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Agrément Certificate  
**06/4379**  
Product Sheet 3

### MULTIFOIL INSULATION

### TLX SILVER AND TLX SILVER FB FOR TIMBER FRAME AND MASONRY WALL APPLICATIONS

#### PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications, reflective insulation materials for use on the inner side (warm side) of the timber frame or masonry substrate. They are held in place by timber battens creating an airspace between the products and the internal lining, in domestic and non-domestic buildings.

#### AGRÉMENT 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** — when combined with other types of insulation, the products can contribute to meeting the U value requirement for a wall (see section 5).

**Condensation risk** — the products will contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. They have a water vapour resistance in excess of  $1200 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  and may be used as a vapour control layer (see section 6).

**Behaviour in relation to fire** — the products are classified as combustible but may be used in suitably designed walls (see section 8).

**Durability** — the durability of the products is satisfactory and will have a life equivalent to the structure in which it is incorporated (see section 13).

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

Simon Wroe  
Head of Approvals — Physics

Greg Cooper  
Chief Executive

Date of Second issue: 21 April 2011

Originally certificated on 23 December 2008

*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](http://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.*

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# Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



## The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales)

Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The products will contribute to minimising the risk of surface and interstitial condensation. See sections 6.1 and 6.6 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The products can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See section 5.3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



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

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards – construction
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 6.1 and 6.7 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The products can contribute to a wall satisfying the clauses or parts of 6.1.1 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.1.2 <sup>(2)</sup> , 6.1.3 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.1.6 <sup>(1)</sup> , 6.2.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.5 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.8 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.9 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.11 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 6.2.12 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 6.2.13 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> of these Standards. See section 5.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards – conversions
Comment:		All comments given for these products under Regulation 9, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 <sup>(1)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)</sup> . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



## The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (as amended)

Regulation:	B2	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	C5	Condensation
Comment:		The products will contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial condensation. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	F2(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	F3(2)	Target carbon dioxide Emissions Rate
Comment:		The products can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 5.3 of this Certificate.

### Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

### Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

In the opinion of the BBA, there is no information in this Certificate which relates to the obligations of the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer or contractors under these regulations.

# Non-regulatory Information

## NHBC Standards 2011

NHBC accepts the use of TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber frame and Masonry Wall Applications, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 6.1 *External walls and masonry walls* and Chapter 6.2 *External timber framed walls*.

# Technical Specification

## 1 Description

1.1 TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications are insulation materials comprising outer layers of coated metallised film, laminated to a nonwoven polypropylene fabric enclosing the core and welded along both long edges. The core of the products consists of five layers of polyester fibre wadding separated by four metallised film layers.

1.2 The products are available in rolls with the dimensions shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Product dimensions

	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (mm)
TLX Silver	0.4, 0.6, 1.2, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0	10	30
TLX Silver FB	0.4, 0.6, 1.2, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0	8	50

1.3 Ancillary items used with the products which are outside the scope of this Certificate include:

- 50 mm duct tape (silver)
- TLX tape, foil-backed tape with acrylic adhesive, width 50 mm, 75 mm or 100 mm
- plasterboard to BS EN 520 : 2004
- staples or 14 mm nails
- timber battens
- screws
- additional insulation where required.

## 2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The products are delivered to site in rolls packed in a protective, branded bag, sealed with an end label. Fitting instructions are placed in the bag.

2.2 The rolls should be stored in clean, dry conditions not exposed to sunlight. The products must be protected from being dropped or crushed by objects. Care must be exercised when storing large quantities on site. The products must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources and must be stored away from flammable material such as paint and solvents.

2.3 On site, to ensure maximum performance of the products when installed, precautions must be taken to protect them from mud and dirt.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications.

## Design Considerations

### 3 General

3.1 TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications are suitable for use to improve the thermal insulation of dwellings and buildings of similar occupancy, type and condition.

3.2 The wall or sub-frame should be structurally sound and should have been designed and constructed in accordance with the following standards:

- timber — BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004, BS 5589 : 1989 and BS EN 351-1 : 1996
- masonry — BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004, BS EN 1992-1-2 : 2004, BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005, BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2006.

3.3 The installation requires careful detailing around doors and windows to achieve a satisfactory surface for finishing. In addition, every attempt should be made to minimise the risk of thermal bridging at reveals and where heavy separating walls are attached to the external wall. In new work, the construction must be designed to accommodate the thickness of the dry lining, particularly at reveals, heads, sills and in relation to ceiling height.

3.4 Services can be incorporated behind the dry lining, making chasing of the wall unnecessary. Where possible, penetration of the products by services should be kept to a minimum to limit possible penetration by water vapour.

3.5 Installation of plasterboard must be in accordance with the relevant sections of BS 8212 : 1995.

## 4 Practicability of installation

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

## 5 Thermal Performance

5.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and BRE report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations* using the following values:

- $0.91 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$  R value for TLX Silver (30 mm thick)
- $1.43 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$  R value for TLX Silver FB (50 mm thick)
- $0.06 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$  R value of products when compressed between battens and rafters, to a nominal 2 mm thickness
- 0.05 outer surface emissivity for TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB
- $0.66^{(1)} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$  R value of an air cavity adjacent to the product  $\geq 20$  mm thick (horizontal heat flow)
- 50%/50% percentage<sup>(2)</sup> of Multi-Foil thickness in stud and plasterboard-batten cavities, respectively, for dwarf and dormer cheek wall applications
- 0%/100% percentage of Multi-Foil thickness in stud/rafter and plasterboard-batten cavities, respectively, when rafter or stud depth is fully filled with insulation.

(1) Unventilated cavity with a width and length at least 10 times the thickness and one high emissivity surface.

(2) For guidance on U value calculations refer to the BBA Information Bulletin No 3 *Reflective foil insulation — Conventions for U value calculations*.

5.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend largely on the thickness and conductivity of the additional insulation used and the extent and arrangement of timber bridging. Example roof constructions are shown in Figure 1 and resulting U values in Table 2.

Table 2 U values for specific constructions as detailed

Construction	Additional insulation thickness <sup>(1)</sup>		U value ( $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-2}$ )	
	TLX Silver	TLX Silver FB		
Brick wall <sup>(2)</sup>	45 mm MW	25 mm MW	0.28	
Figure 1 (a)	35 mm EPS	20 mm EPS	0.28	
	25 mm PUR	15 mm PUR	0.28	
	105 mm MW	90 mm MW	0.19	
	85 mm EPS	75 mm EPS	0.19	
	60 mm PUR	50 mm PUR	0.19	
Timber frame wall Figure 1 (b)	Studs depth	50 mm MW	35 mm MW	0.28
		40 mm PUR	30 mm PUR	0.28
		25 mm EPS	20 mm EPS	0.28
		100 mm EPS	95 mm EPS	0.19
		75 mm PUR	70 mm PUR	0.19

(1) MW insulation (conductivity  $0.04 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ), PUR Insulation (conductivity  $0.022 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ) and emissivity 0.2, and EPS (conductivity  $0.032 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ) thickness rounded to nearest 5 mm.

(2) Brickwork bridged with mortar, studs and fixings correction (through the additional insulation) as per BR 443 : 2006 and plaster board ( $\lambda = 0.021 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ).

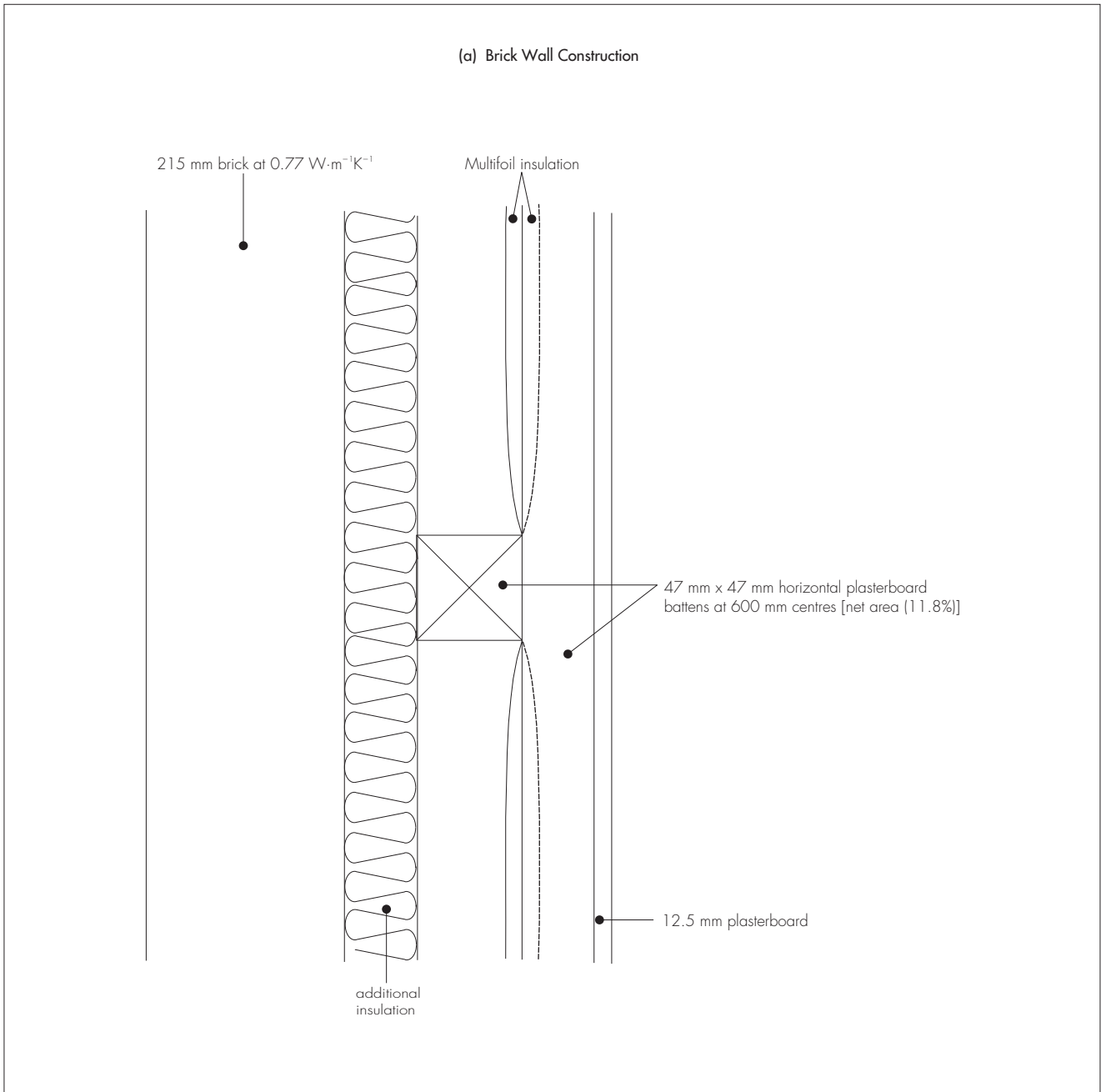
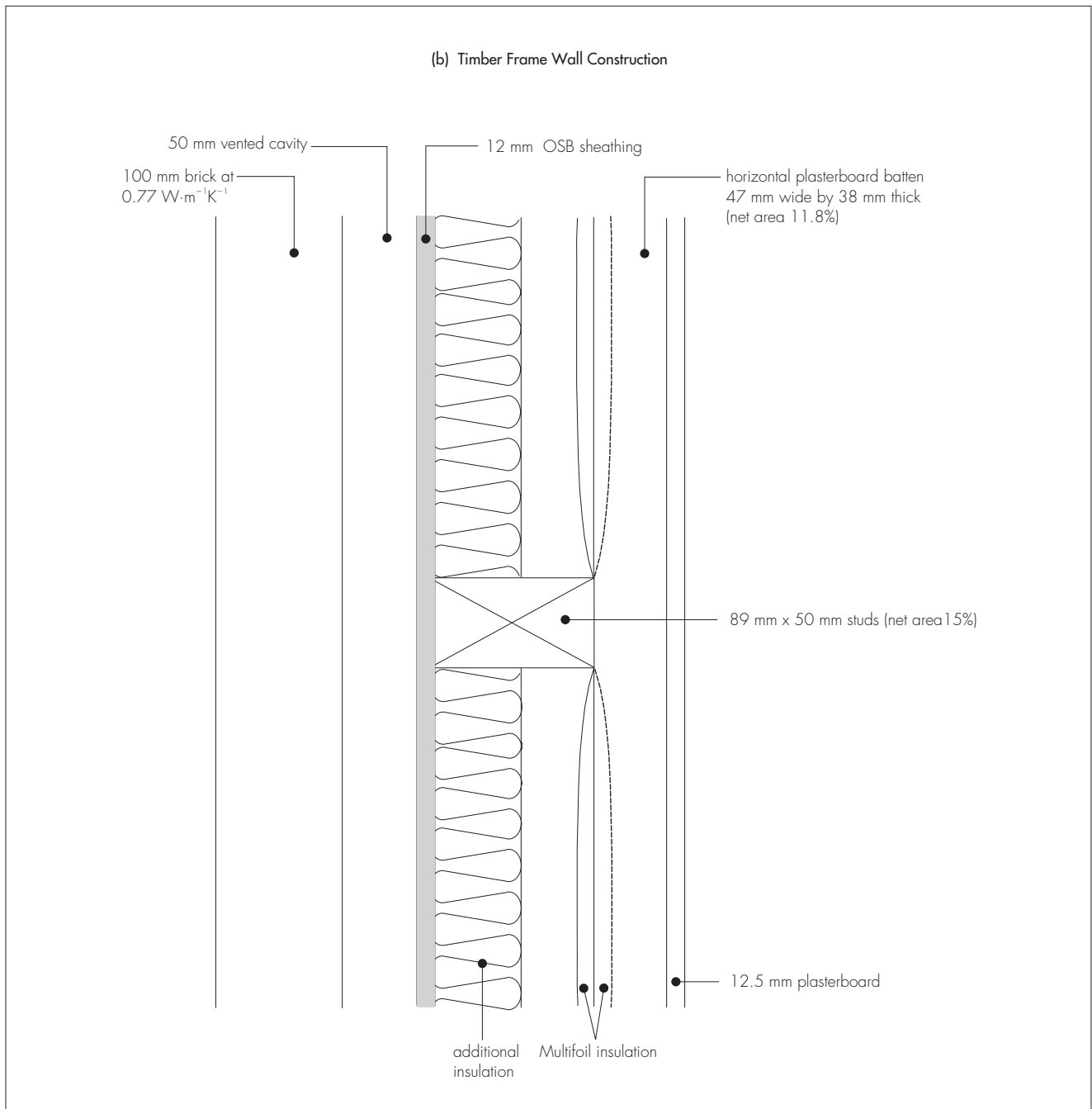


Figure 1 Example wall constructions (continued)



5.3 The products can maintain or contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and openings. For Accredited Construction Details the corresponding psi values in BRE Information Paper IP1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings*, Table 3 may be used in carbon emission calculations in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Detailed guidance for other junctions and on limiting heat loss by air infiltration can be found in:

**England and Wales** — Approved Documents to Part L and for new thermal elements to existing buildings, Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). See also SAP 2009 Appendix K and the *iSBEM User Manual* for new-build

**Scotland** — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

**Northern Ireland** — Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0).

## 6 Condensation risk

### Interstitial Condensation

6.1 Walls incorporating the products will contribute to limiting the risk of interstitial condensation when designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2002 (Section 8 and Annex D).

6.2 The products have a high water vapour resistance in excess of  $1200 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  and will, therefore, provide significant resistance to the passage of water vapour and would be considered a vapour control layer as defined in BS 5250 : 2002 provided all laps and joints are sealed.

6.3 The use of the products does not preclude the normal precautions against formation of condensation, especially in rooms expected to have high humidity.

6.4 When using these types of product, due consideration must be taken of the overall installation to minimise perforations by services, eg light switches and power outlets and the joints at ceiling and skirting level must be well sealed.

6.5 As with any other insulation applied to the inside of a wall, there may be risk of thermal bridging from the floor or ceiling, particularly in concrete slab construction. It has been demonstrated that the use of coving at the wall ceiling point will significantly reduce the problem.

### Surface Condensation



6.6 Walls incorporating the products will contribute to limiting the risk of surface condensation adequately when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed  $0.7 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$  at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the relevant requirements of *Limiting thermal bridging and air leakage : Robust construction details for dwellings and similar buildings* TSO 2002 or BRE Information Paper IP 1/06.



6.7 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed  $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$  at any point. Guidance may be obtained from Section 8 of the BS 5250 : 2002 and BRE Report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation : avoiding risks*.

## 7 Infestation

The use of the products does not in itself promote infestation. The creation of voids may provide habitation for insects or rodents in areas already infested. Care should be taken to ensure that, wherever possible, all voids are sealed as any infestation may be difficult to eradicate. There is no food value in the materials used.

## 8 Behaviour in relation to fire

8.1 The Certificate holder has declared that the products, when tested for reaction to fire to BS EN ISO 11925-2 : 2002, achieved a Class E rating in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007.

8.2 When installed with an internal lining board, eg 12.5 mm thick plasterboard, the insulation will be contained between the wall and internal lining board, until one is destroyed. Therefore, the insulation will not contribute to the development stages of a fire.

8.3 When installed with other additional insulation materials, the fire properties of these materials must be taken into consideration.

## 9 Air leakage

9.1 When tested to BS EN 12114 : 2000 with positive pressure of 50 Pa, the products achieved a leakage rate of  $0.19 \text{ m}^3\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ .

9.2 When used as a vapour control layer and an air barrier, the products' effectiveness is reliant on the careful sealing of the laps, joints, perimeters and penetrations, in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

9.3 The airtightness of the building will also be dependent on the performance of the other building elements.

## 10 De-rating of electrical cables

As with other insulation products, it may be necessary in some cases to de-rate electrical cables buried in insulation. BS 7671 : 2008 suggests that where wiring is completely surrounded by insulation, it may need to be de-rated to as low as half its free air current carrying capacity. Guidance should be sought from a qualified electrician.

## 11 Proximity of flues and appliances

When installing the products in close proximity to certain flue pipes and/or heat-producing appliances, the following provisions to the national Building Regulations are acceptable:

**England and Wales** — Approved Document J, paragraph 2.15

**Scotland** — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clause 3.19.1<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.19.4<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

**Northern Ireland** — Technical Booklet L, paragraph 2.9.

## 12 Maintenance

As the products are confined behind the wall lining and have suitable durability (see section 13), maintenance is not required.

## 13 Durability



The products will have a life equivalent to that of the wall structure in which they are incorporated.

### 14 General

14.1 Installation of TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications and additional insulation products should be in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and current good building practice.

14.2 Care must be taken to ensure the products are not damaged during installation. Should damage occur by tearing, the products should be repaired by covering the holes with tape. The products are attached to wall studs using staples or nails of at least 14 mm length. The products must have overlap joints of at least 50 mm and be taped along the entire length of the joint with TLX tape or good quality brand 50 mm duct tape (silver).

14.3 When the products are cut to fit around openings, care should be taken to minimise gaps. The products can be cut easily using sharp scissors or a knife. Any exposed cut edges of the products should be sealed with a suitable adhesive tape.

### 15 Procedure

#### Timber frame wall

15.1 Installation may be either vertical or horizontal runs. If horizontal, installation should start at the floor and go up to the ceiling.

15.2 The products are unrolled across the inside of the timber studs and fixed using staples or nails of at least 14 mm length.

15.3 The next layer must overlap the first layer by at least 50 mm and be taped along the entire length of the joint with TLX tape or good quality silver tape. If securely taped, the products can also function as a vapour control layer and air barrier.

15.4 The products should be permanently fixed in place using wooden battens of size at least 38 mm by 50 mm, parallel or perpendicular to the wall studs held in place with nails.

15.5 When the top layer has been battened, any excess material may be removed by running a sharp knife along the edge of the batten.

15.6 Plasterboard is fixed to the battens in the conventional manner.

#### Solid masonry wall

15.7 Timber battens at least 38 mm wide by 50 mm deep are screwed to the wall at no greater than 600 mm vertical centres, at wall perimeters and horizontally as required.

15.8 The products are installed as for timber frame walls with plasterboard battens coinciding with the existing battens.

#### Additional insulation

15.9 When used with additional insulation, care should be taken that all air gaps are maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions for their products. Mineral wool can be placed inside the cavity formed when the product is installed across studs. Rigid insulation products can be placed inside the cavity. Suitable fixings such as wooden battens nailed to the sides of the studs can be used to generate an air layer between the rigid insulation and the other components of the wall.

## Technical Investigations

### 16 Tests

Tests were carried out on TLX Silver and TLX Silver FB for Timber Frame and Masonry Wall Applications and the results assessed to determine the emissivity and durability of the outer foil. The thickness and the resistance of the core material of TLX Silver FB were also tested.



## Bibliography

- BS 5250 : 2002 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 5589 : 1989 *Code of practice for preservation of timber*
- BS 7671 : 2008 *Requirements for electrical installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Seventeenth Edition*
- BS 8212 : 1995 *Code of practice for dry lining and partitioning using gypsum plasterboard*
- BS EN 351-1 : 1996 *Durability of wood and wood-based products — Preservative-treated solid wood — Classification of preservative penetration and retention*
- BS EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 *Eurocode 2 : Design of concrete structures — General rules and rules for buildings*
- BS EN 1992-1-2 : 2004 *Eurocode 2 : Design of concrete structures — General rules — Structural fire design*
- BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures — General — Common rules and rules for buildings*
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- BS EN 12114 : 2000 *Thermal performance of buildings — Air permeability of building components and building elements — Laboratory test method*
- BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*
- BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*
- BS EN ISO 11925-2 : 2002 *Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of building products subjected to direct impingement of flame — Single-flame source test*

## 17 Conditions

17.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is granted only to the company, firm or person named on the front page — no other company, firm or person may hold or claim any entitlement to this Certificate
- 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.

17.2 Publications and documents referred to in this Certificate are those that the BBA deems to be relevant at the date of issue or re-issue of this Certificate and include any: Act of Parliament; Statutory Instrument; Directive; Regulation; British, European or International Standard; Code of Practice; manufacturers' instructions; or any other publication or document similar or related to the aforementioned.

17.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and the manufacture and/or fabrication including all related and relevant 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.

17.4 In granting this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible for:

- 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
- individual installations of the product/system, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of or related to the installation
- the actual works in which the product/system is installed, used and maintained, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of such works.

17.5 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance 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 and maintained. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date 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. In granting this Certificate, the BBA does not accept responsibility to any person or body for any loss or damage, including personal injury, arising as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance of this product/system.

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