thermal conductivity values ($\lambda_D$) and available thicknesses*

| Phenolic insulation board thickness (mm) | $\lambda_D$ value ($W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$) |
|---|---|
| 40 to 44 | 0.021 |
| > 45 | 0.020 |

6.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the insulation thickness, the type and number of fixings, and the insulating value of the substrate masonry and its internal finish. Calculated U values for sample construction in accordance with the national Building Regulations are given in Table 3 and are based on the thermal conductivity values given in Table 2.

*Table 3 Insulation thickness required to achieve design U values*(1)(2)(3)

| U value(4) ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$) | Thickness of insulation (mm) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 215 mm brickwork, $\lambda$ = 0.56 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$ | 200 mm dense blockwork, $\lambda$ = 1.75 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$ |
| 0.18 | 110 | 120 |
| 0.19 | 100 | 110 |
| 0.25 | 80 | 80 |
| 0.26 | 70 | 80 |
| 0.28 | 70 | 70 |
| 0.30 | 60 | 70 |
| 0.35 | 50 | 60 |

(1) Wall construction inclusive of 13 mm plaster ($\lambda$ = 0.57 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or dense blockwork with 6.7% mortar ($\lambda$ = 0.88 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). Declared thermal conductivity of insulation values ($\lambda_D$) is as shown in Table 2. A 5 mm thick adhesive layer ($\lambda$ = 1 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$) covering 100% of the area is also included and a board emissivity of 0.9, together with an external render thickness of 7.5 mm with $\lambda$ = 1 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$.

(2) Calculations based on a system that included 7 stainless steel fixings per square metre with a point thermal transmittance ($x_p$) of 0.002 $W \cdot K^{-1}$ per steel pin. Use of other types of fixings should be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017.

(3) Based upon incremental insulation thickness of 10 mm.

(4) When applying the maximum available insulation thickness, these walls can achieve U values of 0.17 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$.

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 Strength and stability

**General**

7.1 The Certificate holder is ultimately responsible for the design of the system and it is the responsibility of the company installing the system to accurately follow the installation instructions (see also section 5 of this Certificate). The Certificate holder must also verify that a suitably experienced and qualified individual (with adequate professional indemnity) establishes that:

- the wind loads on the different zones of the building's elevation for the specific geographical location have been calculated correctly (see section 7.3 of this Certificate)
- the system can adequately resist and safely transfer the calculated loads, accounting for all possible failure modes, to the substrate wall and supporting structure (see sections 7.3 to 7.7 of this Certificate).

7.2 The substrate and supporting structure must be capable of transferring all additional loading due to the installation of the system to the ground in a satisfactory manner. The adequacy of the substrate and supporting structure must be verified by the person or party responsible for the global stability of the building to which the system is applied. Any defects should be made good prior to the system being installed.

7.3 The wind loads on the walls should be calculated, taking into account all relevant factors such as location and topography, in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex. All of the factors affecting wind load on each elevation and specific zones of the building must be considered. In accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002 and its UK National Annex, a partial factor of 1.5 must be applied to the calculated characteristic wind pressure values to establish the design wind load to be resisted by the system.

7.4 Installations correctly designed in accordance with this Certificate will safely accommodate the applied loads due to the self-weight, wind and impact.

7.5 Positive wind load is transferred to the substrate wall directly via compression through the render and insulation system.

7.6 Negative wind load is transferred to the substrate wall via[(1)(2)]:

- the cohesion resistance of the rendering system
- the pull-out resistance of the fixing from the substrate wall (see section 7.8)
- the resistance of the anchor plate to breakdown or detachment
- the resistance of mesh fabric to tearing around the anchor plate.

(1) For mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive fixed through the mesh/insulation, the resistance of the system to negative wind load is obtained from the Static Foam Block (SFB) test
(2) Further guidance is available from BBA Guidance Note 1, available on the BBA website (www.bbacerts.co.uk).

7.7 Typical characteristic pull-out resistances for the fixings taken from the corresponding European Technical Assessment (ETA) are given in Table 4; the values are dependent on the fixing type which must be selected to suit the specific loads and substrate concerned. In situations where suitable data does not exist[(1)], the characteristic pull-out resistance must be established from site-specific pull-out tests conducted on the substrate of the building to ascertain the minimum resistance to pull-out failure of the fixings, and determined in accordance with the guidance given in EOTA TR051 (minimum test characteristic value = 0.6 x mean of 5 lowest test results). To obtain the design pull-out resistance of the fixings ($N_{RD2}$), this characteristic pull-out resistance should then be divided by the partial safety factor given in Table 4.

(1) To qualify as suitable data, the age and condition of the substrate must be equivalent to that used to establish the values in the ETA.

*Table 4 Fixings — typical characteristic pull-out resistances*

| Fixing type(1) | ETA number | Substrate | Drill diameter (mm) | Effective anchorage depth (mm) | Characteristic pull-out resistance (kN)(2) | Partial safety factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ejotherm NT U | 05/0009 | Concrete C12/15<br>Clay brickwork | 8 | 25 | 1.2<br>1.5 | 2 |

(1) The minimum value for plate stiffness of fixings is 0.6 kN·mm$^{-2}$ and the load resistance is 2.43 kN. The minimum stiffness value was obtained with the Ejotherm NT U fixing. Anchors with equal or better properties can be used with the system when fixings are applied through the insulation board only.

(1) Values are determined in accordance with EAD 330196-00-0604 : 2016 and are dependent on the substrate. The Use Categories are defined in the corresponding ETA.

7.8 The SFB test was carried out on the system, mechanically fixed onto masonry substrate. Phenolic insulation board with a 60 mm thickness was fixed through the reinforcement mesh with 7 fixings per square metre (using Ejotherm mushroom-head fixings) before the render finish was applied. The maximum characteristic negative wind load resistance that can be sustained by the system as determined from the SFB test is 7.42 kN·m$^{-2}$. The maximum design negative wind load resistance ($Rd_{Test}$) is derived by dividing the maximum characteristic wind load resistance by a partial safety factor of 2.5, and is equal to 2.968 kN·m$^{-2}$(1)(2)(3)(4).

(1) The maximum design wind load that can be resisted by the system corresponds to the maximum allowed spacing, centres and layout of fixings. This fixing configuration with appropriately selected fixings will also adequately transfer the systems self-weight, wind and impact loads to a suitable substrate wall.

(2) The SFB test is carried out on the system without supplementary adhesive. Minimum coverage area of supplementary adhesive for site installation must be 40%

(3) The partial factor for the SFB is based on the mode of failure obtained in the test.

(4) The design resistance is determined by dividing the characteristic resistance value obtained from an SFB test by a partial safety factor of 2.5. The characteristic resistance value obtained from a dynamic SFB was 7.42 kN·m$^{-2}$
Alternative fixings may be used provided it can be demonstrated that they have equal or higher plate diameter (minimum 60 mm), plate stiffness (≥ 0.6 kN·mm$^{-2}$) and anchor plate load resistance (≥ 2.43 kN) characteristics.

7.9 The data derived from sections 7.7 and 7.8 must be assessed against the design wind load, and the following expressions must be satisfied:

For safe design:

$R_{dTest} \geqslant W_e$ and $n_{RD2} \geqslant W_e$

Where:

$R_{dTest}$ is the design negative wind load resistance of the system based on test (kN.m$^{-2}$)
$W_e$ is the maximum design wind load (kN·m$^{-2}$)
$n_{RD2}$ is the design pull-out resistance of the system is based on characteristic values from site tests and the number of fixings per unit area must be ⩾ as tested in SFB test (kN·m$^{-2}$)

7.10 The insulation system is mechanically fixed through mesh/insulation to the substrate wall with a minimum of 7 fixings per square metre, as per the fixing patterns shown in Figure 5, and in conjunction with a minimum 40% coverage of supplementary adhesive (see section 16 of this Certificate). The design wind load resistance is only applicable to the system tested and as described in 7.8. No enhancement to the wind load resistance may be gained by the addition of more fixings; however, additional fixings may be required depending on the design and installation conditions.

**Impact resistance**

7.11 Hard body impact tests were carried out in accordance with ETAG 004 : 2013. The system is suitable for use in Categories(1) I and II.

(1) The Use Categories are defined in ETAG 004 : 2013 as:

- Category I — a zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use
- Category II — a zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the system will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care
- Category III — a zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

## 8 Behaviour in relation to fire

8.1 The reaction to fire classification[1] for the system is B-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2018.

(1) Exova Warringtonfire Test Report 319310. A copy is available from the Certificate holder on request.

8.2 The classification applies to the full range of thicknesses, finishes and colours covered by this Certificate.

8.3 The insulation in isolation is not classified as non-combustible or of limited combustibility and the system is restricted for use in buildings up to 18 metres in height.

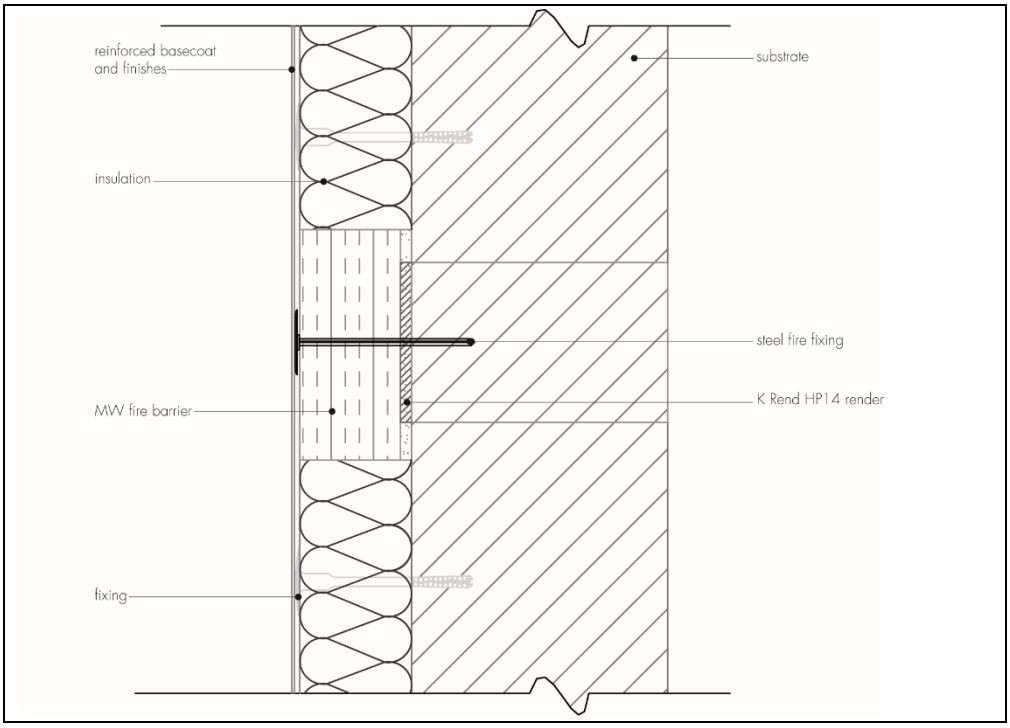
8.4 For houses in Scotland and for all buildings in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, the system is considered suitable for use on, or at any distance from, the boundary.

8.5 For flats and maisonettes and non-domestic buildings in Scotland, the system is suitable only for use more than one metre from the boundary.

8.6 The system is not classified as 'non-combustible'; therefore, calculations for unprotected areas may apply, dependent on the fire resistance characteristics of the wall.

8.7 For application to second storey walls and above, it is recommended that the designer considers at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre and fire barriers in line with compartment walls and floors as advised in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013 (see Figure 2).

*Figure 2 Fire barrier*




## 9 Proximity of flues and appliances

When the system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be satisfied:

***England and Wales*** — Approved Document J
***Scotland*** — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clause 3.19.4[1][2]

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).
(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

## 10 Water resistance

10.1 The system will provide a degree of protection against rain ingress. Care should be taken to ensure that walls are adequately weathertight prior to the application of the system. The system must only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the substrate other than those caused solely by condensation.

10.2 Designers and installers should take particular care in detailing around openings, penetrations and movement joints to minimise the risk of rain ingress.

10.3 The guidance given in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 should be followed in connection with the water resistance of solid wall constructions. The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, quality of work and materials to be used.

10.4 At the tops of walls, the system should be protected by an adequate overhang or other detail designed for use with this type of system (see section 16.24 of this Certificate).

## 11 Risk of condensation

11.1 Designers must ensure that an appropriate condensation risk analysis has been carried out for all parts of the construction, including openings and penetrations at junctions between the insulation system and windows, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations of BS 5250 : 2011 should be followed.

**Surface condensation**

11.2 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point, and the junctions with other elements and openings comply with section 6.3 of this Certificate.

11.3 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011 (Section 4, and Annexes D and G) and BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

**Interstitial condensation**

11.4 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011 (Section 4, and Annexes D and G) and section 11.5 of this Certificate.

11.5 The water vapour resistance factor (μ) (for the insulation boards) and equivalent air layer thickness ($s_d$) (for the render systems) is shown in Table 5 of this Certificate.

*Table 5 Water vapour resistance factor and equivalent air layer thickness*

| Layers | Thickness (mm) | $s_d$ (m) | μ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenolic (PF) | 40 to 120 | – | 50(1) |
| Rendering system:<br>Basecoat and primer, and finish coat (as below) | | | |
| K Rend Silicone TC | 8.5 | 0.33(2) | – |

(1) The factor (μ value) of the insulation is taken from BS EN 13166 : 2012.
(2) To be determined in each case.

## 12 Maintenance and repair

12.1 An initial inspection should be made within 12 months and regularly thereafter to include:

- visual inspection of the render for signs of damage. Cracks in the render exceeding 0.2 mm must be repaired
- examination of the sealant around openings and service entry points
- visual inspection of architectural details designed to shed water to confirm that they are performing properly
- visual inspection to ensure that water is not leaking from external downpipes or gutters; such leakage could penetrate the rendering
- necessary repairs effected immediately and the sealant joints at window and door frames replaced at regular intervals
- maintenance schedules, which should include the replacement and resealing of joints (for example, between the system and window and door frame).

12.2 Damaged areas must be repaired using the appropriate components and procedures detailed in the Certificate holder's installation instructions and in accordance with BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

12.3 For a 60-year durability, a detailed maintenance plan must be prepared and provided to the building manager/owner on completion. As a minimum, this should include an inspection for evidence of defects 12 months after the application and subsequently every five years.

## 13 Durability

13.1 The system will remain effective for at least 30 years provided any damage to the surface finish is repaired immediately and regular maintenance is undertaken, as described in section 12 of this Certificate.

13.2 An extended 60 years' service life requires the use of stainless steel base and corner profiles, stainless steel centre pin fixings [304 Grade (1.4301)] and plastic anchor sleeve materials such as polyamide (PA6 and PA6.6), polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP), and the following of an appropriate repair and maintenance schedule as covered by the Certificate holder's *Repair and maintenance manual* (and also as described in section 12 of this Certificate). Any damage to the surface finish must be repaired within a time period agreed by the Certificate holder.

13.3 The render may become discoloured with time, the rate depending on the initial colour, the degree of exposure and atmospheric pollution, as well as the design and detailing of the wall. In common with traditional renders, discoloration by algae and lichens may occur in wet areas. The appearance may be restored by a suitable power wash.

13.4 To maintain a high quality aesthetic appearance, it may be necessary to periodically overcoat the building using a suitable masonry coating (ie one covered by a valid BBA Certificate for this purpose). Care should be taken not to adversely affect the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics of the system. The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought as to the suitability of a particular product.

# Installation

## 14 Site survey and preliminary work

14.1 A pre-installation survey of the property must be carried out to determine suitability for treatment and the need for any necessary repairs to the building structure before application of the system. A specification is prepared for each elevation of the building indicating:

- the position of beads
- detailing around windows, doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course (dpc) level
- exact position of expansion joints, if required
- additional corner mesh and reinforcement, where required
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing, if required.

14.2 The survey should include tests conducted on the walls of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved installers (see section 15 of this Certificate) to determine the pull-out resistance for mechanical fixings for the appropriate substrate. An assessment and recommendation is made on the type and number of fixings required to withstand the building's expected wind loading, based on calculations using the fixings' pull-out resistance test data (see sections 7 and 16 of this Certificate). The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought to ensure the proposed fixing pattern is sufficient.

14.3 Surfaces should be sound, clean and free from loose material. The flatness of surfaces must be checked; this may be achieved using a straight edge spanning the storey height. Excessive irregularities, ie greater than 10 mm in one metre, must be made good prior to installation to ensure that the boards are installed with a smooth, in-plane finished surface.

14.4 Where surfaces are covered with an existing render, it is essential that the bond between the background and the render is adequate. All loose areas should be hacked off and reinstated.

14.5 On existing buildings, purpose-made window sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system. New buildings should incorporate suitably deep sills.

14.6 Internal wet work, eg screed or plastering, should be completed and allowed to dry prior to application of the system.

14.7 All modifications and necessary repairs to the building structure are completed before installation commences.

## 15 Approved installers

Application of the system, within the context of this Certificate, must be carried out by approved installers recommended or recognised by the Certificate holder. Such an installer is a company:

- employing operatives who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder to install the system
- which has undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's application procedure, containing the requirement for each application team to include at least one member-operative trained by the Certificate holder
- subject to at least one inspection per annum by the Certificate holder to ensure suitable site practices are being employed. This may include unannounced site inspections.

## 16 Procedure

**General**

16.1 Application is carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's current installation instructions and this Certificate.

16.2 Weather conditions should be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. Application of coating materials must not be carried out at temperatures below 5 or above 30°C, or if exposure to frost is likely, and the coating must be protected from rapid drying.

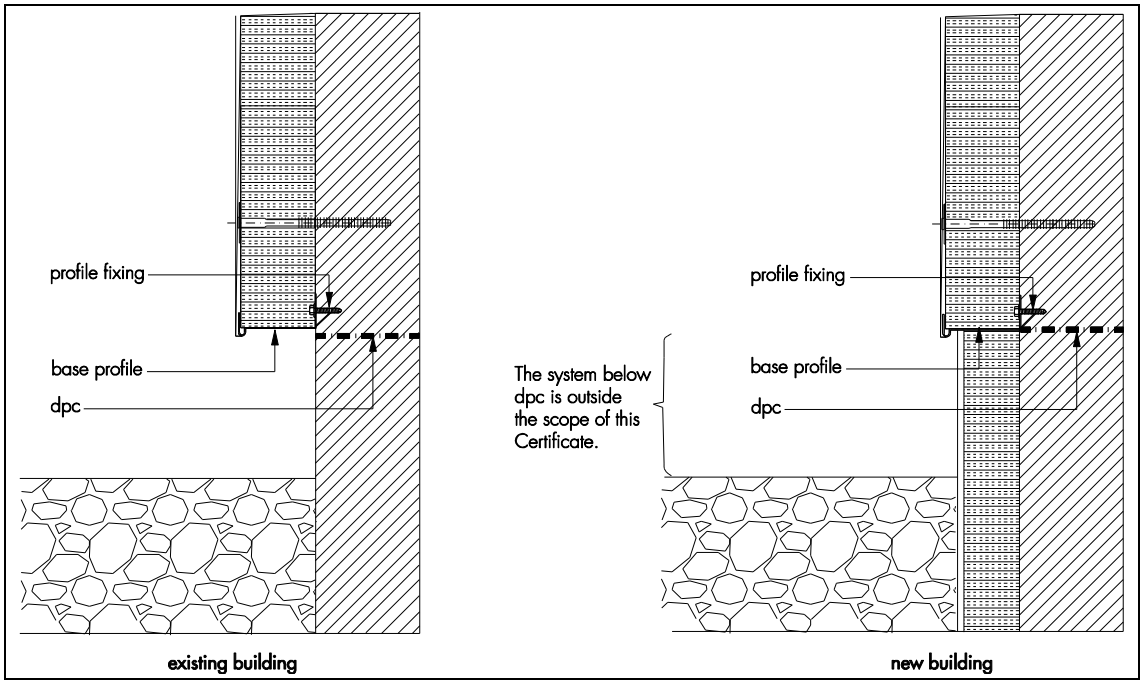
16.3 All rendering should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

**Positioning and securing boards**

16.4 The base profile is secured to the external wall above the dpc using the approved profile fixings[(1)] at approximately 300 mm centres (see Figure 3). Base profile connectors are inserted at all rail joints. Clip-on drip beads are fixed to the front lip of the base profile, where appropriate.

(1) For 60-year durability applications, the base profile needs to be constructed using stainless steel material.

*Figure 3 Typical section of base profile*




16.5 The supplementary adhesive is prepared with the required amount of water (see section 1.3 of this Certificate), and mixed with a paddle mixer until the desired consistency is achieved. After allowing the adhesive to rest for 5 minutes, it is applied in a continuous bordering strip around the perimeter of the board with three additional dabs approximately 10 to 40 mm wide distributed uniformly over the remaining surface. Alternatively, a serrated edge trowel with 5 mm serrations can be used to apply the adhesive to the entire rear surface of the board.

16.6 The first run of boards is positioned on the perforated base profile, securely fixed to the substrate using the project-specific fixing type and butted tightly together. Subsequent rows of boards are positioned so that vertical joints are staggered and overlap at the building corners by at least 200 mm. Joints between boards greater than 2 mm should be filled with PU foam filler. Gaps greater than 10 mm should be closed by repositioning or, where appropriate, by cutting boards to fit. Alignment should be checked as work proceeds.

16.7 Holes are drilled into the substrate to a required depth. Mechanical fixings are applied, one fixing through each board to secure boards during installation of the system.

16.8 To fit around details such as doors and windows, the boards may be cut with a sharp knife or a fine-tooth saw. If required, purpose-made window sills designed to prevent water ingress and incorporating drips to shed water clear of the system are fitted, but their performance is outside the scope of this Certificate.

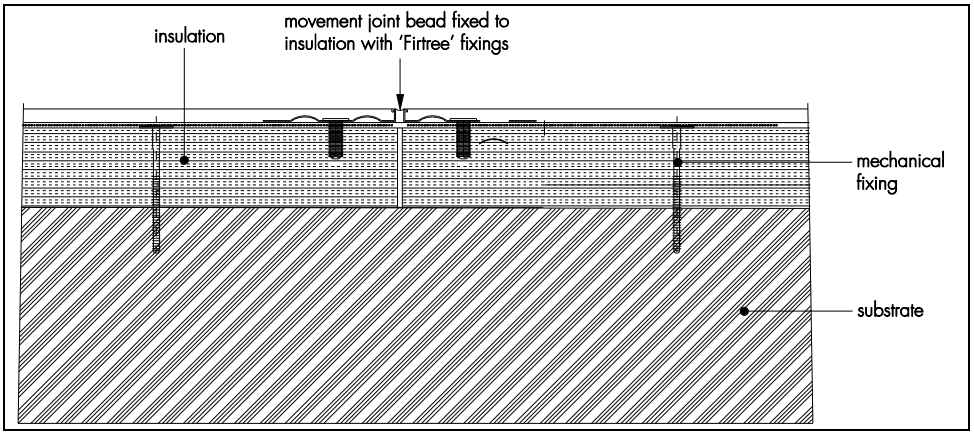
16.9 Installation continues until the whole wall is completely covered including, where appropriate, the building soffits. Periodic checks should be carried out as work proceeds. Building corners, door and window heads and jambs are formed using mesh angle profiles bonded to the insulation. Where appropriate, application-specific profiles are installed to allow rainwater to drain, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

16.10 Window and door reveals should be insulated to minimise the effects of cold bridging. Where clearance is limited, strips of approved insulation should be installed to suit available margins and details.

**Movement joints**

16.11 Generally, surface-mounted movement joints are required at maximum 10 m centres but, if an expansion joint is incorporated in the substrate, then movement joints must be carried through the system (see Figure 4). This may necessitate the use of back-to-back full system stop beads with a mastic seal and backer strip depending on the width of the joint and the degree of movement anticipated. Additional expansion joints in the system are determined by the Certificate holder at the time of initial survey. Each project is considered on its own merits and the Certificate holder will take into account construction format, building design and fenestration when determining the regularity and positioning of both vertical and horizontal expansion joints in the system.

*Figure 4 Movement joint detail*




**Basecoat and reinforcing mesh**

16.12 Prior to the application of the reinforcement mesh, a bead of low-modulus silicone sealant is applied at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, and wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface. Alternatively, the appropriate sealing tape may be used between the insulation and the object to provide a weatherproof seal, or a surface-applied fillet of low-modulus silicone sealant can be used between the render and the object.

16.13 K Rend HP14 Base should be mixed with from 5 to 6 litres of potable water per 25 kg bag with an electric paddle mixer for a minimum of 5 minutes to disperse the additives.

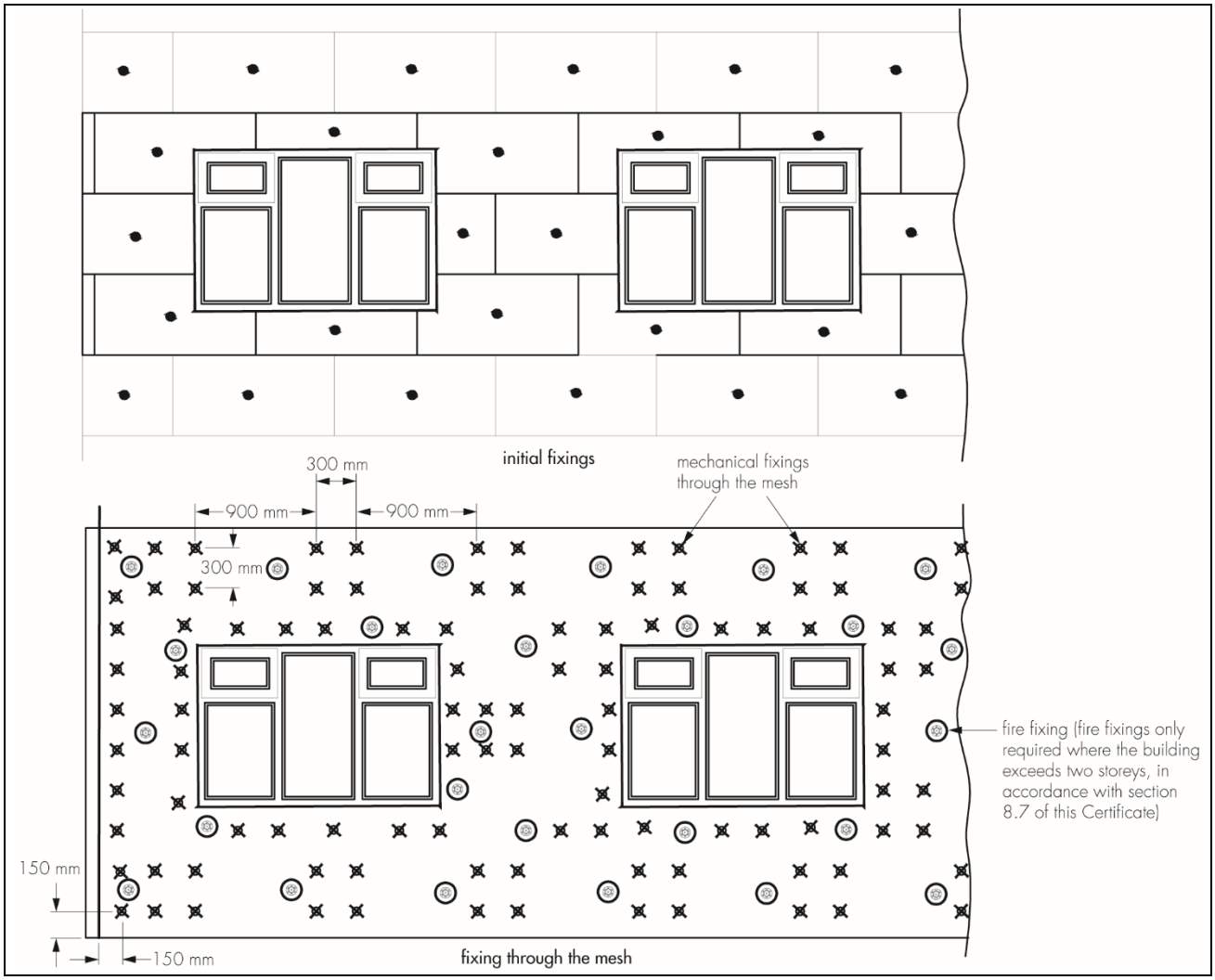
16.14 After the boards are initially fixed to the wall, a 3 mm layer of basecoat should be applied to the surface of the insulation using a stainless steel trowel or a render pump.

16.15 Reinforcing mesh is applied and immediately embedded into the basecoat using the trowel, and overlapped at all mesh joints by not less than 100 mm.

16.16 It is important to make sure that the reinforcing mesh is free of wrinkles and completely covered.

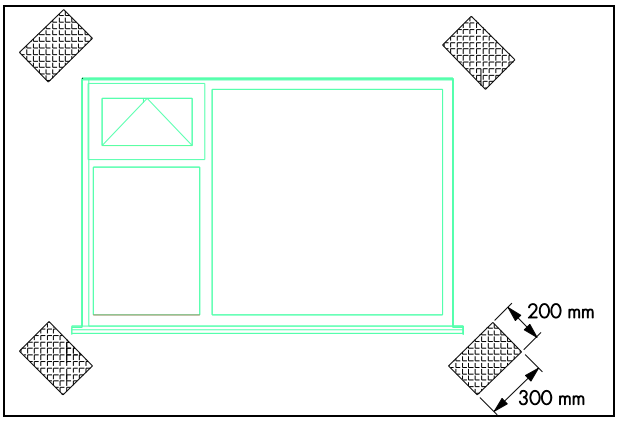
16.17 Once the mesh is fully embedded in the first layer of basecoat, holes are drilled through the reinforcing mesh and boards into the substrate wall to the required depth at the specified frequency, and in a regular pattern, but not less than seven fixings per square metre (see Figure 5). The mechanical fixings are inserted and tapped or screwed firmly into place, securing the reinforcing mesh and boards to the substrate wall. The fixings are slightly overdriven such that a small depression is created in the render. This can be done immediately while the render is still wet or later when the render has partially set.

*Figure 5 Typical fixing pattern*




16.18 To provide the necessary reinforcement, stress patches of reinforcement mesh (approximate size 300 by 200 mm) are applied with basecoat, diagonally over the insulation boards at the corners of openings (see Figure 6). Angle beads and stop beads are positioned in accordance with the Certificate holder's installation instructions. The stress patches are applied after the main mesh layer has been applied.

*Figure 6 Additional reinforcement at openings*




16.19 Stress patches of reinforcing mesh of 150 by 150 mm are applied over the mechanical fixing heads and fully embedded within the basecoat while it is still wet, or alternatively a second layer of mesh can be blanket applied over the fixings and bedded in with the basecoat. Further basecoat is applied to maintain an approximate 6 mm thickness

when measured from the top of the fixings. The surface of the basecoat should be sponged smooth to provide a smooth surface for the K Rend Silicone TC finish. If the building exceeds two storeys, stainless steel fire fixings should then be installed using a pattern that achieves a minimum of 1 fixing per 1 $m^2$ (Figure 6 shows the fixing patterns.)

16.20 The basecoat should be left to dry thoroughly before application of the primer and finish. Depending on conditions, the drying time will be approximately 72 hours.

**Render finish**

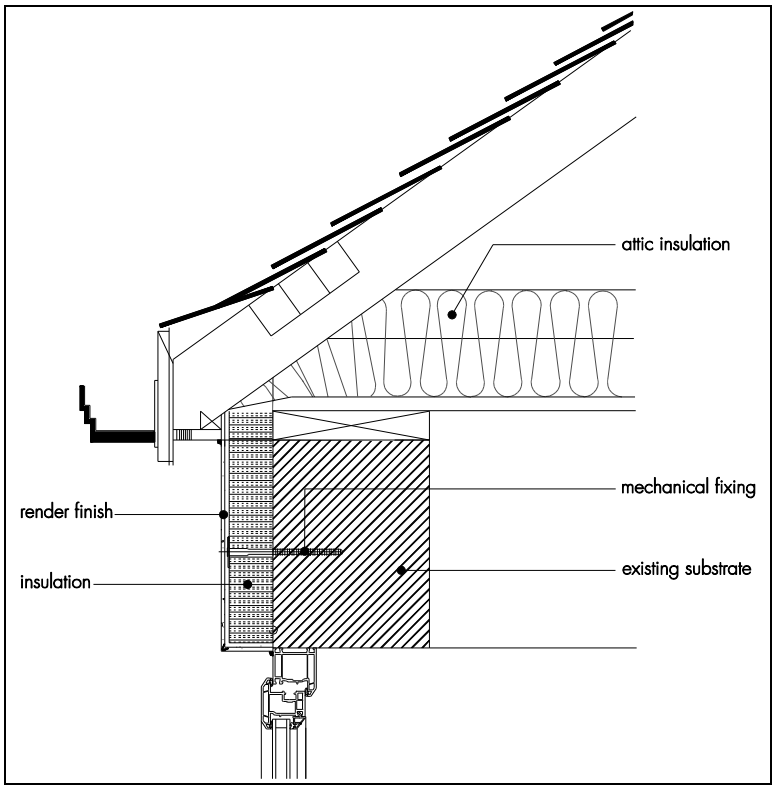
16.21 Before applying the render finish, the primer coat is applied by brush or roller and allowed to dry.

16.22 K Rend Silicone TC should be applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions using a stainless steel trowel or spray, in thicknesses between 1.5 and 3 mm.

16.23 Continuous surfaces must be completed without a break, and the coating must always be applied to a wet edge.

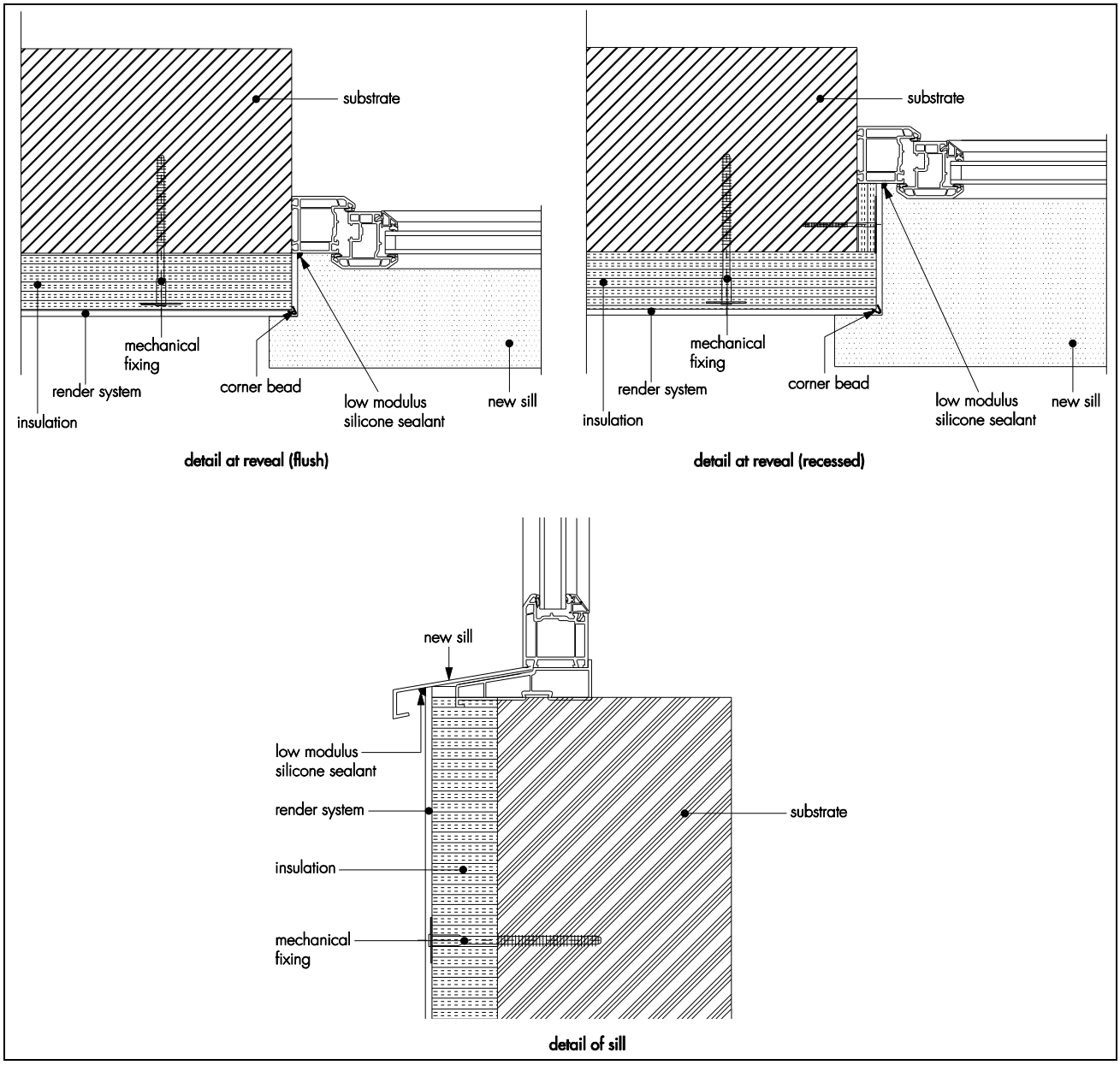
16.24 At the tops of walls, the system must be protected by an adequate overhang or by an adequately sealed, purpose-made flashing (see Figure 7).

*Figure 7 Roof eave detail*




16.25 Care should be taken in the detailing of the system around features such as openings, projections and at eaves (see Figure 8) to ensure adequate protection against water ingress and to limit the risk of water penetrating the system. To achieve a 60-year service life, the system is finished against a stainless steel stop bead at reveals, to allow for replacement of windows.

*Figure 8 Typical window reveal detail*




## Technical Investigations

## 17 Investigations

17.1 Tests were conducted and the results assessed to determine:

- wind load resistance
- thermal resistance
- fire performance
- hygrothermal performance
- resistance to frost
- resistance to impact
- water absorption (capillary test)
- water vapour permeability.

17.2 An assessment was made of data relating to:

- the risk of interstitial condensation
- thermal conductivity
- durability
- strength and stability.

17.3 The practicability of installation and the effectiveness of detailing techniques were examined.

17.4 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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BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 *Thermal insulation : avoiding risk*

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BS 8000-2.2 : 1990 *Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for concrete work. Sitework with in situ and precast concrete*
BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*

BS EN 1990 : 2002 + A1 : 2005 *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*
NA to BS EN 1990 : 2002 + A1 : 2005 UK National Annex to *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*

BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 + A1 : 2010 *Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*
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NA + A2 : 14 to BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2014 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 2 — Design of concrete structures — General rules and rules for buildings*

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BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015 *Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*

BS OHSAS 18001 : 2007 *Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements*

EAD 330196-00-0604 : 2016 *Plastic anchors made of virgin or non-virgin material for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering*

EOTA TR051 : 2016 *Recommendations for job-site tests of plastic anchors and screws*

ETAG 004 : 2013 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of Plastic Anchors for fixing of External Thermal Composite Systems with Rendering*

## 18 Conditions

18.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page – no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document – it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

18.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

18.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

18.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

18.5 In issuing this Certificate the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking.

18.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.