

Kingspan Insulation Limited

Pembridge
Leominster
Herefordshire HR6 9LA

Tel: 01544 388 601

e-mail: info@kingspaninsulation.co.uk

website: www.kingspaninsulation.co.uk



Agrément Certificate

16/5299

Product Sheet 5 Issue 2

KINGSPAN KOOLTHERM RANGE FOR FLOORS, WALLS AND PITCHED ROOFS

KOOLTHERM K112 FRAMING BOARD

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Kooltherm K112 Framing Board, a foil-faced rigid phenolic (PF) foam board, for use as insulation in new and existing conventional timber- or steel-frame walls with a masonry outer leaf, in domestic and non-domestic buildings, with height restrictions. The product may be installed between studding and/or as insulated sheathing.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

The assessment includes

Product factors:

- compliance with Building Regulations
- compliance with additional regulatory or non-regulatory information where applicable
- evaluation against technical specifications
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- uses and design considerations

Process factors:

- compliance with Scheme requirements
- installation, delivery, handling and storage
- production and quality controls
- maintenance and repair

Ongoing contractual Scheme elements†:

- regular assessment of production
- formal 3-yearly review



KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

- Section 1. Mechanical resistance and stability
- Section 2. Safety in case of fire
- Section 3. Hygiene, health and the environment
- Section 4. Safety and accessibility in use
- Section 5. Protection against noise
- Section 6. Energy economy and heat retention
- Section 7. Sustainable use of natural resources
- Section 8. Durability

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. This product 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 Second issue: 5 November 2024

Originally certified on 16 February 2017

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

This BBA Agrément Certificate is issued under the BBA's Inspection Body accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020. Sections marked with † are not issued under accreditation.

The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No. 4345), Certification Body (No. 0113) and Testing Laboratory (No. 0357).

Readers MUST check that this is the latest issue of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.

The Certificate should be read in full as it may be misleading to read clauses in isolation.

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

British Board of Agrément

1st Floor, Building 3, Hatters Lane
Croxley Park, Watford
Hert SWD18 8YG

©2024

tel: 01923 665300
clientservices@bbacerts.co.uk
www.bbacerts.co.uk

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND COMPLIANCE

This section provides a summary of the assessment conclusions; readers should refer to the later sections of this Certificate for information about the assessments carried out.

Compliance with Regulations

Having assessed the key factors, the opinion of the BBA is that Kooltherm K112 Framing Board, 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 Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	B3(4)	Internal fire spread (structure)
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	B4(1)	External fire spread
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Requirement. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement; however, compensating fabric/service measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and Workmanship
Comment:		This product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	25B	Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rates for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy efficiency rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26C	Target primary energy rates for new buildings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26C	Minimum energy efficiency rating (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations; however, compensating fabric/service measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	8(3)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards - construction
Standard:	2.4	Cavities
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.4.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.4.4 ⁽¹⁾ and 2.4.6 ⁽²⁾ . See section 2 of this Certificate.

Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Standard in some cases, with reference to clauses 2.6.5 ⁽¹⁾ and 2.6.6 ⁽²⁾ . See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can 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 section 3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)(c)	Energy demand
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , and 6.1.2 ⁽²⁾ ; however, compensating fabric/service measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard with reference to clauses 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.12 ⁽¹⁾ ; however, compensating fabric/service measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting at least a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the product can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 ⁽¹⁾ , 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 7.1.9 ⁽²⁾ and 7.1.10 ⁽²⁾ . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards - conversion
Comment:		All comments given for the product 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(1)(a)(i)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:	(iii)(b)(i)(ii)	The product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	23(2)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	35(4)	Internal fire spread - structure
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Regulation in some cases. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Regulation:	43(1)(2)	Renovation of thermal elements
Regulation:	43B	Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations; however, compensating fabric/service measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2024

In the opinion of the BBA, Kooltherm K112 Framing Board, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapters 6.1 *External Masonry walls*, 6.2 *External timber framed walls* and 6.10 *Light steel framed walls and floors*.

Fulfilment of Requirements

The BBA has judged Kooltherm K112 Framing Board to be satisfactory for use as described in this Certificate. The product has been assessed as insulation for use between studding and/or as insulated sheathing over walls of conventional timber- or steel-frame buildings with a masonry outer skin.

ASSESSMENT

Product description and intended use

The Certificate holder provided the following description for the product under assessment. Kooltherm K112 Framing Board comprises a PF foam board faced on both sides with perforated aluminium foil tri-laminate facings.

The product has the nominal characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics

Characteristic (unit)	Value
Length (mm) ⁽¹⁾	2400
Width (mm) ⁽¹⁾	1200
Thickness (mm)	25 to 150
Edge profile	Square

(1) Other board sizes and thicknesses within the above range may be available on request.

Ancillary Items

The Certificate holder recommends the following ancillary items for use with the product, but these materials have not been assessed by the BBA and are outside the scope of this Certificate.

- Timber- or steel-frame wall ties with insulation retaining fixings to BS EN 845-1 : 2013
- gypsum plasterboard lining
- air and vapour control layer (AVCL) behind the internal plasterboard lining
- breather membrane (if required).

Applications

The product is intended for use as insulation in the following applications, on new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings:

- between the inner leaf studs of conventional timber-frame cavity walls with a clear cavity and a masonry outer skin
- between the inner leaf studs of conventional steel-frame cavity walls with a clear cavity and a masonry outer skin
- as insulated sheathing over walls of conventional timber-frame or steel-frame buildings with a clear cavity and a masonry outer skin.

Product assessment – key factors

The product was assessed for the following key factors, and the outcome of the assessments is shown below. Conclusions relating to the Building Regulations apply to the whole of the UK unless otherwise stated.

1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not applicable.

2 Safety in case of fire

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

2.1 Reaction to fire

2.1.1 The Certificate holder has declared a reaction to fire classification as given in Table 2.

Table 2 Reaction to fire classification

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Kooltherm K112 Framing Board	BS EN 13166 : 2012	Declared value	Class F

2.1.2 On the basis of data assessed, the product will be restricted in use by the documents supporting the national Building Regulations in some cases.

2.1.3 In England, the product must not be used on residential buildings with a storey 11 m or more in height or on other buildings with a storey 18 m or more in height.

2.1.4 In Wales and Northern Ireland, the product must not be used on buildings with a storey 18 m or more in height.

2.1.5 In Scotland, the product must not be used on buildings that have a storey 11 m or more in height, or within 1 m of a relevant boundary.

2.1.6 The product must be contained by a fire resistant lining board manufactured in accordance with BS EN 520 : 2004, with joints fully sealed and supported by timber studs or battens.

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

2.2 Fire resistance

Where the product is incorporated in a wall construction where fire resistance is required by the documents supporting the national Building Regulations, the fire resistance must be confirmed by a suitably experienced and competent individual.

3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

3.1 Water vapour permeability

3.1.1 The resistance to water vapour diffusion was assessed and the results are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Water vapour resistivity / resistance

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Insulation core	BS EN 12086 : 2013	Value achieved	18.5 MN·s·g ⁻¹ m ⁻¹
Foil facer			0.77 MN·s·g ⁻¹

4 Safety and accessibility in use

Not applicable.

5 Protection against noise

Not applicable.

6 Energy economy and heat retention

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

6.1 Thermal conductivity

The product was tested for thermal conductivity and the result is given in Table 4.

Table 4 Thermal conductivity

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Kooltherm K112 Framing board	BS EN 13166 : 2012	Declared value (λ_D)	0.019 W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹

6.2 Thermal performance

The foil facer was tested for emissivity and the result is given in Table 5.

Table 5 Aged emissivity of the foil facing

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Foil printed facing	BS EN 15976 : 2011	Declared value	0.05

6.3 Conservation of fuel and power

6.3.1 The U value of a completed wall construction will depend on the insulation thickness, number and type of fixings, the insulating value of the substrate, and its internal finish. Example U values are given in Tables 6 to 9.

Table 6 Example U values — Insulation just between timber studs⁽¹⁾

U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Kooltherm K112 thickness (mm)
0.13	— ⁽³⁾
0.15	— ⁽³⁾
0.17	145 ⁽²⁾
0.18	135 ⁽²⁾
0.21	110
0.26	80
0.28	70
0.30	65

(1) Construction, external to internal: 102.5 mm brick ($\lambda = 0.77$ W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹); 50 mm clear cavity; breather membrane; 9 mm OSB (oriented strand board) sheathing board ($\lambda = 0.13$ W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹); Kooltherm K112 insulation within a 140 mm timber-frame (15% fraction), and a residual low e airspace; AVCL; 15 mm plasterboard ($\lambda = 0.25$ W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹).

(2) 200 mm deep timber frame.

(3) See section 6.3.3.

Table 7 Example U values — Insulation just between steel studs⁽¹⁾

U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Kooltherm K112 thickness (mm)
0.13	— ⁽²⁾
0.15	— ⁽²⁾
0.17	— ⁽²⁾
0.18	— ⁽²⁾
0.21	— ⁽²⁾
0.26	— ⁽²⁾
0.28	— ⁽²⁾
0.30	85

(1) Construction, external to internal: 102.5 mm brick ($\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$); 50 mm clear cavity; breather membrane; 9 mm OSB (oriented strand board) sheathing board ($\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$); Kooltherm K112 insulation within a 90 mm light steel-frame (0.2% fraction); residual low e airspace; AVCL; 15 mm plasterboard ($\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$).

(2) See section 6.3.3.

Table 8 Example U values — timber-frame sheathing⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Kooltherm K112 thickness (clear 140 mm deep timber-frame) (mm) ⁽³⁾	Kooltherm K112 thickness (fully filled 140 mm deep timber-frame) (mm) ⁽⁴⁾
0.13	120	35
0.15	100	25
0.17	85	25
0.18	80	25
0.21	65	— ⁽⁵⁾
0.26	50	— ⁽⁵⁾
0.28	45	— ⁽⁵⁾
0.30	40	— ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Construction, external to internal: 102.5 mm brick ($\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$); 50 mm low e cavity; Kooltherm K112; breather membrane; 9 mm OSB (oriented strand board) sheathing board ($\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$); 140 mm timber-frame; AVCL; 15 mm plasterboard ($\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$).

(2) Calculations based upon 4.4 stainless steel ($\lambda = 17 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) cavity wall ties per m² (6.6 mm² cross-sectional area).

(3) Kooltherm K112 insulation installed against the sheathing board with no insulation in the timber-frame.

(4) Kooltherm K112 Insulation installed against the sheathing board with 140 mm of Kooltherm K112 insulation in the timber-frame with a 15% timber-frame fraction ($\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$).

(5) Achieves the target U value without Kooltherm K112 as insulated sheathing.

Table 9 Example U values — steel-frame sheathing⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Kooltherm K112 thickness (clear 90 mm steel-frame) (mm) ⁽³⁾	Kooltherm K112 thickness (fully filled 90 mm steel-frame) (mm) ⁽⁴⁾
0.13	120	70
0.15	100	50
0.17	85	40
0.18	80	30
0.21	65	25
0.26	50	25
0.28	45	25
0.30	40	— ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Construction, external to internal: 102.5 mm brick ($\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$); 50 mm low e cavity, Kooltherm K112; breather membrane; 9 mm OSB sheathing board ($\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$); 90 mm light steel-frame (0.2% fraction); AVCL; 15 mm plasterboard ($\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$).

(2) Calculations based upon 4.4 stainless steel ($\lambda = 17 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$) cavity wall ties per m² (6.6 mm² cross-sectional area).

(3) Kooltherm K112 insulation installed against the sheathing board with no insulation in the steel-frame.

(4) Kooltherm K112 insulation installed against the sheathing board with 90 mm of Kooltherm K112 insulation in the steel-frame with a 0.2% steel-frame fraction.

(5) Achieves the target U value without Kooltherm K112 as insulated sheathing.

6.3.2 The product can contribute towards a construction satisfying the national Building Regulations in respect of energy economy and heat retention.

6.3.3 For improved energy or carbon savings, designers must consider appropriate compensating fabric/service measures.

7 Sustainable use of natural resources

Not applicable.

8 Durability

8.1 The potential mechanisms for degradation and the known performance characteristics of the materials in the product were assessed.

8.2 The product was tested for dimensional stability and result is given in Table 10.

Table 10 Dimensional stability

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Kooltherm K112 framing board	BS EN 1604 : 2013 (70°C and 90% RH for 48 hours)	Length, width and thickness ≤ 1.5 % change	Pass

8.3 Service life

Under normal service conditions, the product will have a life equivalent to the structure in which it is incorporated, provided it is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

Information provided by the Certificate holder was assessed for the following factors:

9 Design, installation, workmanship and maintenance

9.1 Design

9.1.1 The design process was assessed, and the following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate.

9.1.2 External framed cavity walls must be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS 5250 : 2021
- BS 8000-3 : 2020
- BS EN 351-1 : 2023
- BS EN 845-1 : 2013
- BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2024 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2024 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-3 : 2023 and its UK National Annex.

9.1.3 As with other forms of cavity wall insulation, where buildings need to comply with the *NHBC Standards 2024*, specifiers must observe the requirements of that document.

9.1.4 Timber- or steel-frame wall ties with insulation-retaining fixings and, if required, any additional ties to BS EN 845-1 : 2013 must be used for structural stability in accordance with BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005, BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and BS EN 1996-3 : 2023, and their UK National Annexes.

9.1.5 This application requires an air and vapour control layer (AVCL) behind the internal fire-resistant lining, which must be a minimum thickness of 0.125 mm (500 gauge) polyethylene, or a vapour check plasterboard.

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

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

9.1.7 It is essential that external masonry cavity walls are designed and constructed to incorporate the precautions in this Certificate to prevent moisture penetration.

9.1.8 Window and door opening reveals must be constructed incorporating a cavity barrier/closer/DPC, as required.

9.1.9 Services which penetrate the dry lining (eg light switches, power outlets) must be kept to a minimum to limit damage to the AVCL. In addition, to preserve the fire resistance of the wall, any penetrations must be enclosed in a suitably tested proprietary fire-rated system.

9.1.10 As with other insulation products, it may be necessary in some cases to de-rate electrical cables buried in insulation. BS 7671 : 2018 recommends 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 must be sought from a qualified electrician.

9.1.11 The detailed provisions given in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations for when the product is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes and/or heat-producing appliances must be followed.

9.1.12 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of a wall must be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2019.

9.1.13 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.

Interstitial condensation

9.1.14 Walls will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2021.

9.1.15 If the product is to be used in the external wall of rooms expected to have high humidity, care must be taken to provide adequate permanent ventilation to avoid possible problems from the formation of interstitial condensation.

Surface condensation

9.1.16 In England and Wales, walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation 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 guidance referred to in section 9.1.13 of this Certificate.

9.1.17 For buildings in Scotland, wall constructions will be acceptable when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in BS 5250 : 2021. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 9.1.13 of this Certificate.

Buildings up to 18 m high (see also section 2 of this Certificate)

9.1.18 The residual cavity width to be maintained during construction is 50 mm. This may reduce to 25 mm in isolated areas due to individual construction features [a minimum of 50 mm residual cavity width is required by the NHBC⁽¹⁾]. This may be achieved by designing a cavity width which considers the dimensional tolerances of the components which make up the wall (by reference to the British Standards relating to the bricks, blocks and boards, or by using the data from the respective manufacturers). Allowances may need to be made for the quality of building operatives and the degree of site supervision or control available. The limitations in respect of exposure of the proposed building as set out in Table 11 must also be observed.

(1) The NHBC requirement for a residual cavity width is increased to 75 mm in areas of very severe exposure where the outer leaf is fair-faced masonry.

Table 11 Maximum allowable exposure index $E^{(1)}$

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

(1) To BS 5618 : 1985.

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

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

9.2 Installation

9.2.1 Installation instructions provided by the Certificate holder were assessed and judged to be appropriate and adequate.

9.2.2 Installation must be carried out in accordance with this Certificate, the Certificate holder's instructions and the relevant clauses of BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 and BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2024. A summary of instructions and guidance is provided in Annex A of this Certificate.

Insulated sheathing

9.2.3 The timber- or steel-frame must be constructed ahead of the outer leaf, as the boards are fastened to the cavity face of the frame. It is essential that the spacing of wall ties/clips allows one long edge of each board to be secured at a minimum of two points.

9.2.4 Vertical joints in the boards must be staggered and all joints tightly butted. Where protrusions occur in the cavity, the boards must be carefully cut to fit.

9.2.5 If installation of the boards is terminated below the highest level of the wall, the top edge of the insulation must be protected by a cavity tray and alternate perpendicular joints of the masonry outer leaf raked out to provide adequate drainage of water from the tray.

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

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

9.3 Workmanship

Practicability of installation was assessed by the BBA, on the basis of the Certificate holder's information. To achieve the performance described in this Certificate, installation of the product must be carried out by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product.

9.4 Maintenance and repair

As the product is confined within the wall cavity and has suitable durability, maintenance is not required.

10 **Manufacture**

10.1 The production processes for the product have been assessed, and provide assurance that the quality controls are satisfactory according to the following factors:

10.1.1 The manufacturer has provided documented information on the materials, processes, testing and control factors.

10.1.2 The quality control operated over batches of incoming materials has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.3 The quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken have been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.4 The process for management of non-conformities has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.5 An audit of each production location was undertaken, and it was confirmed that the production process was in accordance with the documented process, and that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated.

† 10.2 The BBA has undertaken to review 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.

11 Delivery and site handling

11.1 The Certificate holder stated that the product is delivered to site in packaging bearing product description and characteristics, the Certificate holder's name, and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

11.2 Delivery and site handling must be performed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate, including:

11.2.1 The product must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight and must be stored either under cover or protected with light-coloured, opaque polythene sheets. Where possible, packs should be stored inside. If stored outside, the product must be raised above ground level out of contact with ground moisture and must be protected from rain.

11.2.2 The product must not be exposed to naked flame or other ignition sources. Care must be taken to avoid contact with solvents and with materials containing volatile organic compounds. If damaged, the product must be discarded.

ANNEX A – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION †

Supporting information in this Annex is relevant to the product but has not formed part of the material assessed for the 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.

UKCA marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of UKCA marking the product in accordance with Designated Standard EN 13166 : 2012.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the product, in accordance with harmonised European Standard EN 13166 : 2012.

Management Systems Certification for production

The management system of Kingspan Insulation Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by CIBSE Certification Limited (Certificate 0001QMS-0).

Additional information on installation

A.1 Care must be taken to prevent damage, particularly at edges and when handling the product in windy conditions.

A.2 Cutting may be carried out either by using a fine-toothed saw, or by scoring with a sharp knife, snapping the product over a straight edge and then cutting the facing on the other side.

A.3 Accurate trimming is essential to achieve close-butting joints and continuity of insulation. Gaps must be filled with an expanding urethane sealant.

Between studs

A.4 Boards must be fitted so that their edges are flush with the outer faces of the studs and bottom and top plates and restrained by nailed battens. Alternative restraints may be affected by metal fixing clips.

Timber-frame sheathing (over stud installation)

A.5 The boards must be fixed to the external surface of the timber-frame structure (outside any OSB or plywood sheathing) and restrained using temporary fixings in the form of large-headed galvanized clout nails, prior to being tied into the brickwork with an appropriate timber-frame wall tie. The boards must be tightly butted, and any requirements of the timber-frame manufacturer met.

A.6 The outer leaf of brickwork must be constructed in the conventional manner using appropriate wall ties to restrain the two wall skins together. The ties must be inserted whilst constructing the outer leaf ensuring a slight offset is achieved, sloping the tie downwards towards the outer leaf.

Steel-frame

A.7 Boards are fixed as for timber-frame constructions; they must be restrained to the outside of the steel-frame construction ensuring vertical board joints coincide with a vertical member. Fixings must be in accordance with the steel-frame manufacturer's recommendations.

A.8 Advice should be sought from the steel-frame manufacturer for suitable wall tie specifications, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

Bibliography

- BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks*
- BRE Report BR 443 : 2019 *Conventions for U-value calculations*
- BS 5250 : 2021 *Management of moisture in buildings - Code of practice*
- BS 5618 : 1985 *Code of practice for Thermal insulation of cavity walls (with masonry or concrete inner and outer leaves) by filling with urea-formaldehyde (UF) foam systems*
- BS 7671 : 2018 *Requirements for Electrical Installations — IET Wiring Regulations*
- BS 8000-3 : 2020 *Workmanship on construction sites. Part 3: Masonry - Code of practice*
- BS EN 351-1 : 2023 *Durability of wood and wood-based products — Preservative-treated solid wood. Part 1: Classification of preservative penetration and retention*
- BS EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards – Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 845-1 : 2013 *Specification for ancillary components for masonry. Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets*
- BS EN 1604 : 2013 *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions*
- BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2024 *Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures. Part 1-2: Structural fire design*
NA to BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures. Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design*
- BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2024 *Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures. Part 1-3: Cold-formed members and sheeting*
NA to BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures. Part 1-3: General rules – Supplementary rules for cold-formed members and sheeting*
- BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures. Part 1-1 : General - Common rules and rules for buildings*
NA to BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures. Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings*
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures. Part 1-1: General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures. Part 1-1: General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures. Part 1-2: General rules — Structural fire design*
NA to BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures. Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design*
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures. Part 2: Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
NA to BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures. Part 2: Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- BS EN 1996-3 : 2023 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures. Part 3: Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*
NA to BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures. Part 3: Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 12086 : 2013 *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of water vapour transmission properties*
- BS EN 13166 : 2012 *Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products - Specification*

BS EN 13914-1 : 2016 *Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering. Part 1: External rendering*

BS EN 15976 : 2011 *Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Determination of emissivity*

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 *Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation methods*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

Conditions of Certificate

Conditions

1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product 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.

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.

3 This Certificate will be displayed on the BBA website, and the Certificate Holder is entitled to use the Certificate and Certificate logo, provided that the product 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.

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

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

6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product 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.

British Board of Agrément

1st Floor, Building 3, Hatters Lane
Croxley Park, Watford
Herts WD18 8YG

©2024

tel: 01923 665300
clientservices@bbacerts.co.uk
www.bbacerts.co.uk