

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 13162:2009

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Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za stavbe - Proizvodi iz mineralne volne (MW) - Specifikacija

Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made mineral wool (MW) products - Specification

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Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Mineralwolle (MW) - Spezifikation

SIST EN 13162:2009

Produits isolants the miques pour le bâtiment de Produits manufacturés en laine minérale (MW) - Spécification

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13162:2008

ICS:

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Thermal and sound insulating

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Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made mineral wool (MW) products - Specification

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en laine minérale (MW) - Spécification

Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Mineralwolle (MW) - Spezifikation

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 October 2008.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 13162:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 "Thermal insulating materials and products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2009.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directive(s).

For relationship with EC Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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 13162:2001.

This document is one of a series of standards for insulation products used in buildings but this standard may be used in other areas where appropriate STANDARD PREVIEW

In pursuance of Resolution BT 20/1993 revised GENTC 88 have proposed defining the standards listed below as a package of documents.

The package of standards comprises the following group of interrelated standards for the specifications of factory made thermal insulation products, all of which come within the scope of CEN/TC 88:

EN 13162, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made mineral wool (MW) products — Specification

EN 13163, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made products of expanded polystyrene (EPS) — Specification

EN 13164, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made products of extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) — Specification

EN 13165, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PUR) products — Specification

EN 13166, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made products of phenolic foam (PF) — Specification

EN 13167, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made cellular glass (CG) products — Specification

EN 13168, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made wood wool (WW) products — Specification

EN 13169, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made products of expanded perlite (EPB) — Specification

EN 13170, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made products of expanded cork (ICB) — Specification

EN 13171, Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made wood fibre (WF) products — Specification

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.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made mineral wool products, with or without facings, which are used for the thermal insulation of buildings. The products are manufactured in the form of rolls, batts, boards or slabs.

This European Standard specifies product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling.

Products covered by this European Standard are also used in prefabricated thermal insulation systems and composite panels; the performance of systems incorporating these products is not covered.

This European Standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards.

Products with a declared thermal resistance lower than 0,25 m²·K/W or a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,060 W/(m·K) at 10 °C are not covered by this European Standard.

This European Standard does not cover in situ insulation products and products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

2 Normative references Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

SIST EN 13162:2009

EN 822, Thermal insulating products for building applications in Determination of length and width d15460936c9d/sist-en-13162-2009

EN 823, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness

EN 824, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of squareness

EN 825, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of flatness

EN 826, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compression behaviour

EN 1604, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions

EN 1606, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compressive creep

EN 1607, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces

EN 1608, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces

EN 1609, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion

EN 12086:1997, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of water vapour transmission properties

EN 12087, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of long-term water absorption by immersion

EN 12089, Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of bending behaviour

EN 12430, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of the behaviour under point load

EN 12431, Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness for floating floor insulation products

EN 12667, Thermal performance of building materials and products — Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods — Products of high and medium thermal resistance

EN 12939, Thermal performance of building materials and products — Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods — Thick products of high and medium thermal resistance

EN 13172:2008, Thermal insulating products — Evaluation of conformity

EN 13501-1, Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using test data from reaction to fire test

EN 13820, Thermal insulating materials for building applications — Determination of organic content

EN 13823, Reaction to fire tests for building products — Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item

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EN 29052-1, Acoustics — Determination of dynamic stiffness — Part 1: Materials used under floating floors in dwellings

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EN 29053, Acoustics Materials for acoustical applications — Determination of airflow resistance (ISO 9053:1991)

EN ISO 354, Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room (ISO 354:2003)

EN ISO 1182, Reaction to fire tests for building products — Non-combustibility test (ISO 1182:2002)

EN ISO 1716, Reaction to fire tests for building products — Determination of the heat of combustion (ISO 1716:2002)

EN ISO 9229:2007, Thermal insulation — Vocabulary (ISO 9229:2007)

EN ISO 11654, Acoustics — Sound absorbers for use in buildings — Rating of sound absorption (ISO 11654:1997)

EN ISO 11925-2, Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of building products subjected to direct impingement of flame – Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2:2002)

ISO 12491, Statistical methods for quality control of building materials and components

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1 Terms and definitions as given in EN ISO 9229:2007

3.1.1.1

mineral wool

insulation material having a woolly consistency, manufactured from molten rock, slag or glass

3.1.1.2

batt

portion of a mat in the form of a rectangular piece, generally between 1 m and 3 m in length, and usually supplied flat or folded

3.1.1.3

roll

(insulation) product supplied in the form of a spirally wound cylinder

3.1.1.4

board

slab

rigid or semi-rigid (insulation) product of rectangular shape and cross section in which the thickness is uniform and substantially smaller than the other dimensions

NOTE Boards are usually thinner than slabs. They may also be supplied in tapered form.

3.1.2 Additional terms and definitions

3.1.2.1 iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

level

given value which is the upper or the lower limit of a requirement, where the level is given by the declared value of the characteristic concerned

3.1.2.2 SIST EN 13162:2009

class

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combination of two levels of the same property between which the performance shall fall

3.1.2.3

mat

blanket

flexible fibrous insulation product supplied rolled or flat, which may be faced or enclosed

3.2 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms

3.2.1 Symbols and units used in this European Standard:

$lpha_{p}$	is the practical sound absorption coefficient	-
$lpha_{\!\scriptscriptstyleW}$	is the weighted sound absorption coefficient	_
b	is the width	mm
c	is the compressibility	mm
d	is the thickness	mm
d_{B}	is the thickness under a load of 2 kPa after removal of an additional load of 48 kPa	mm
d_{L}	is the thickness under a load of 250 Pa	mm
d_{N}	is the nominal thickness of the product	mm
$\Delta arepsilon_{b}$	is the relative change in width	%

$\Delta \mathcal{E}_{d}$	is the relative change in thickness	%
$\Deltaarepsilon_{ extsf{ }}$	is the relative change in length	%
$\Delta arepsilon_{ extsf{S}}$	is the relative change in flatness	mm/m
F_{p}	is the point load at a given deformation	N
k	is a factor related to the number of test results	_
1	is the length	mm
λ	is the thermal conductivity	$W/(m \cdot K)$
$\lambda_{90/90}$	is a 90 % fractile with a confidence level of 90 % for the thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
λ_{D}	is the declared thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
λ_{i}	is one test result of thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
λ_{mean}	is the mean thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
μ	is the water vapour diffusion resistance factor	_
n	is the number of test results	_
$R_{90/90}$	is a 90 % fractile with a confidence level of 90 % for the thermal resistance	m ² ·K/W
R_{D}	is the declared thermal resistance	m ² ·K/W
R_{i}	is one test result of thermal resistance RD PREVIEW	m ² ·K/W
R_{mean}	is the mean thermal resistanced ards.iteh.ai)	m ² ·K/W
S_{b}	is the deviation from squareness of the edge on length and width	mm/m
$S_{\sf max}$	is the deviation from flatness talog/standards/sist/570f9b7b-f201-427b-a07e-	mm
s_{R}	is the estimate of the standard deviation of the thermal resistance	m ² ·K/W
s_{λ}	is the estimate of the standard deviation of the thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
s'	is the dynamic stiffness	MN/m ³
σ_{10}	is the compressive stress at 10 % deformation	kPa
$\sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle m C}$	is the compressive stress	kPa
$\sigma_{\!m}$	is the compressive strength	kPa
$\sigma_{\!$	is the tensile strength perpendicular to faces	kPa
$\sigma_{\! m t}$	is the tensile strength parallel to faces	kPa
W_{lp}	is the long term water absorption by partial immersion	kg/m²
W_{p}	is the short term water absorption	kg/m²
X_0	is the initial deformation after 60 s from the beginning of loading	mm
X_{ct}	is the compressive creep	Mm
X_{t}	is the total thickness reduction at time t	mm
Z	is the water vapour resistance	m²⋅h⋅Pa/mg

AF_ri is the symbol of the level airflow resistivity*

APi is the symbol of the declared level of practical sound absorption coefficient*

AWi is the symbol of the declared level of weighted sound absorption coefficient*

 $CC(i_1/i_2/y) \sigma_c$ is the symbol of the declared level for compressive creep*

CPi is the symbol of the declared level for compressibility*

CS(10\Y)i is the symbol of the declared level for compressive stress or compressive strength*

DS(T+) is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability at specified temperature

DS(TH) is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability under specified temperature

and relative humidity conditions

MUi is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour diffusion resistance factor*

PL(5)i is the symbol of the declared level of point load for 5 mm deformation*

SDi is the symbol of the declared level of dynamic stiffness*

Ti is the symbol of the declared class or level for thickness tolerances*

Tri is the symbol of the declared level for tensile strength perpendicular to faces*

WL(P) is the symbol of the declared level for long term water absorption by partial immersion

WS is the symbol of the declared level for short term water absorption
Zi is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour resistance*

* "i" is the relevant class or level, " $\sigma_{\rm c}$ " is the compressive stress and "y" is the number of years.

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3.2.2 Abbreviated terms used in this European Standard:

MW Mineral Wool SIST EN 13162:2009

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RtF Reaction to Fire

ITT

Initial Type Test

FPC Factory Production Control

4 Requirements

4.1 General

Product properties shall be assessed in accordance with Clause 5. To comply with this European Standard, products shall meet the requirements of 4.2, and the requirements of 4.3 as appropriate.

NOTE Information on additional properties is given in Annex C.

One test result for a product property is the average of the measured values on the number of test specimens given in Table 4.

4.2 For all applications

4.2.1 Thermal resistance and thermal conductivity

Thermal resistance and thermal conductivity shall be based upon measurements carried out in accordance with EN 12667 or EN 12939 for thick products.

The thermal resistance and thermal conductivity shall be determined in accordance with Annex A and declared by the manufacturer according to the following:

- the reference mean temperature shall be 10 °C;
- the measured values shall be expressed with three significant figures;
- for products of uniform thickness, the thermal resistance, R_D , shall always be declared. The thermal conductivity, λ_D , shall be declared where possible. Where appropriate, for products of non-uniform thickness (e.g. for sloped and tapered products) only the thermal conductivity, λ_D , shall be declared;
- the thermal resistance, R_D , and thermal conductivity, λ_D , shall be given as limit values representing at least 90 % of the production, determined with a confidence level of 90 %;
- the value of thermal conductivity, $\lambda_{90/90}$, shall be rounded upwards to the nearest 0,001 W/(m·K) and declared as λ_D in levels with steps of 0,001 W/(m·K);
- the declared thermal resistance, R_D , shall be calculated from the nominal thickness, d_N , and the corresponding thermal conductivity, $\lambda_{90/90}$, unless measured directly;
- the value of thermal resistance, $R_{90/90}$, when calculated from the nominal thickness, d_N , and the corresponding thermal conductivity, $\lambda_{90/90}$, shall be rounded downwards to the nearest 0,05 m²·K/W, and declared as R_D in levels with steps of 0,05 m²·K/W) PRFVIEW
- the value of thermal resistance, R_D, for those products for which only the thermal resistance is measured directly, shall be rounded downwards to the nearest 0,05 m²·K/W and declared in levels with steps of 0,05 m²·K/W.

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Examples of determination of the declared values of thermal resistance, R_D , and thermal conductivity, λ_D , are given in Annex D.

4.2.2 Length and width

Length, l, and width, b, shall be determined in accordance with EN 822. No test result shall deviate from the nominal values by more than the following:

 \pm 2 % for length,

 \pm 1,5 % for width.

4.2.3 Thickness

Thickness, d, shall be determined in accordance with EN 823. The load shall be 50 Pa except for products with a level of compressive stress or compressive strength of 10 kPa or greater (see 4.3.3), where the load shall be 250 Pa. No test result shall deviate from the nominal thickness, $d_{\rm N}$, by more than the tolerances given in Table 1 for the labelled level or class.