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BBA APPROVAL INSPECTION TESTING CERTIFICATION
TECHNICAL APPROVALS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Agrément Certificate
13/5082
Product Sheet 2

BAUMIT EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS

BAUMIT MINERAL WOOL EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet(1) relates to the Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System, comprising a mechanically fixed mineral wool insulation slab with supplementary adhesive, and glassfibre reinforcement mesh and render finishes, and suitable for use on new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

(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 contribute to meeting the Building Regulations (see section 6).

Strength and stability — the system can adequately resist wind loads and impact damage (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the system has an A2-s1, d0 reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 (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 should remain effective for at least 30-years (see section 13).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. These 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: 27 January 2014

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Energy and Ventilation

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.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting 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 section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	B4(1)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system can satisfy or contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See sections 4.4 and 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
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO_2 emission rates for new buildings
Comment:		The system will enable, or contribute to enabling, a wall to satisfy the U value requirement. 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 a construction satisfying this Regulation. See sections 12.1, 13.1 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 section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system is regarded as 'low risk' and, therefore, can satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4[1][2], 2.6.5[1] and 2.6.6[2]. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The system can satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.7.1[1][2] and 2.7.2[2]. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system will contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard with reference to clauses 3.10.1[1][2] and 3.10.2[1][2]. See sections 4.4 and 10.1 of this certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The system will satisfy the requirements of 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	Buildings insulation envelope
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfy these Standards, with reference to clauses (or parts of) 6.1.1[1], 6.1.2[1][2], 6.1.3[1][2], 6.1.6[1], 6.1.10[2], 6.2.1[1][2], 6.2.3[1], 6.2.4[2], 6.2.5[2], 6.2.6[1], 6.2.7[1], 6.2.8[2], 6.2.9[1][2], 6.2.10[1], 6.2.11[1], 6.2.12[2] and 6.2.13[1][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 clause 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

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See sections 4.4 and 10.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See sections 11.2 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system can satisfy or contribute to satisfying this requirement. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures.
		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
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 2007

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

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.2) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2014

NHBC accepts the use of the Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System, provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roofs)*, Chapter 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System comprises mineral wool insulation slabs mechanically fixed to the substrate wall, supplemented by adhesive, and glassfibre reinforcement mesh with render finishes.

1.2 The system (see Figure 1) comprises:

Adhesive (supplementary)

- Baumit StarContact and Baumit StarContact Forte — factory-prepared dry powder mortars to BS EN 998-1 : 2010, as an adhesive bonding agent.

Insulation

- Rockwool Dual Density slabs — 1200 mm by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses between 50 mm and 200 mm in increments of 10 mm, with a maximum density of 110 $kg \cdot m^{-3}$, minimum compressive strength of 20 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ and a minimum tensile strength perpendicular to the faces of 10 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$. Slabs are manufactured to comply with BS EN 13162 : 2012.

Mechanical fixings

- mechanical fixings — proprietary external wall insulation fixings of adequate length to suit the substrate and insulation thickness, and supplied by the Certificate holder:
  - — Fischer Termoz 8 U
  - — Fischer Termoz 8 N
  - — Hilti Dämmstoffdübel SD-FV 8
  - — Hilti Dämmstoff-Befestigungselement XI-FV
  - — Hilti SX FV
  - — Ejot Ejotherm STR U
  - — Ejot Ejotherm NT U
  - — Hilti WDVS-Schraudübel D-FV and D-FV T
  - — ETA approved anchors of similar or better characteristics.

Basecoat

- Baumit StarContact Forte — a factory-prepared dry powder mortar to BS EN 998-1 : 2010 as an adhesive bonding mortar and reinforcing basecoat. For use in standard applications, using a thickness of between 6 mm to 8 mm with a reinforcement mesh
- Baumit StarContact — a factory-prepared dry powder mortar to BS EN 998-1 : 2010 as an adhesive bonding agent and reinforcing basecoat. For use in high impact areas using two coats of from 3 mm to 4 mm thick, each with a reinforcement mesh.

Reinforcement

- standard reinforcement mesh — one-metre wide alkali-resisting glassfibre mesh with a nominal weight of 160 g·m^{-2}, and with an aperture size of approximately 4 mm by 4 mm
- Panzer mesh — a heavy duty alkali and slip-resistant glassfibre mesh, with a mass per unit area of approximately 300 g·m^{-2} and a mesh size of approximately 6 mm by 6 mm.

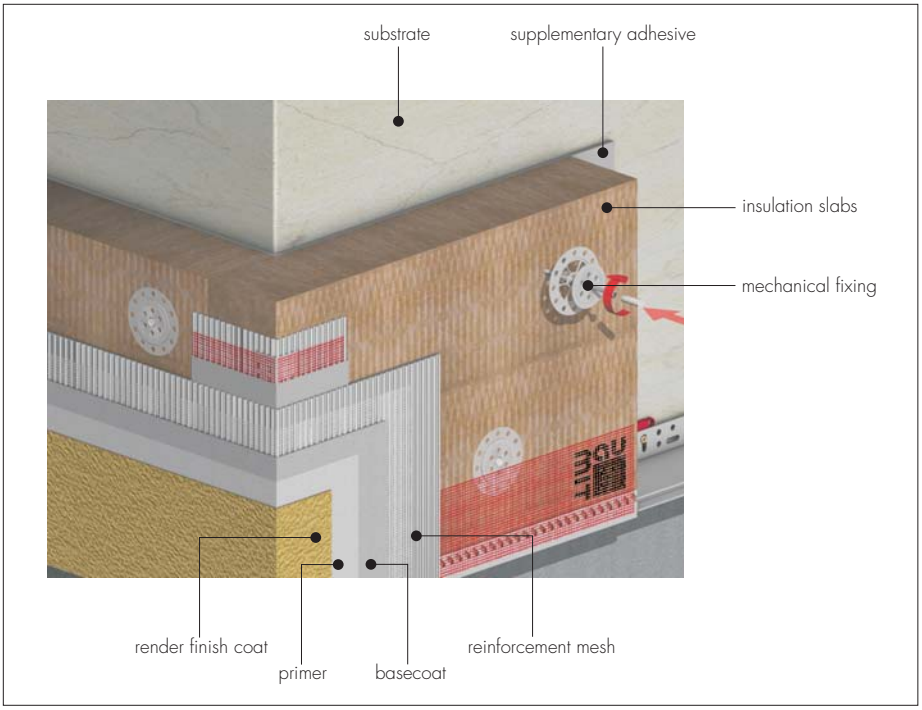
Primer

- Baumit UniPrimer — a ready-to-use acrylic-based liquid primer as absorption compensator and bonding agent.

Finishes

- Baumit NanoporTop — a synthetic paste, render. Ready-to-use mineral decorative top coat render
- Baumit SilikatTop — a synthetic paste, ready-to-use silicate decorative topcoat render
- Baumit SilikonTop — a synthetic paste ready-to-use silicone resin decorative topcoat render
- Baumit Edelputz Spezial — a mineral render of factory-prepared dry powder mortar to BS EN 998-1 : 2010 for a topcoat decorative finish as a plain, scratched or freestyle textured finish depending on aggregate size. Maximum grain sizes of 1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm, 4 mm and 5 mm.

Figure 1 Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System



1.3 Ancillary materials, outside the scope of this Certificate, include:

- profiles — a range of standard PVC, aluminium, stainless steel and galvanized steel profiles for use at wall base, stop ends and movement joints
- profile fixings — a range of fixings available to suit insulation thickness and substrate type, including stainless steel screws, polypropylene plug type with steel expansion pins or plastic expansion sleeves, and integral plastic finned nails with disc heads
- joint seal — compressible waterproofing sealing tape
- XPS insulation.

1.4 Rockwool Dual Density insulation slabs are primarily fixed with mechanical fixings and bonded using supplementary adhesive to the substrate. Basecoat render is trowel-applied to the slab face to an approximate thickness of between 4 mm and 5 mm including a layer of embedded mesh reinforcement. For high impact areas a further layer of basecoat render with embedded mesh is applied to a total thickness of approximately from 8 mm to 10 mm. When dry, the primer is applied for the application of the decorative finish coat.

2 Manufacture

As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of the quality of the system components, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing regime to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming material
- 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.

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The insulation slabs are delivered to site shrink-wrapped in polythene. Each pack carries the product identification and batch numbers.

3.2 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 also include the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

Table 1 Component supply details

Component	Quantity and package
Insulation slabs	Polythene shrink-wrapped package
Baumit StarContact, Baumit StarContact Forte — basecoat	25 kg bag
Standard reinforcement mesh Panzer reinforcement mesh	1 m x 25 m roll
Baumit UniPrimer — primer	25 kg bucket
Baumit Edelputz Spezial — mineral render	25 kg bag
Baumit SilikatTop, Baumit SilikonTop, Baumit NanoporTop synthetic paste renders	25 kg bucket
Mechanical fixings	Boxed by manufacturer

3.3 The insulation slabs 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 insulation slabs to avoid damage. Slabs that become damaged, soiled or wet should be discarded.

3.5 The powder 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.

3.6 Primers and synthetic paste render finishes should be stored in dry conditions, off the ground and be protected from frost at all times. Damaged, wet or contaminated products should not be used and must be discarded.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation System.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 The Baumit Mineral Wall External Wall Insulation System, when installed in accordance with this Certificate, is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of the external masonry 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 the system. Only details specified by the Certificate holder should be used.

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

4.3 The system is applied to the outside of external walls of masonry and dense or no-fines concrete construction and is suitable for use on new or existing domestic or non-domestic buildings. Prior to installation of the system, the wall surfaces should comply with section 14 of this Certificate.

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

- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex — the designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used
- BS 8000-3: 2001.

4.5 Other new buildings, not subject to any of the previous requirements, should also be built in accordance with BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex.

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

4.7 The fixing of rainwater goods, satellite dishes, clothes lines, hanging baskets and similar items is outside the scope of this Certificate.

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

4.9 External plumbing should be removed before installation and alterations made to underground drainage, where appropriate, to accommodate repositioning of the plumbing on the finished face of the system.

5 Practicability of installation

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

Note: The BBA operates a UKAS accredited Approved Installer Scheme for external wall insulation; details of approved installer companies approved 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 : 2007 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, using the insulation manufacturer's declared thermal conductivity (λ_D *value*) of 0.036 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$.

6.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the selected insulation thickness and fixing method, the insulation value of the substrate masonry and its internal finish. Figures for typical design U values, calculated in accordance with section 6.1, are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Insulation thickness required to achieve U value[1][2][3]

U value ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Thickness of insulation[4] (mm)	
	215 mm Brickwork, λ = 0.5 6 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$	200 mm Dense blockwork, λ = 1.75 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$
0.19	210	210
0.25	150	150
0.26	140	150
0.28	130	140
0.30	120	130
0.35	100	110

(1) Wall construction inclusive of 13 mm plaster (λ = 0.57 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), 5 mm render ($\lambda$ = 1.0 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). Brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or dense blockwork with 6.7% mortar (λ = 0.88 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). Insulation λ_D (as per section 6.1 of this Certificate).

(2) Calculation based on a system that included 8 fixings per m^2 with a point thermal transmittance χ_p = 0.004 $W \cdot K^{-1}$. Use of other types of fixings should be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007.

(3) Based on calculations in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007.

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

6.3 The systems can 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 IP 1/06, 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). For new build, see also SAP 2009, Appendix K, and the *iSBEM User Manual*

Scotland — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

Northern Ireland — Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0).

7 Strength and stability

7.1 When installed on suitable walls, the system can adequately transfer to the wall the self-weight and negative (suction) and positive (pressure) wind loads normally experienced in the United Kingdom.

7.2 Positive wind load (pressure) is transferred to the substrate wall directly via bearing and compression of the render and insulation.

7.3 Negative wind pressure (suction) is resisted by the bond between each component. The insulation slabs are retained by the external wall insulation system anchors.

7.4 The wind loads on the wall should be calculated in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex. Special consideration should be given to locations with high wind-load pressure coefficients as additional fixings may be necessary. In accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002 and its UK National Annex, it is recommended that a load factor of 1.5 is used to determine the ultimate wind load to be resisted by the system.

7.5 Assessment of structural performance for individual buildings must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced person to confirm that:

- the substrate wall has adequate strength to resist additional loads that may be applied as a result of installing the system, ignoring any contribution that may occur from the system
- the proposed system and associated fixing layout provides adequate resistance to negative wind loads based on the results of the site investigation and test results
- an appropriate number of site-specific pull-out tests conducted on the substrate of the building to determine the minimum resistance to failure of the fixings. The characteristic pull-out resistance should be determined in accordance with the guidance given in ETAG 014 : 2002, Annex D.

7.6 The number and centres of fixings should be determined by the system designer. Provided the substrate wall is suitable and an appropriate fixing is selected, the mechanical fixings will adequately support and transfer the weight of the render insulation system to the substrate wall.

7.7 Typical characteristic pull-out strengths for the fixings taken from the corresponding European Technical Approval (ETA) are given in Table 3; however, these values are dependent on the substrate and the fixing must be selected to suit the loads and substrate concerned.

Table 3 Fixings — typical characteristic pull-out strengths[1]

Fixing type	ETA No.	Substrate	Typical pull-out strength (N)
Termoz 8U	02/0019	Concrete C12/15/clay bricks	1500
Ejotherm STRU	04/0023	Concrete C12/15/clay bricks	1500
Ejotherm NTU	05/0009	Concrete C12/15/clay bricks	1200/1500

(1) Values are determined in accordance with ETAG 014 : 2002 and are dependent on the substrate.

7.8 The pull-through resistance determined by the BBA from tests on anchors are given in Table 4.

Table 4 Insulation pull-through resistances

Factor (unit)	Mineral Wool Insulation
Insulation thickness (mm)	50
Plate diameter of anchor (mm)	60
Characteristic pull-through resistance[1] (per anchor) (N)	150
Factor of safety	2.5
Design pull-through resistance[2] (N)	60

(1) Characteristic value in accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002, Annex D7.2.

(2) The safety factor of 2.5 is applied and based on the assumption that all insulation slabs are quality control tested to establish tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the slab.

Impact resistance

7.9 Hard body impact tests were carried out in accordance with ETAG 004 : 2000 (amended 2013). The systems are suitable for use in the categories listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Impact resistance

Application description	Finishing coat	Impact resistance Use Category
Standard application[1]	Baumit Edelputz Spezial, Baumit SilikatTop, Baumit SilikonTop, Baumit NanoporTop	Category II
High impact application[2]	Baumit Edelputz Spezial, , Baumit SilikatTop, Baumit SilikonTop, Baumit NanoporTop	Category I

(1) Standard application — construction with single layer of reinforcement mesh.

(2) High impact application — construction with double layer of reinforcement mesh.

7.10 These use categories are defined in ETAG 004 : 2000 (amended 2013) as:

- Use 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
- 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
- Use 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 for the system is A2-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007.

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

8.3 The mineral wool insulation material is classified as 'non-combustible'.

8.4 The system is considered suitable for use on or at any distance from the boundary and there is no restriction on the height for use in buildings.

8.5 Application to second storey walls and above it is recommended that the designer includes at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre, as advised in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013.

9 Proximity of flues

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

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).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 Water resistance

10.1 The system will provide a degree of protection against rain ingress. However, care should be taken to ensure that walls are adequately weathertight prior to application of the insulation system. The insulation system may 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. Only details approved by the Certificate holder should be used.

10.3 The guidance given in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 should be followed in connection with the weathertightness of solid wall constructions. The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship 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 these types of system (see section 16.24).

11 Risk of condensation

11.1 Designers must ensure that an appropriate condensation risk analysis has been carried out for all parts of construction, including openings and penetrations at junctions between the insulation system, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations given in 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.

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 8, Annex D) 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 this Certificate.

11.5 The renders used with the system have an equivalent air layer of thickness (S_d) of ≤ 1.0 m. This corresponds to a water vapour resistance factor (μ) which is dependent on the particular basecoat and finish coat configuration.

11.6 The water vapour resistance factors (μ) for mineral wool is 1, as taken from BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007, Table 4.

12 Maintenance and repair

12.1 Regular checks should be made on the installed system, including:

- 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 are 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 insulation 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 : 2005.

13 Durability

13.1 The system will have a service life of at least 30-years, provided any damage to the surface finish is repaired immediately, and regular maintenance is undertaken as described in section 12.

13.2 Any render containing Portland cement may be subject to lime bloom. The occurrence of this may be reduced by avoiding application in adverse weather conditions. The effect is transient and is less noticeable on lighter colours.

13.3 The finishes may break up the flow of water on the surface and reduce the risk of discoloration by water runs. The finish may become discoloured with time, the rate depending on locality, 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 or, if required, by over coating.

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 Baumit Mineral Wool External Wall Insulation 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 beads
- where required, additional corner mesh and reinforcement
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing
- where required, the positions of fire barriers.

14.2 The survey should include tests conducted on the walls of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved applicators (see section 15) to determine the pull-out resistance of the proposed mechanical fixings. 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 relevant wind speed data for the site and the pull-out resistances (see section 7).

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. Any excessive irregularities, ie greater than 10 mm in 1 metre, must be made good prior to installation to ensure that the insulation slabs are installed with a smooth, in-plane finished surface.

14.4 On existing buildings, purpose-made window sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system (see section 16.10). New buildings should incorporate suitably deep sills.

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

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

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

15 Approved Installers

Application of the system, within the context of this Certificate, is 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 requirements 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 of the system is carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's current installation instructions.

16.2 Weather conditions should be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. The insulation slab adhesive, adhesive basecoat and rendering must not be applied when exposure to frost is likely, in damp/wet conditions or at temperatures below 5°C or above 25°C, or where these temperatures are likely to be exceeded during the curing period. The render must be protected from rapid drying and should not be applied on elevations in direct sunlight or where the substrate is hot.

16.3 All rendering should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2005.

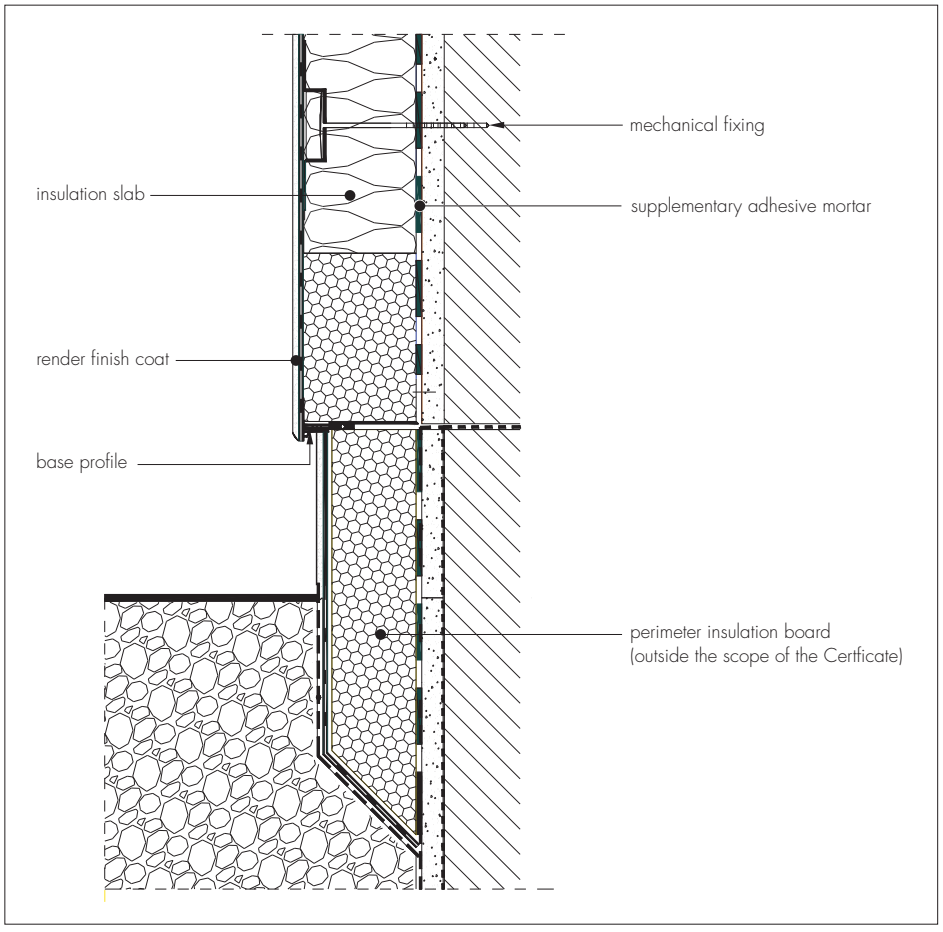
16.4 Baumit bonding mortar — StarContact or StarContact Forte — is mixed with an electric hand mixer or horizontal mixer. The material should be allowed to stand for five minutes before remixing for use.

16.5 Where required, a fungicidal wash is applied to the entire surface of the external wall by brush, roller or spray.

Positioning and securing insulation slabs

16.6 The base profile is secured to the external wall above the dpc using the profile fixings at approximately 300 mm centres (see Figure 2). Base rail connectors are inserted at all rail joints. Extension profiles are fixed to the front lip of the base rail or stop channel where appropriate.

Figure 2 Typical section at base

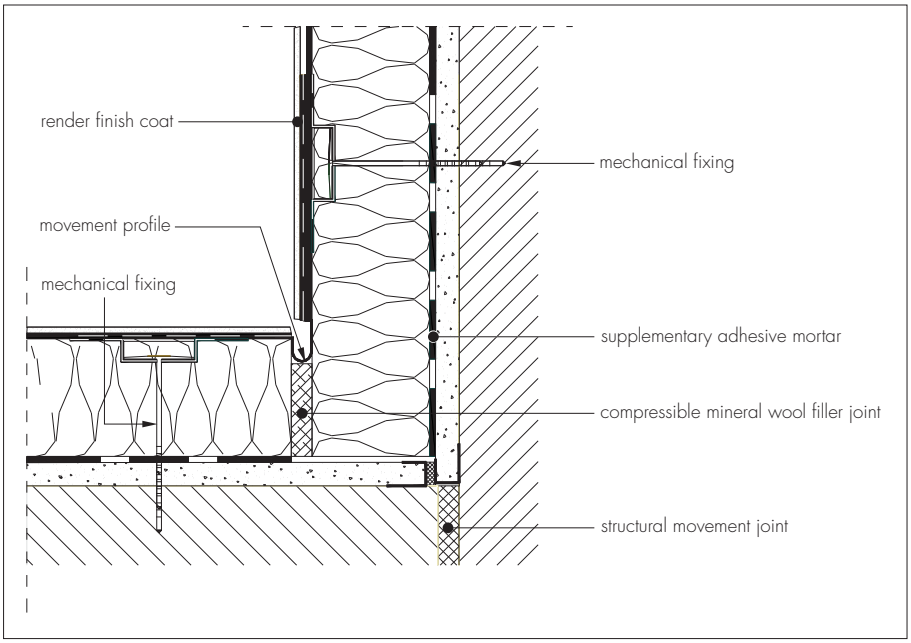


16.7 Baumit bonding mortar (supplementary adhesive) — Baumit StarContact or Baumit StarContact Forte — is prepared by mixing each 25 kg bag with 4.5 litres of clean water. The adhesive is applied to the insulation slabs using stainless steel tools or a mortar pump.

16.8 The first run of insulation slabs is positioned on the base profile. Holes are drilled into the substrate to the required depth through the insulation equidistantly at the corners of each slab and at positions which will allow a minimum of six fixings per square metre at edge zones and eight fixings per square metre in the main area of the wall. Around openings, additional fixings should be used at 300 mm centres. The primary mechanical fixings are inserted and tapped or screwed firmly into place, securing the insulation to the substrate. Subsequent rows of slabs are positioned so that the vertical slab joints are staggered and overlapped at the building corners and the slab joints do not occur within 200 mm of the corners of openings.

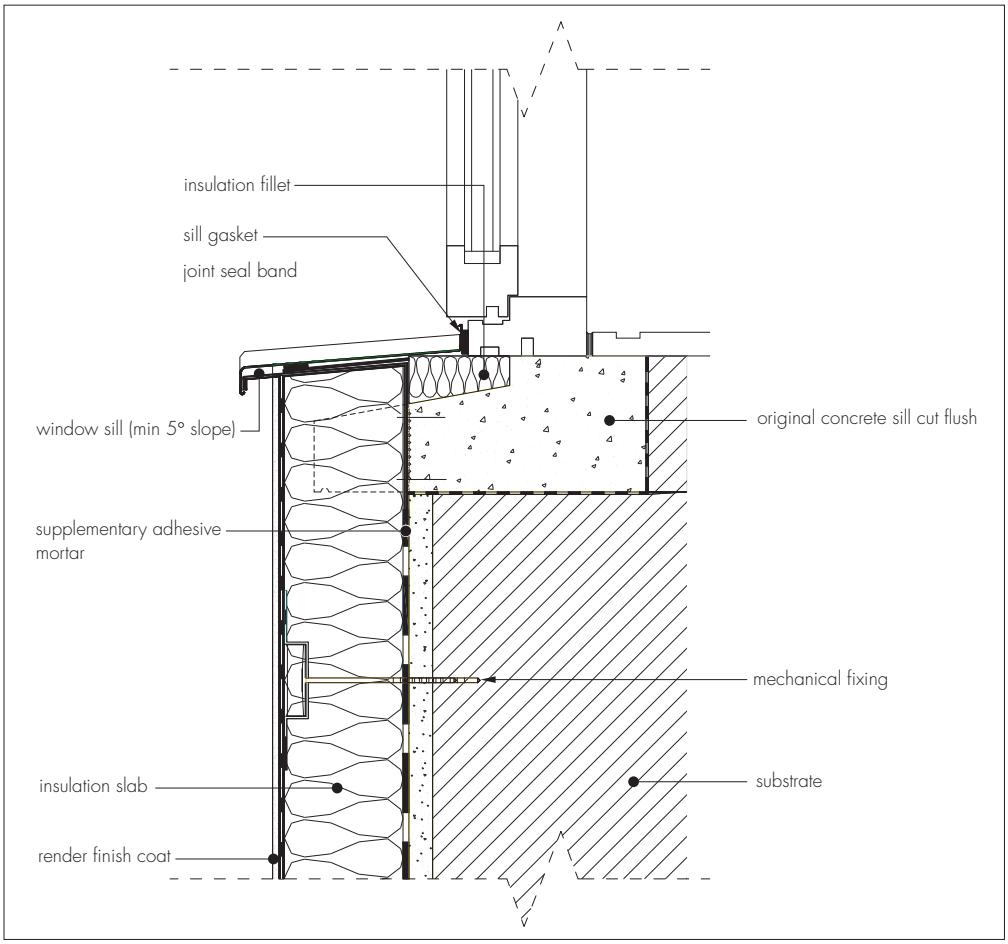
16.9 The insulation slabs must be pressed firmly against the wall and butted tightly together with the vertical joints staggered by at least 200 mm (see Figure 3). Alignment should be checked as work proceeds.

Figure 3 Typical arrangement at external corner



16.10 To fit around details such as doors and windows, the slabs may be cut with a sharp knife or a fine-tooth saw, and positioned so that the slab joints do not occur within 200 mm of the corners of the opening. If required, purpose-made window sills are fitted (see Figure 4). They are designed to prevent water ingress and incorporate drips to shed water clear of the system.

Figure 4 Typical sill detail



16.11 Insulation continues until the whole wall is completely covered including, where appropriate, the building soffits.

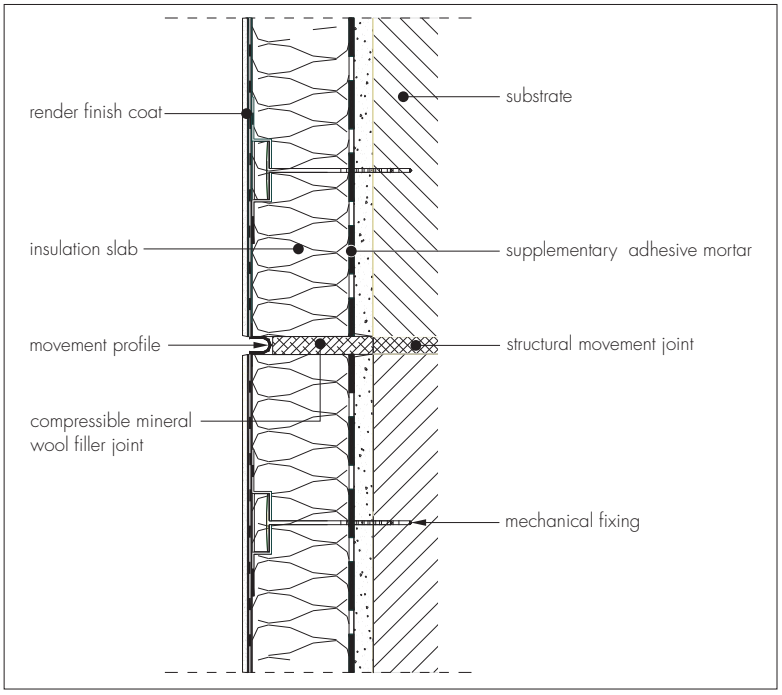
16.12 Prior to the reinforcement coat, expanding foam sealing tape is inserted at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface.

16.13 Corner profiles are fixed to all building corners and to door and window heads and jambs using the basecoat renders.

Movement joints

16.14 Movement joints are fixed vertically in agreed positions, depending upon the individual requirements of each job. Where a movement joint is incorporated into the substrate, an expansion joint must be provided in the insulation system (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Typical movement joint



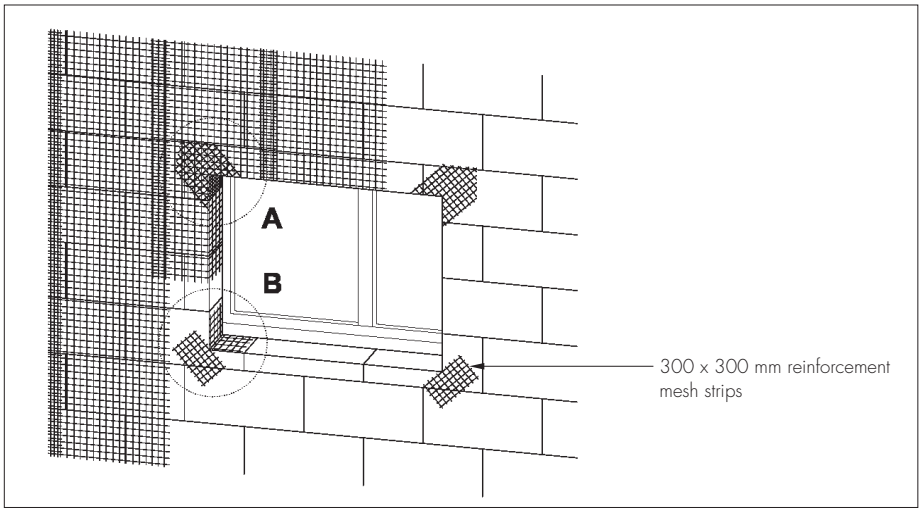
Reinforcement

16.15 Baumit bonding mortar (basecoat render) is applied over the insulation slabs, using a stainless steel trowel and floated to an approximate minimum thickness of 3 mm. The reinforcement mesh is immediately embedded and a further minimum thickness of 3 mm of basecoat is applied whilst the surface is still wet and smoothed off using a stainless steel float. In high impact areas a second layer of reinforcement mesh is applied and embedded in the basecoat. After application and smoothing the overall thickness should be minimum of 6 mm.

16.16 Overlaps at all mesh joints should not be less than 100 mm.

16.17 Additional pieces of reinforcement mesh 300 mm by 300 mm are used diagonally at the corners of openings as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Additional reinforcement at openings



16.18 The mesh should be free of wrinkles and fully embedded in the basecoat.

16.19 Prior to the render coat, a bead of joint sealant is gun-applied at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface.

16.20 Stop beads are positioned vertically, eg at party wall positions where an adjoining house does not require treatment.

Render finish

16.21 The basecoat should be left to dry thoroughly before application of the finish coat. Depending on conditions, the drying time should be at least 48 hours before applying the finish coats.

16.22 The finish coats are applied to the thicknesses specified by the Certificate holder and notional thin-coat thicknesses are indicated by the grain size for each specific finish, using a stainless steel trowel and float and finished with a plastic float to create the required finish texture (see Table 6).

Table 6 Thickness of finish coats

Finish coat	Thickness range or minimum thickness (mm)[1]
Baumit Edelputz Spezial finish	1 to 7
Baumit SilikatTop finish	1.5 to 3
Baumit SilikonTop finish	1.5 to 3
Baumit NanoporTop	1.5 to 3

(1) Thickness gauged by grain size.

16.23 Continuous surfaces should be completed without a break and care should be taken in the detailing of the systems around and projections to prevent water ingress.

16.24 Care should be taken in the detailing of the system around openings and projections (see Figure 7). At the tops of walls, the systems should be protected by an adequate overhang (see Figure 8) or by an adequately sealed purpose made flashing.

Figure 7 Typical detail at window reveal and window head

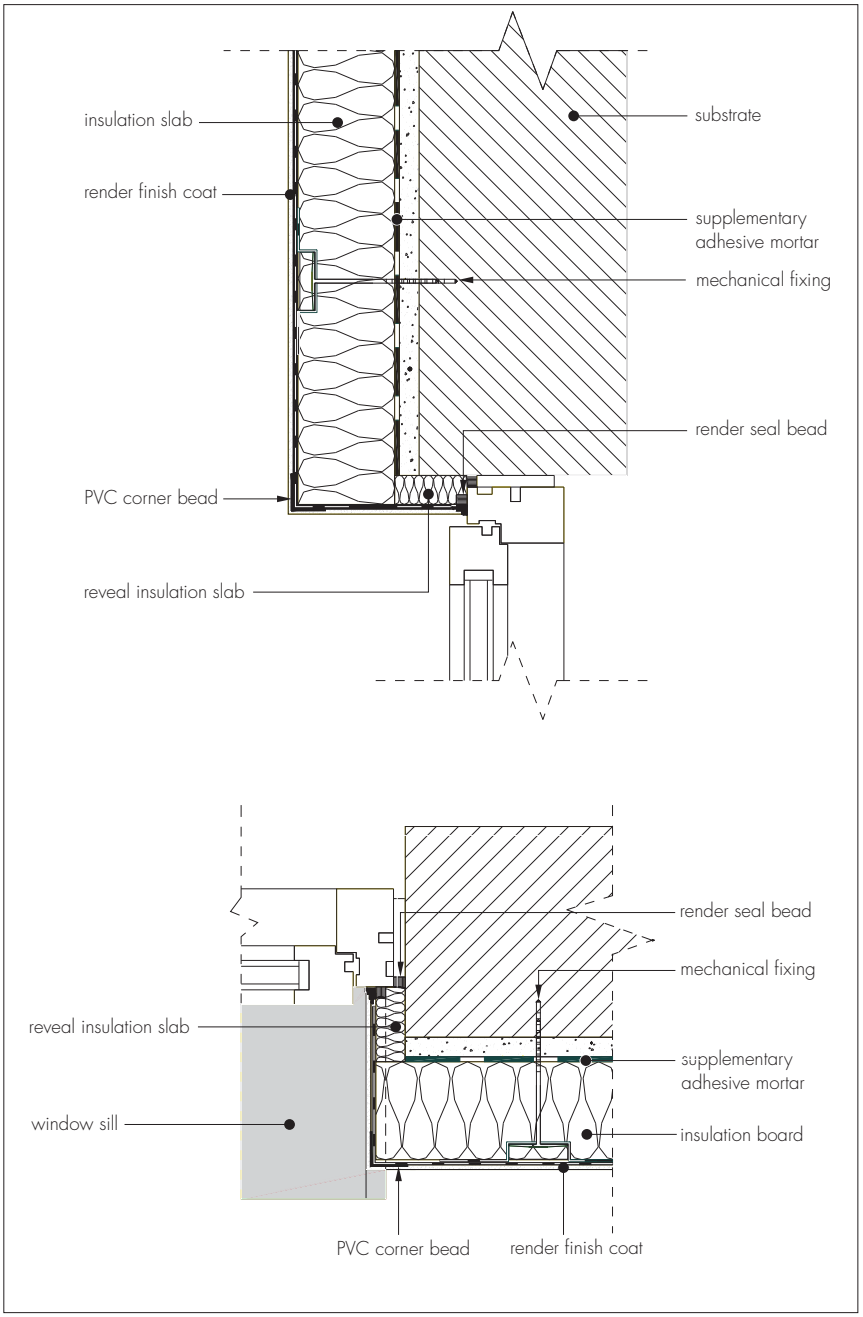
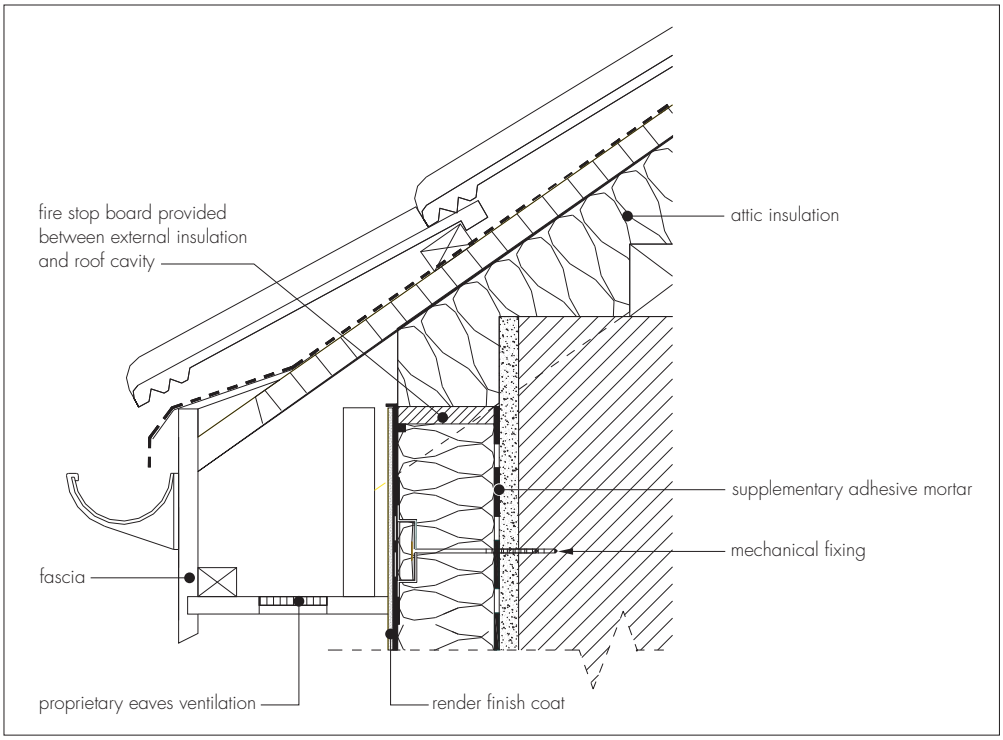


Figure 8 Typical eaves detail



16.25 On completion of the installation, external fittings, eg rainwater goods, are securely fixed to timber grounds or extended fixings that have been built into the system during installation.

Technical Investigations

17 Investigations

17.1 The system was examined and assessed to determine:

- fire performance
- water absorption
- hygrothermal behaviour
- freeze/thaw behaviour
- impact resistance
- water vapour permeability
- bond strength
- wind load resistance.

17.2 An examination was made of data relating to:

- surface spread of flame classification
- thermal conductivity.

17.3 The manufacturing process, the methods adopted for quality control of manufactured and bought-in components, and details of the quality and composition of the materials used, were examined.

Bibliography

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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.

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