



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13166:2013+A1:2015
01-april-2015

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 13166:2013

**Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za stavbe - Proizvodi iz fenolne pene (PF) -
Specifikacija**

Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products -
Specification

Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus
Phenolharzschaum (PF) - Spezifikation

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en mousse
phénolique (PF) - Spécification

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13166:2012+A1:2015

ICS:

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|-----------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 91.100.60 | Materiali za toplotno in zvočno izolacijo | Thermal and sound insulating materials |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|

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Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products - Specification

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en mousse phénolique (PF) - Spécification

Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Phenolharzschaum (PF) - Spezifikation

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 October 2012 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 15 December 2014.

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.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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EN 13166:2012+A1:2015 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN 13166:2012+A1:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 “Thermal insulation 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2016.

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

A1) For relationship with EU Construction Products Regulation (CPR), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard. **A1**

This document supersedes **A1**) EN 13166:2012 **A1**.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2014-12-15.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1**) **A1**.


Compared with EN 13166:2008, the main changes are:

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- a) better harmonisation between the individual standards of the package (EN 13162 to EN 13171) on definitions, requirements, classes and levels;
 - b) new normative annex on multi-layered products;
 - c) changes on some editorial and technical content. This includes the limiting of the use of the slicing method for ageing in Annex C to unfaced and open-faced products and the clearer definition of how the ageing techniques should be applied to various types of PF products;
 - d) addition of links to EN 15715, *Thermal insulation products — Instructions for mounting and fixing for reaction to fire testing — Factory made products*;
 - e) changes to the Annex ZA.

A1) Amendment 1 modifies EN 13166:2012 identifying those clauses of the standard which are needed for the compliance of the European Standard with the Construction Products Regulation (CPR).

This amendment introduces

- f) an addition to the foreword;
- g) replacement and additions in 3.2;
- h) a new subclause 4.3.11;
- i) modification of Clause 7;
- j) modification of Clause 8;

- k) modification of Annex B;
- l) modification of Table D.1;
- m) a new Annex ZA. 

This standard is one of a series of standards for thermal insulation products used in buildings, but this standard may be used in other areas where appropriate.

In pursuance of Resolution BT20/1993 revised, CEN/TC 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 expanded polystyrene (EPS) products — Specification*

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

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

EN 13166, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products — 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 expanded perlite board (EPB products) — 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*

The reduction in energy used and emissions produced during the installed life of thermal insulation products exceeds by far the energy used and emissions made during the production and disposal processes.

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.

EN 13166:2012+A1:2015 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made phenolic foam products, with or without facings or coatings, which are used for the thermal insulation of buildings. The products are manufactured in the form of boards and laminates.

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

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

This 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 0,40 m²·K/W or a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,050 W/(m·K) at 10 °C are not covered by this standard.

This standard does not cover in-situ thermal insulation products, products intended to be used for the thermal insulation of building equipment and industrial installations (covered by EN 14314 [3]).

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.

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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 1602, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of the apparent density*

EN 1603, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (25 °C/50 % relative humidity)*

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 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 12089:1997, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of bending behaviour*

EN 12429, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Conditioning to moisture equilibrium under specified temperature and humidity conditions*

EN 12667:2001, *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 13172:2012, *Thermal insulation products — Evaluation of conformity*

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

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 4590, *Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells (ISO 4590)*

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)*

ISO 16269-6:2005, *Statistical interpretation of data — Part 6: Determination of statistical tolerance intervals*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 9229:2007 apply with the exception or in addition of the following:

EN 13166:2012+A1:2015 (E)**3.1.1****phenolic foam**

rigid cellular foam, the polymer structure of which is made primarily from the polycondensation of phenol, its homologues and/or derivatives, with or without aldehydes or ketones

3.1.2**board, slab**

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

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

3.1.3**level**

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

3.1.4**class**

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

3.1.5**facings**

functional or decorative surface layer, with a thickness less than 3 mm, e. g. paper, plastic film, fabric or metal foil, which is not considered as separate thermal insulation layer to be added to the thermal resistance of the product

3.1.6**coating**

functional or decorative surface layer, with a thickness less than 3 mm, usually applied by painting, spraying, pouring or trowelling, which is not considered as separate thermal insulation layer to be added to the thermal resistance of the product

3.1.7**multi-layered thermal insulation product**

product which can be faced or coated made from two or more layers of a thermal insulation material from the same European Standard, which are bonded together by chemical or physical adhesion either horizontally and/or vertically

3.1.8**composite thermal insulation product**

product which can be faced or coated made from two or more layers bonded together by chemical or physical adhesion consisting of at least one factory made thermal insulation material layer

3.2 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and units apply.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|
| b | is the width | mm |
| d | is the thickness | mm |
| d_N | is the nominal thickness of the product | mm |
| ΔS | is the overall change in flatness | mm |
| $\Delta \varepsilon_b$ | is the relative change in width | % |
| $\Delta \varepsilon_d$ | is the relative change in thickness | % |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| $\Delta\varepsilon_i$ | is the relative change in length | % |
| $\Delta\lambda_a$ | is the ageing increment of thermal conductivity ($\lambda_a - \lambda_i$) | W/(m·K) |
| K | is a factor related to the number of test results available (see Table A.1) | – |
| K_a | is a factor related to the number of test results of aged thermal conductivity | – |
| K_i | is a factor related to the number of test results of initial thermal conductivity | – |
| l | is the length | mm |
| $\lambda_{90/90}$ | is the 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_a | is the time averaged value of thermal conductivity over 25 years | W/(m·K) |
| λ_u | is the design thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| λ_{mean} | is the mean thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| $\lambda_{\text{mean},a}$ | is the mean of the time averaged aged values of thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| $\lambda_{\text{mean},i}$ | is the mean of the initial values of thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| μ | is the water vapour diffusion resistance factor | – |
| N | is the number of test results | – |
| $R_{90/90}$ | is the 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 | m ² ·K/W |
| R_u | is the design thermal resistance | m ² ·K/W |
| R_{mean} | is the mean thermal resistance | m ² ·K/W |
| ρ_a | is the apparent density | kg/m ³ |
| S_b | is the deviation from squareness on length and width | mm/m |
| S_d | is the deviation from squareness on thickness | mm |
| S_{max} | is the deviation from flatness | 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) |
| $s_{\lambda,a}$ | is the estimate of the standard deviation of the aged values of thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| $s_{\lambda,i}$ | is the estimate of the standard deviation of the initial values of thermal conductivity | W/(m·K) |
| σ_b | is the bending strength | kPa |
| σ_c | is the compressive stress | kPa |
| σ_m | is the compressive strength | kPa |
| σ_{mt} | is the tensile strength perpendicular to faces | kPa |
| W_{lp} | is the long term water absorption by partial immersion | kg/m ² |

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| W_p | is the short term water absorption | kg/m ² |
| ψ_o | is the closed cell content (corrected) | % |
| χ_{ct} | is the compressive creep | % |
| χ_t | is the total thickness reduction | % |
| Z | is the water vapour resistance | m ² ·h·Pa/mg |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AD | is the symbol of the declared value of apparent density |
| CC($i_1/i_2/y$) σ_c | is the symbol of the declared level of compressive creep |
| CS(Y) | is the symbol of the declared level of compressive strength |
| CV | is the symbol of the declared value of closed cell content |
| DS(N) | is the symbol for the declared class for dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions |
| DS(T+) | is the symbol of the declared value of dimensional stability at specified temperature |
| DS(T-) | is the symbol of the declared value of dimensional stability at -20 °C |
| DS(TH) | is the symbol of the declared value of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions |
| Li | is the symbol for tolerance in length |
| Wi | is the symbol for tolerance in width |
| MU | is the symbol of the declared value of water vapour diffusion resistance factor |
| T | is the symbol of the declared class for thickness tolerance |
| TR | 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 |
| Z | is the symbol of the declared value for the water vapour resistance |

Abbreviated terms used in this standard:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PF | is Phenolic Foam |
| Ⓐ ₁ PTD | is Product Type Determination (previously named ITT for Initial Type Test) Ⓐ ₁ |
| FPC | is Factory Production Control |
| RtF | is Reaction to Fire |
| Ⓐ ₁ AVCP | is Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (previously named attestation of conformity) |
| DoP | is Declaration of Performance |
| ThIB | is Thermal Insulation for Buildings |
| VCP | is Verification of Constancy of Performance (previously named evaluation of conformity) Ⓐ ₁ |

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.

For multi-layered products additional requirements are given in Annex E.

NOTE Information on additional properties is given in Annex D.

One test result for a product property is the average of the measured values on the number of test specimens given in Table 9.

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 Annex C and declared by the manufacturer according to the following:

- the reference mean temperature shall be 10 °C;
- the measured value shall be expressed with three significant figures;
- for products of uniform thickness, the declared 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 (i.e. for sloped and tapered products) only the thermal conductivity, λ_D , shall be declared.
- the declared thermal resistance, R_D , and declared 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 statistical 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, $\lambda_{90/90}$;
- the statistical 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;
- the statistical value of thermal resistance $R_{90/90}$, 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 as R_D in levels with steps of 0,05 m²·K/W.

NOTE λ_U and R_U (design values) may be determined with reference to EN ISO 10456.