

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 14306:2016

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SIST EN 14306:2010+A1:2013

Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za opremo stavb in industrijske inštalacije - Proizvodi iz kalcijevih silikatov (CS) - Specifikacija

Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations - Factory made calcium silicate (CS) products - Specification

Wärmedämmstoffe für die technische Gebäudeausrüstung und für betriebstechnische Anlagen in der Industrie - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Calciumsilikat (CS) - Spezifikation

#### SIST EN 14306:2016

Produits isolants thermiques pour l'équipement du bâtiment et les installations industrielles - Produits manufactures en silicate de calcium (CS) - Spécification

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14306:2015

ICS:

91.100.60 Materiali za toplotno in

zvočno izolacijo

Thermal and sound insulating

materials

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## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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#### **English Version**

# Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations - Factory made calcium silicate (CS) products - Specification

Produits isolants thermiques pour l'équipement du bâtiment et les installations industrielles - Produits manufacturés en silicate de calcium (CS) - Spécification Wärmedämmstoffe für die technische Gebäudeausrüstung und für betriebstechnische Anlagen in der Industrie - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Calciumsilikat (CS) - Spezifikation

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 October 2015.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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## EN 14306:2015 (E)

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## **European foreword**

This document (EN 14306:2015) 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 June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

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 14306:2009+A1:2013.

This document is identifying those clauses of the standard which are needed for the compliance of the European Standard with the Construction Products Regulation (CPR).

The main technical changes that have been made in this new edition of EN 14306 are the following:

- a) an addition to the foreword;
- an addition in Clause 3.2.2: Teh STANDARD PREVIEW b)
- a new Clause 4.3.8;

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- d) modification of Clause 5.3.2;
- SIST EN 14306:2016
- e) modification of Clause 7; https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/45858739-c65a-43e8-8a55-
- modification of Clause 8: f)
- bc72161ccda5/sist-en-14306-2016
- modification of Annex A:
- h) deletion of Annex B (normative) Testing for reaction to fire;
- i) a new Annex ZA.

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 Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011.

For relationship with Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Locally responsible authorities and contracting entities, who are bound by EU Directives to specify their requirements using European harmonized product standards, are allowed to demand additional properties outside the provisions of this standard if this is technically necessary because of prevailing operational conditions of the building equipment or the industrial installation projected or because of safety regulations.

This European Standard contains six annexes:

- Annex A (normative), Factory production control;
- Annex B (normative), Determination of minimum service temperature;
- Annex C (informative), Preparation of the test specimens to measure thermal conductivity;

- Annex D (informative), Additional properties;
- Annex ZA (informative), Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Regulation.

This document includes a bibliography.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards for insulation products used in building equipment and industrial installations, but this standard can be used in other areas, where appropriate.

In pursuance of Resolution BT 20/1993 revised, CEN/TC 88 have proposed defining the standards listed below as a European package of standards, setting 21 months after availability as the date of withdrawal (dow) of national standards which conflict with the European standards of this package.

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 14303, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made mineral wool (MW) products — Specification

EN 14304, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made flexible elastomeric foam (FEF) products — Specification

EN 14305, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made cellular glass (CG) products — Specification RD PREVIEW

EN 14306, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made calcium silicate (CS) products — Specification

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EN 14307, Thermaltinsulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) products - Specification

EN 14308, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) products — Specification

EN 14309, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made products of expanded polystyrene (EPS) — Specification

EN 14313, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made polyethylene foam (PEF) products — Specification

EN 14314, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products — Specification

EN 15501, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Factory made expanded perlite (EP) and exfoliated vermiculite (EV) 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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made calcium silicate products which are used for the thermal insulation of building equipment and industrial installations with an operating temperature range of approximately -  $170 \, ^{\circ}$ C to +  $1 \, 100 \, ^{\circ}$ C.

Calcium silicate products can be used below - 50 °C. Below the operating temperature of - 50 °C, special tests, regarding the suitability of the product in the intended application are advised (e.g. liquefaction of oxygen). Manufacturer's advice should be heeded in all cases.

The products are manufactured in the form of boards, pipe sections, segments and prefabricated ware.

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

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

This European Standard does not specify the required level or class of a given property that should be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application can be found in regulations and invitations to tender.

Products with a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,6 W/( $m\cdot K$ ) at 10 °C are not covered by this standard.

This European Standard does not cover products intended to be used for the insulation of the building structure.

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This European Standard does not cover the following acoustical aspects: direct airborne sound insulation and impact noise transmission index.

#### 2 Normative references

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

EN 822, Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of length and width

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 1094-6, Insulating refractory products - Part 6: Determination of permanent change in dimensions of shaped products on heating (ISO 2477:1987 modified)

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

 ${
m EN}\ 1609,\ Thermal\ insulating\ products\ for\ building\ applications$  -  ${
m Determination\ of\ short\ term\ water\ absorption\ by\ partial\ immersion}$ 

EN 12085, Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens

EN 12086, Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of water vapour transmission properties

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, Thermal insulation products - Evaluation of conformity

EN 13467, Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of dimensions, squareness and linearity of preformed pipe insulation

EN 13468, Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of trace quantities of water soluble chloride, fluoride, silicate, sodium ions and pH

EN 13469, Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation

EN 13472, Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion of preformed pipe insulation

EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

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EN 13639, Determination of total organic carbon in limestone 39-c65a-43e8-8a55-

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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

EN 15715:2009, Thermal insulation products - Instructions for mounting and fixing for reaction to fire testing - Factory made products

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

EN ISO 1716, Reaction to fire tests for products - Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value) (ISO 1716)

EN ISO 8497, Thermal insulation - Determination of steady-state thermal transmission properties of thermal insulation for circular pipes (ISO 8497)

EN ISO 8894-1, Refractory materials - Determination of thermal conductivity - Part 1: Hot-wire methods (cross-array and resistance thermometer) (ISO 8894-1)

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

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

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EN ISO 13787, Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations -Determination of declared thermal conductivity (ISO 13787)

## 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

#### calcium silicate

insulation material comprised of hydrated calcium silicate, normally reinforced by incorporating fibres

#### 3.1.1.2

#### board

#### slab

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

Boards are usually thinner than slabs. They can also be supplied in tapered form. Note 1 to entry:

#### 3.1.1.3

#### pipe section

#### section

(insulation) product in the shape of a cylindrical annulus witch may be split to facilitate application

#### SIST EN 14306:2016 3.1.1.4

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#### segment

rigid or semi-rigid insulation product for application to large diameter cylindrical or spherical equipment

#### 3.1.2 Additional terms and definitions

#### 3.1.2.1

#### level

given value which is the upper or lower limit of a requirement

The level is given by the declared value of the characteristic concerned. Note 1 to entry:

#### 3.1.2.2

#### class

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

#### 3.1.2.3

#### prefabricated ware

pieces cut, abraded or otherwise formed from a board or block of product, e.g. elbows, T-pieces, etc

#### 3.1.2.4

#### production line

assemblage of equipment that produces products using a continuous process

## 3.1.2.5

## production unit

assemblage of equipment that produces products using a discontinuous process

## 3.2 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms

## 3.2.1 Symbols and units used in this standard

b	is the width	mm
$D_{i}$	is the inside diameter of pipe sections	mm
d	is the thickness	mm
$d_{\mathrm{D}}$	is the declared thickness of the product	mm
$\Delta \varepsilon_{ m b}$	is the relative change in width	%
$\Delta \varepsilon_{ m d}$	is the relative change in thickness	%
$\Delta arepsilon_{ m l}$	is the relative change in length	%
Li	is the deviation from linearity	mm
1	is the length	mm
λ	is the thermal conductivity	W/(m⋅K)
$\lambda_D$	is the declared thermal conductivity RD PREVIEW	W/(m·K)
$\mu$	is the water vapour diffusion resistance factor	_
$S_{\mathbf{b}}$	is the deviation from squareness of boards on length and width	mm/m
$S_{\mathbf{d}}$	is the deviation from squareness of boards on thickness. https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standards/sist/45858/39-c65a-43e8-8a55-	mm
$S_{\text{max}}$	is the deviation from flatness ccda5/sist-en-14306-2016	mm
$\sigma_{10}$	is the compressive stress at 10 $\%$ deformation	kPa
$\sigma_{ m m}$	is the compressive strength	kPa
v	is the deviation from squareness for pipe insulation	mm
$\rho_{a}$	is the apparent density	$kg/m^3$
CS(Y)	is the symbol of the declared level for compressive stress at Y $\%$ deformation	
CS(10)	is the symbol of the declared level for compressive stress at $10\%$ deformation	
CL	is the symbol of the declared level of soluble chloride ions	
F	is the symbol of the declared level of soluble fluoride ions	
L	is the symbol of the declared class for length tolerances	
MU	is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour diffusion resistance factor	
P	is the symbol of the declared value for flatness tolerances	
рН	is the symbol of the declared level of the pH-value	
S	is the symbol of the declared class for squareness tolerances	
ST(+)	is the symbol of the declared level for maximum service temperature	

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ST(-) is the symbol of the declared level for minimum service temperature

T is the symbol of the declared class for thickness tolerances
W is the symbol of the declared class for width tolerances

#### 3.2.2 Abbreviations used in this standard

AVCP is Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (previously named attestation of

conformity)

**CS** is **C**alcium **S**ilicate

DoP is Declaration of Performance FPC is Factory Production Control

PTD is Product Type Determination (previously named ITT for Initial Type Test)

**RtF** is **R**eaction to **F**ire

Thibeii is Thermal Insulation for Building Equipment and Industrial Installations

**VCP** is **V**erification of **C**onstancy of **P**erformance (previously named evaluation of conformity)

## 4 Requirements

#### 4.1 General

Product properties shall be assessed in accordance with Clause 5. To comply with this 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 D.

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One test result for a product property is the average of the measured values on the numbers of test specimens given in Table 4. bc72161ccda5/sist-en-14306-2016

#### 4.2 For all applications

#### 4.2.1 Thermal conductivity

For flat specimens thermal conductivity shall be based upon measurements carried out in accordance with EN 12667 and if relevant EN 12939 or EN ISO 8894-1 (this test is calibrated against EN 12667 and if relevant EN 12939). For cylindrical specimens EN ISO 8497 shall be used as specified in 5.3.2.

The thermal conductivity values shall be determined by the manufacturer and verified in accordance with EN ISO 13787. They shall be declared by the manufacturer according to the above specified measurement standards covering the declared product service temperature range. The following conditions apply:

- the measured values shall be expressed with three significant figures;
- the declared conductivity curve shall be given as limit curve, defined in EN ISO 13787;
- the values of the declared thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_D$ , shall be rounded upwards to the nearest 0,001 W/(m·K);
- the lowest reference mean test temperature that could be required is 170 °C.

The declared equation/limit curve is the "declared reference" with three significant figures, that is to 0,001 W/(m·K) for all  $\lambda$  values. This shall be used as a reference for the verification of the declaration.

When thermal conductivity is declared as a table derived from the equation, rounding upwards to the next  $0.001 \text{ W/(m\cdot K)}$  has to be done for the full range of the thermal conductivity.

NOTE Determinations of the declared thermal conductivity of pipe sections, following EN ISO 8497, having joints in the metering area, include the effects of these joints as defined in EN ISO 23993.

#### 4.2.2 Dimensions and tolerances

#### 4.2.2.1 Linear dimensions

The length, *l*, width, *b*, and thickness, *d*, of boards and the dimensions of pipe sections and prefabricated ware shall be respectively determined in accordance with EN 822, EN 823 and EN 13467. No test result shall deviate from the declared values by more than the tolerance given in Table 1.

Form of delivery	Length	Width	Thickness	Inside diameter
Board	±3 mm or	±3 mm or	+ 3 mm	
	±0,4 % <sup>a</sup>	±0,4 % a	– 2 mm	
Pipe section or segment	±3 mm or		+ 3 mm	- 0 mm
	+0 6 % a		– 2 mm	+ 5 mm

Table 1 — Dimensional tolerances

### 4.2.2.2 Squareness

## (standards.iteh.ai)

Deviation from squareness of boards,  $S_{\rm b}$  and  $S_{\rm d}$ , shall be determined in accordance with EN 824 and deviation from squareness for pipe sections and segments,  $v_{\rm a}$  in accordance with EN 13467. The deviation from squareness of boards on length and width,  $S_{\rm b}$ , shall not exceed 6 mm/m and the deviation from squareness of boards on thickness,  $S_{\rm d}$ , shall not exceed 2 mm. For pipe sections and segments, the deviation from squareness,  $v_{\rm c}$ , shall not exceed 3 mm.

#### **4.2.2.3 Flatness**

Deviation from flatness,  $S_{\text{max}}$  shall be determined in accordance with EN 825 for boards. The deviation from flatness,  $S_{\text{max}}$ , shall not exceed 6 mm.

#### 4.2.2.4 Pipe section linearity

Deviation from linearity, Li shall be determined in accordance with EN 13467. The deviation from linearity, Li, shall not exceed 3 mm or  $\pm$  0,6% on length, whichever gives the greatest numerical tolerance.

#### 4.2.3 Dimensional stability

The dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions shall be determined in accordance with EN 1604. The test shall be carried out after storage for 48 h at  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and  $(90 \pm 5)$  % relative humidity. The relative changes in length,  $\Delta \varepsilon_{l}$ , and width,  $\Delta \varepsilon_{b}$  shall not exceed 1,0 %. The relative change in thickness,  $\Delta \varepsilon_{d}$  shall not exceed 1,0 %.

#### 4.2.4 Reaction to fire of the product as placed on the market

Reaction to fire classification (Euroclasses) of the product, as placed on the market, shall be determined in accordance with EN 13501-1, and the basic Mounting and Fixing rules given in EN 15715:2009.

Whichever gives the greatest pumerical tolerance.