SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 14683:2008

01-junij-2008

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 14683:2000

Toplotni mostovi v stavbah - Linearna toplotna prehodnost - Poenostavljena metoda in privzete vrednosti (ISO 14683:2007)

Thermal bridges in building construction - Linear thermal transmittance - Simplified methods and default values (ISO 14683:2007)

Wärmebrücken im Hochbau - Längenbezogener Wärmedurchgangskoeffizient - Vereinfachte Verfahren und Anhaltswerte (ISO 14683:2007)

Ponts thermiques dans les bâtiments - Coefficient de transmission thermique linéique - Méthodes simplifiées et valeurs par défaut (ISO 14683:2007)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 14683:2007**

ICS:

91.120.10	Toplotna izolacija stavb	Thermal insulation

SIST EN ISO 14683:2008 **en,fr**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 14683

December 2007

ICS 91.120.10

Supersedes EN ISO 14683:1999

English Version

Thermal bridges in building construction - Linear thermal transmittance - Simplified methods and default values (ISO 14683:2007)

Ponts thermiques dans les bâtiments - Coefficient linéique de transmission thermique - Méthodes simplifiées et valeurs par défaut (ISO 14683:2007)

Wärmebrücken im Hochbau - Längenbezogener Wärmedurchgangskoeffizient - Vereinfachte Verfahren und Anhaltswerte (ISO 14683:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 November 2007.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14683:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 "Thermal performance of buildings and building components", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14683:1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14683:2007 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14683:2007 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14683

Second edition
2007-12-01

Thermal bridges in building construction — Linear thermal transmittance — Simplified methods and default values

Ponts thermiques dans les bâtiments — Coefficient linéique de transmission thermique — Méthodes simplifiées et valeurs par défaut

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 14683 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Calculation methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14683:1999), which has been technically revised.

The following principal changes have been made to the first edition:

— the Scope has been amended to remove the restriction on window and door frames and curtain walling, and specifies that the default values of linear thermal transmittance are provided for information;

— 5.2 is a new subclause replacing some elements previously contained in 4.2;

— 5.5 is a summary into a short text of the former 5.4, the remainder of which has been transferred into informative Annex A;

— Annex A contains values of linear thermal transmittance which have all been reviewed, many of them amended upwards as a result of changing the basis in Table A.1 (intermediate floor slabs thickness of 200 mm instead of 150 mm; frames in openings of thickness 60 mm instead of 100 mm).

Introduction

This International Standard provides the means (in part) to assess the contribution that building products and services make to energy conservation and to the overall energy performance of buildings.

Thermal bridges in building constructions give rise to changes in heat flow rates and surface temperatures compared with those of the unbridged structure. These heat flow rates and temperatures can be precisely determined by numerical calculation in accordance with ISO 10211. However, for linear thermal bridges, it is often convenient to use simplified methods or tabulated values to obtain an estimate of their linear thermal transmittance.

The effect of repeating thermal bridges which are part of an otherwise uniform building element, such as wall ties penetrating a thermal insulation layer or mortar joints in lightweight blockwork, needs to be included in the calculation of the thermal transmittance of the building element concerned, in accordance with ISO 6946.

Although not covered by this International Standard, it is worth noting that thermal bridges can also give rise to low internal surface temperatures, with an associated risk of surface condensation or mould growth.