



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13162:2013+A1:2015
01-april-2015

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 13162:2013

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

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

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

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en laine minérale
(MW) - Spécification <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/25172efb-a3b6-4fa7-bffe-e941897999fb/sist-en-13162-2013a1-2015>

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ICS:

91.100.60	Materiali za toplotno in zvočno izolacijo	Thermal and sound insulating materials
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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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 6 October 2012 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 15 December 2014.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN 13162:2012+A1:2015 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN 13162:2012+A1:2015) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2016.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 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 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 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**.

This document supersedes **A1** EN 13162:2012 **A1**.

Compared with EN 13162:2008, 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;
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- b) new normative annex on multi-layered products;
- c) changes of some editorial and technical content and addition of information on some specific items such as for MW: lamella, compressibility...;
- d) addition to links to EN 15715, *Thermal insulation products — Instructions for mounting and fixing for reaction to fire testing — Factory made products*;
- e) changes to Annex ZA.

A1 Amendment 1 modifies EN 13162:2012 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) an addition in 3.2;
- h) an addition in 4.3.10.2;
- i) a new subclause 4.3.13;
- j) modification of Clause 7;
- k) modification of Clause 8;

l) modification of Annex B;

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 BT 20/1993 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 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 13162:2012+A1:2015 (E)**1 Scope**

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

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 $0,25 \text{ m}^2\text{-K/W}$ or a declared thermal conductivity greater than $0,060 \text{ W/(m}\cdot\text{K)}$ at $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ are not covered by this standard.

This standard does not cover in situ insulation products (covered by EN 14064 parts 1 and 2) and products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations (covered by EN 14303).

2 Normative references

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 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, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of bending behaviour*
- EN 12090, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of shear behaviour*
- EN 12430, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of 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 13172:2012, *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 29052-1, *Acoustics — Determination of dynamic stiffness — Part 1: Materials used under floating floors in dwellings (ISO 9052-1)*
- EN 29053, *Acoustics — Materials for acoustical applications — Determination of air flow resistance (ISO 9053)*
- EN ISO 354, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room (ISO 354)*
- 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 9229:2007, *Thermal insulation — Vocabulary (ISO 9229:2007)*
- EN ISO 11654, *Acoustics — Sound absorbers for use in buildings — Rating of sound absorption (ISO 11654)*
- 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)*
- EN ISO 13790:2008, *Energy performance of buildings — Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling (ISO 13790:2008)*
- ISO 16269-6:2005, *Statistical interpretation of data — Part 6: Determination of statistical tolerance intervals*

EN 13162:2012+A1:2015 (E)**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 exception or in addition of the following.

3.1.1**mineral wool**

insulation wool manufactured from molten rock, slag or glass

3.1.2**level**

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

3.1.3**class**

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

3.1.4**mat, blanket**

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

3.1.5**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 1 to entry:

Board is usually thinner than slab. They may also be supplied in tapered form.

3.1.6**facing**

functional or decorative surface layer with a thickness of 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

3.1.7**coating**

functional or decorative surface layer with a thickness of 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

3.1.8**composite 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

3.1.9**multi-layered 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 horizontally by chemical or physical adhesion

3.2 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms

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

α_p	is the practical sound absorption coefficient	–
α_w	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
$\Delta\varepsilon_b$	is the relative change in width	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_d$	is the relative change in thickness	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_l$	is the relative change in length	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_s$	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	–
l	is the length	mm
λ	is the thermal conductivity	W/(m·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)
λ_U	is the design 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	m ² ·K/W
R_{mean}	is the mean thermal resistance	m ² ·K/W
R_U	is the design thermal resistance	m ² ·K/W
S_b	is the deviation from squareness of the edge on length and width	mm/m
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'	is the dynamic stiffness	MN/m ³
σ_{10}	is the compressive stress at 10 % deformation	kPa
σ_c	is the compressive stress	kPa

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σ_m	is the compressive strength	kPa
σ_{mt}	is the tensile strength perpendicular to faces	kPa
σ_b	is the bending strength	kPa
σ_t	is the tensile strength parallel to faces	kPa
τ	is the shear strength	kPa
W_{lp}	is the long term water absorption by partial immersion	kg/m ²
W_p	is the short term water absorption	kg/m ²
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	m ² ·h·Pa/mg
AF_r	is the symbol of the level airflow resistivity	
AP	is the symbol of the declared level of practical sound absorption coefficient	
AW	is the symbol of the declared level of weighted sound absorption coefficient	
BS	is the symbol of the declared bending strength	
$CC(i_1/i_2/y) \sigma_c$	is the symbol of the declared level for compressive creep	
CP	is the symbol of the declared level for compressibility	
CS(10Y)	is the symbol of the declared level for compressive stress or compressive strength	
DS(70,-)	is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability at specified temperature	
DS(23,90) or DS (70,90)	is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability under specified temperature and relative humidity conditions	
MU	is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour diffusion resistance factor	
PL(5)	is the symbol of the declared level of point load for 5 mm deformation	
SD	is the symbol of the declared level of dynamic stiffness	
SS	is the symbol of the declared value of shear strength	
T	is the symbol of the declared class or level for thickness tolerances	
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 water vapour resistance	

Abbreviated terms used in this standard:


MW is **Mineral Wool**

[A1] PTD is **Product Type Determination** (previously named ITT for Initial Type Test) **[A1]**

FPC is **Factory Production Control**

RtF is **Reaction to Fire**

[A1] AVCP is **Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance** (previously named attestation of

	conformity)
DoP	is D eclaration of P erformance
ThIB	is T hermal I nsulation for B uildings
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.

MW is anisotropic and the result of a measurement perpendicular to faces is different from a measurement parallel to faces for many properties (e.g. thermal and mechanical properties).

For boards to make lamella products, tests have to be made taking the length as thickness and the thickness as length to test the performance of the final product.

One test result for a product property is the average of the measured values on the number of test specimens given in Table 5.

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

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 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 the 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 , or d_L in case of products with declared compressibility (see 4.3.10.3) and the corresponding thermal conductivity, $\lambda_{90/90}$, unless measured directly;