



**NSAI**  
Agrément

**IRISH AGRÉMENT BOARD  
CERTIFICATE NO. 18/0398**

Modern Insulation Systems Limited,  
Barstown Commercial Park,  
Dunboyne, Co. Meath.

M: 083 1490205

E: [modern.insulation.systems@gmail.com](mailto:modern.insulation.systems@gmail.com)

W: <http://kreisel.ie>

## Kreisel External Insulation Systems

### Système d'isolation pour murs extérieurs Wärmedämmung für Außen-wand

**NSAI Agrément (Irish Agrément Board)** is designated by Government to issue European Technical Approvals.

NSAI Agrément Certificates establish proof that the certified products are '**proper materials**' suitable for their intended use under Irish site conditions, and in accordance with the **Building Regulations 1997 to 2017**.



#### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

This Certificate relates to the Kreisel External Insulation Systems. The systems are comprised of:

- Surface preparation of masonry or concrete substrate;
- Full system beads and render only beads;
- Insulation boards;
  - Kreisel EPS - EPS insulation;
  - Kreisel MW - Mineral Wool;
- Base coat with reinforcement;
- Decorative finishes (mineral, acrylic, silicone, silicate);
- Mechanical fixings;
- Adhesive fixings;
- Weather tight joints;

- Movement joints;
- Provision for limiting cold bridging at external junctions in compliance with Acceptable Construction Details published by the DHPLG.
- Provision for fire stopping at external compartment walls and floors.

KREISEL Technika Budowlana sp zo.o is responsible for the design, manufacture and supply of all components to approved specifications.

KREISEL Technika Budowlana sp zo.o has appointed Modern Insulation Systems Limited as their distribution partner in Ireland.

**Readers are advised to check that this Certificate has not been withdrawn or superseded by a later issue by contacting NSAI Agrément, NSAI, Santry, Dublin 9 or online at <http://www.nσαι.ie>**



The system is designed by Modern Insulation Systems Limited on a project specific basis in accordance with an approved design process.

The installation of the system is carried out by installers who have been trained by Modern Insulation Systems Limited, and are approved by Modern Insulation Systems Limited and NSAI Agrément to install the system. Applicators must adhere to strict installation guidelines as specified by Modern Insulation Systems.

This Certificate certifies compliance with the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

#### **USE**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems are for the external insulation of existing concrete or masonry dwellings, and for new concrete or masonry commercial or industrial buildings which are designed in accordance with the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

The Kreisel External Insulation Systems are suitable for use up to a maximum of six storeys (18m) in height in purpose groups 1(a), 1(c), 1(d), 2(a), 2(b), 3, 4(a) and 4(b), and for use up to a maximum of five storeys (15 metres) in height in purpose group 1(b), as defined in TGD to Part B of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

The systems have not been assessed for use with timber frame or steel frame construction, or for new dwellings.

In an Irish context, the appropriate 'Impact resistance' category should be specified as described in Section 4.1.2, specifically Table 3 which lists a range of system build-ups and their corresponding impact resistance categories.

#### **MANUFACTURE, DESIGN & MARKETING:**

The system is designed and manufactured by:

KREISEL Technika Budowlana sp zo.o,  
Szarych Szeregów 23,  
60-462 Poznań,  
Poland  
T: +48 61 846 79 00  
W: [www.kreisel.pl](http://www.kreisel.pl)

Project specific design, technical support, sales, and applicator approval are performed by:

Modern Insulation Systems Limited,  
Barstown Commercial Park,  
Dunboyne,  
Co. Meath.  
E: [modern.insulation.systems@gmail.com](mailto:modern.insulation.systems@gmail.com)  
W: <http://kreisel.ie>

### **1.1 ASSESSMENT**

The external insulation systems included in this Certificate, which have been tested in accordance with the requirements of ETAG 004 (ref. ETA 15/0575 and 15/0576), have been assessed against the specific requirements of the Irish Building Regulations, including method of installation, approval and training of installers, and maintenance requirements of the installed system.

In the opinion of NSAI Agrément, Kreisel External Insulation Systems, when installed by Modern Insulation Systems Limited trained and approved contractors registered with NSAI, in accordance with this Certificate and Modern Insulation Systems Limited specific design, can meet the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017, as indicated in Section 1.2 of this Agrément Certificate.

### **1.2 BUILDING REGULATIONS 1997 to 2017**

#### **REQUIREMENTS:**

#### ***Part D – Materials and Workmanship***

##### **D3 – Proper Materials**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems, as certified in this Certificate, are comprised of 'proper materials' fit for their intended use.

##### **D1 – Materials & Workmanship**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems, as certified in this Certificate, meet the requirements for workmanship.

#### ***Part A - Structure***

##### **A1 – Loading**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems, once appropriately designed and installed in accordance with this Certificate, have adequate strength and stability to meet the requirements of this Regulation.

##### **A2 – Ground Movement**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems can be incorporated into structures that will meet this requirement.

#### ***Part B – Fire Safety***

##### **B4 – External Fire Spread**

##### ***Part B Vol 2 – Fire Safety***

##### **B9 – External Fire Spread**

Kreisel External Insulation Systems can be incorporated into structures that will meet this requirement.

#### ***Part C – Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture***

##### **C4 – Resistance to Weather and Ground Moisture**

External walls have adequate weather resistance in all exposures to prevent the passage of moisture from the external atmosphere into the building.

#### ***Part F – Ventilation***

##### **F2 – Condensation in Roofs**

The systems as certified can be incorporated into structures that will meet the requirements of this Regulation.

#### ***Part J – Heat Producing Appliances***

##### **J3 – Protection of Building**

When Kreisel External Insulation Systems are used in accordance with this Certificate, wall lining, insulation and separation distances meet this requirement.

#### ***Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Energy***

##### **L1 – Conservation of Fuel and Energy**

The walls of Kreisel External Insulation Systems can be readily designed to incorporate the required thickness of insulation onto existing buildings to meet the Elemental Heat Loss method calculations for walls as recommended in TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

##### **L2 – Conservation of Fuel and Energy**

At interface junctions at windows and at junctions between elements, the Kreisel system installation details have been assessed, and when installed in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's approved installation details, excessive heat losses and local condensation problems associated with thermal bridging will be avoided.

## 2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Kreisel External Insulation Systems consist of thermal insulation boards/batts fixed both adhesively and mechanically to the external façade of a building, covered with a base coat layer incorporating reinforcement mesh and a decorative finish is then applied.

The Kreisel system incorporates graphite-enhanced expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation or mineral wool insulation.

Tables 1a and 1b list the full components of Kreisel External Insulation Systems.

The systems can be applied on a variety of existing vertical external surfaces such as brick or rendered masonry walls. They can also be fixed on surfaces of horizontal or tilted concrete structural elements provided that they are not directly exposed to precipitation. These may include ceilings over passageways, internal walls and roofs (on the ceiling side) of garages or cellars adjacent to heated rooms.

The substrate on which Kreisel External Insulation Systems will be used must have a reaction to fire class A1 or A2-s1 d0 in accordance with I.S. EN 13501-1.

## 2.2 MANUFACTURE, SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION

KREISEL Technika Budowlana sp zo.o is responsible for the design and manufacture of all components to approved specifications. KREISEL Technika Budowlana sp zo.o has appointed Modern Insulation Systems Limited as distribution partner in Ireland, with responsibility for:

- Project specific design in accordance with approved design process;
- Preliminary project assessment incorporating wind load calculations, U-value calculations, condensation risk analysis, impact resistance, substrate suitability and pull-out testing of fixings;
- Training, monitoring and review of licensed applicators in accordance with approved training and assessment procedures;
- Product supply and documentation control;
- Technical support and installation supervision;
- Sales and marketing.

The installation of Kreisel External Insulation Systems is carried out by Modern Insulation Systems Limited trained and approved installers in accordance with Modern Insulation Systems

Limited project specific specifications and method statements. Installers must also be approved and registered by NSAI Agrément under the NSAI Agrément External Thermal Insulating Composite Systems (ETICS) Approval Scheme (See Section 2.4.1 of this Certificate).

### 2.2.1 Quality Control

The Certificate holder, and the manufacturer, operate a quality management system, and a quality plan is in place for system manufacture, system design and system installation.

## 2.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

The insulation is delivered to site in packs. Each pack is marked with the manufacturer's details, product identification marks and batch numbers. See Tables 1a and 1b for the designation code that must be included on the insulation identification label.

Each container for other components, e.g. renders, adhesives etc., bears the manufacturer's and the product's identification marks and batch number, and the NSAI Agrément logo incorporating the Certificate number.

Insulation should be stored on a firm, clean, dry and level base, which is off the ground. The insulation should be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight by storing opened packs under cover in dry conditions or by re-covering with opaque polythene sheeting.

Care must be taken when handling the insulation boards, to avoid damage and contact with solvents or bitumen products. The boards must not be exposed to ignition sources.

Mesh-cloth, primers, renders, paints, texture synthetic finish coatings and sealants should be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, in dry conditions, at the required storage temperatures. They should be used within the stated shelf life.

## 2.4 INSTALLATION

### 2.4.1 Approved Installers

Installation shall be carried out by Modern Insulation Systems Limited trained applicators who are registered with NSAI Agrément.

### 2.4.2 General

Modern Insulation Systems Limited prepare a site package for each project, including wind loading and U-value calculations, requirements for materials handling and storage, method

statements for installation, building details, fixing requirements, provision for impact resistance, maintenance requirements etc. This document forms part of the contract documentation for circulation to the home owner and the installer. Installers will be expected to adhere to the specification. Deviations must be approved by a Modern Insulation Systems Limited technical representative. Modern Insulation Systems Limited technical representatives will visit each site on a regular basis to ensure that work is carried out in accordance with the project specific site package, including the Certificate holder's installation manual. Certificates of Compliance, Modern Insulation Systems Limited guarantee and home owner's manual will be issued on successful completion and sign-off of completed projects.

Mineral wool batts and lamella fire stop must be protected from moisture prior to and during installation. It may be necessary to remove and replace any unsuitable/wet material.

External works that leave the external appearance of the building inconsistent with neighbouring buildings may require planning permission. The status of this requirement should be checked with the local planning authority as required.

Details shown in this Certificate were developed to strike a balance between thermal efficiency and economic viability. To maximise thermal performance, reference should be made to the requirements of Section 2 of the Acceptable Construction Details document (ACD).

### 2.4.3 Site Survey and Preliminary Work

A comprehensive pre-installation site survey of the property shall be carried out by a suitably qualified Modern Insulation Systems Limited technical representative or a Modern Insulation Systems Limited and NSAI Agrément approved contractor and all key information is recorded on the site survey form. Modern Insulation Systems Limited pre-installation survey is also used to price the project and identify all the relevant factors/technical information which needs to be considered in the design of the external insulation system and important information to be included in the site specific pack. This pack would typically include wind load calculations and a fixing specification summary sheet, thermal bridging evaluation, condensation risk analysis, elemental wall U-value calculation, and a full set of project specific building details. The survey will also establish the suitability of the substrate, and Modern Insulation Systems Limited technical representative will determine if pullout resistance testing is required and what substrate preparation is required.

The substrate must be free of water repellents, dust, dirt, efflorescence and other harmful contaminants or materials that may interfere with the adhesive bond. Remove projecting mortar or concrete parts mechanically as required. Where the substrate contains dash, it must be levelled as much as possible with a layer of adhesive base coat prior to the application of the insulation boards/batts.

Where discrepancies exist preventing installation of the system in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions, these discrepancies must be discussed with the Certificate holder and a solution implemented with the approval of the Certificate holder.

Components		Coverage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
<b>Insulation</b>	<b>Graphite Enhanced Polystyrene Insulation Board</b> EPS-EN13163-T1-L2-W2-S2-P3-DS(70,-)2-DS(N)2- TR100-SS20-GM1000, Reaction to fire Class E	-	50 - 300
<b>Adhesives</b>	<b>LEPSTYR 210/LEPSTYR 210 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water	4.0 - 5.0 dry matter	-

	<b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.28/kg water  <b>STYRLEP 220/STYRLEP 220 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water		
<b>Plinth Insulation (Below DPC)</b>	<b>Extruded Polystyrene Insulation (XPS)</b> XPS-EN 13164 CFC/HCFC-free, Fire Class 3	-	30 - 200
<b>Anchors</b>	Anchors (supplementary mechanical fixings) issued according to ETAG 014 – See Annex 2 of ETA 15/0576 for specific details	-	-
<b>Base Coat</b>	<b>STYRLEP 220/STYRLEP 220 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water  <b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.28/kg water	4.0 - 5.0 dry matter  For double reinforcement: 6.0 – 7.0 dry matter	3.0 – 5.0  For double reinforcement: 5.0
<b>Reinforcement</b>	Standard mesh applied in one or two layers: <b>R 117 A101 / AKE 145</b> <b>R 131 A101 / AKE 160</b> <b>R 167 A101</b> <b>REDNET CB330 NOVA</b> <b>SSA-1363-4 SM</b>  Armour mesh applied in a single layer: <b>REDNET CB330 NOVA</b>	-	-
<b>Key Coat</b>	<b>Note:</b> Key coats shall always be used with <b>STYRLEP 220/STYRLEP 220 EXTRA</b> . For <b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> use of key coat is voluntary.  <b>TYNKOLIT-T 330</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with mineral and acrylic binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-SA 331</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicate binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-SO 332</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicone binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-SISI 333</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicate-silicone binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-U 340</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, for all finishing coats in Table 1a	0.2 – 0.3	-
<b>Finishing Coat</b>	Mineral binder – powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water <b>Note:</b> One of the protection coats shall always be used with mineral binder finishing coats  <b>POZTYNK-SZ 062 Kornputz</b> (Max particle size 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>POZTYNK-SZ 061 Kratzputz</b> (Max particle size 1.0, 2.0, 3.0mm)	2.1 – 4.3 Regulated by particle size  2.0 – 4.1 Regulated by particle size	1.0 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size

**Table 1a: Kreisel EPS Component Specification**

Components		Coverage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
<b>Finishing Coat</b>	Acrylic binder – ready to use paste  <b>AKRYTYNK 010 Kornputz/</b> <b>AKRYTYNK 010 California Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	<b>AKRYTYNK 010 Kratzputz</b> <b>AKRYTYNK 010 California Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 3.7	

		Regulated by particle size	
	Silicone binder – ready to use paste <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.0 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	Silicate binder – ready to use paste <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	Silicate and silicone binder – ready to use paste <b>SISITYNK 040 Kornputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SISITYNK 040 Kratzputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kornputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kratzputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kratzputz</b>	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size

**Table 1a contd: Kreisel EPS Component Specification**

Components		Coverage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
<b>Finishing Coat</b>	Silicone–polyurethane binder – ready to use paste <b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	<b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	

<b>Protection Coats for Mineral Finishing Coats</b>	<b>Note:</b> One of the protection coats shall always be used with mineral binder finishing coats ( <b>POZYTYNK SZ</b> )	0.15 – 0.25 l/m <sup>2</sup> Regulated by particle size	-
	<b>FARBA AKRYLOWA 001</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA SILIKATOWA 002</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA SILIKONOWA 003/</b> <b>FARBA SILIKONOWA 003 California/</b> <b>FARBA NANOTECH 006/</b> <b>BIOFARBA 008</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA SISI 004</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA ECO 009</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA EGALIZACYJNA 005</b> Ready to use liquid		
<b>Ancillary Materials</b>	Ancillary materials in accordance with Clause 3.2.2.5 of ETAG 004. Must be approved by the Certificate holder.		

**Table 1a contd: Kreisel EPS Component Specification**

<b>Components</b>		<b>Coverage (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Thickness (mm)</b>
<b>Insulation</b>	<b>Mineral Wool (MW)</b> MW-EN13162-T5-DS(70,90)-WS-WL(P)-MU1-TR80, Reaction to fire Class A1 with a density of ≤150kg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	50 - 300
<b>Adhesives</b>	<b>LEPSTYR-W 230/LEPSTYR-W 230 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water	3.0 - 4.0 of dry matter	-
	<b>STYRLEP-W 240/STYRLEP-W 240 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water		
	<b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.28l/kg water		
<b>Plinth Insulation (Below DPC)</b>	<b>Extruded Polystyrene Insulation (XPS)</b> XPS-EN 13164 CFC/HCFC-free, Fire Class 3	-	30 - 200
<b>Anchors</b>	Anchors (supplementary mechanical fixings) issued according to ETAG 014 – See Annex 9 of ETA 15/0575 for specific details	-	-
<b>Base Coat</b>	<b>STYRLEP-W 240/STYRLEP-W 240 EXTRA</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water	5.0 - 6.0 dry matter	3.0 – 5.0
	<b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> Cement based powder requiring addition of 0.28l/kg water	For double reinforcement: 7.0 – 8.0 dry matter	For double reinforcement: 5.0
<b>Reinforcement</b>	Standard mesh applied in one or two layers: <b>R 117 A101 / AKE 145</b> <b>R 131 A101 / AKE 160</b> <b>R 167 A101</b> <b>SSA-1363-4 SM</b>  Reinforced mesh applied in a single layer: <b>REDNET CB330 NOVA</b>	-	-
<b>Key Coat</b>	<b>Note:</b> Key coats shall always be used with <b>STYRLEP-W 240/STYRLEP-W 240 EXTRA</b> . For <b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> use of key coat is voluntary.  <b>TYNKOLIT-T 330</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with mineral and acrylic binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-SA 331</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicate binder finishing coats	0.2 – 0.3	-



	<b>TYNKOLIT-SO 332</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicone binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-SISI 333</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, to be used with silicate-silicone binder finishing coats  <b>TYNKOLIT-U 340</b> Pigmented ready to use liquid, for all finishing coats in Table 1a		
<b>Finishing Coat</b>	Mineral binder – cement based powder requiring addition of 0.25l/kg water  <b>POZTYNK-SZ 062 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>POZTYNK-SZ 061 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 2.5mm)	2.1 – 4.3 Regulated by particle size  2.0 – 4.1 Regulated by particle size	1.0 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size

**Table 1b: Kreisel MW Component Specification**

<b>Components</b>		<b>Coverage (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Thickness (mm)</b>
<b>Finishing Coat</b>	Silicone binder – ready to use paste  <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	2.4 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.7 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size  2.4 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.7 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	1.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	Silicone binder – ready to use paste  <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.7 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
	Silicate and silicone binder – ready to use paste  <b>SISITYNK 040 Kornputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kornputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 2.5mm)  <b>SISITYNK 040 Kratzputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 2.5mm)  <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kornputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kornputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 2.5mm)  <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kratzputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 1.5, 2.0, 2.5mm)	2.4 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.7 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size  2.4 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  1.7 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	1.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size

	Silicone polyurethane binder – ready to use paste  <b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kornputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)  <b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kratzputz</b> (Particle size 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0mm)	0.9 – 5.0 Regulated by particle size  0.9 – 3.7 Regulated by particle size	0.5 – 3.0 Regulated by particle size
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**Table 1b contd: Kreisel MW Component Specification**

<b>Protection Coats for Mineral Finishing Coats</b>	<b>Note:</b> One of the protection coats shall always be used with mineral binder finishing coats ( <b>POZYTYNK SZ</b> )		
	<b>FARBA AKRYLOWA 001</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA SILIKATOWA 002</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA SILIKONOWA 003/</b> <b>FARBA SILIKONOWA 003 California/</b> <b>FARBA NANOTECH 006/</b> <b>BIOFARBA 008</b> Ready to use liquid	0.15 – 0.25 l/m <sup>2</sup> Regulated by particle size	-
	<b>FARBA SISI 004</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA ECO 009</b> Ready to use liquid		
	<b>FARBA EGALIZACYJNA 005</b> Ready to use liquid		
<b>Ancillary Materials</b>	Ancillary materials in accordance with Clause 3.2.2.5 of ETAG 004. Must be approved by the Certificate holder.		

**Table 1b contd: Kreisel MW Component Specification**

#### 2.4.4 Procedure

- Following award of contract, the site specific pack is prepared by Modern Insulation Systems Limited based on the information recorded on the site survey form.
- The substrate is prepared in accordance with the project specific site package. This may include brushing down of walls, washing with clean water and treatment with a fungicidal wash as required.
- The integrity of the existing substrate is assessed by checking the surface for loose render by tapping with a hammer and listening for a hollow sound. If render is loose it must be removed and replaced.
- At external window & door frame reveals, the existing plaster reveals should only be removed if a minimum clearance of 30mm cannot be achieved between the reveal and the window/door frame. This clearance must allow for opening sections of window and door frames. This is to allow the application of insulation around the reveals and heads of the doors and windows to significantly reduce cold bridging.
- Weather conditions must be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. Renders (adhesives, base coats, primers, finish coats) must not be applied if the temperature is below 5°C or above 25°C at the time of applications. In addition, cementitious-based renders must not be applied if the temperature will be below 0°C at any time during 72 hours after application; cement-free, synthetic-resin and silicone-resin plasters must not be applied if the temperature will be below 5°C at any time during 72 hours after application; silicate plasters must not be applied if the temperature will be below 8°C at any time during 72 hours after application.
- Until fully cured, the coatings must be protected from rapid drying, precipitation, direct sunlight and strong wind.
- Refer to the site package for guidance on modifications of down pipes, soil and vent pipes, pipe extensions etc.
- Where possible all pipe work should be relocated as required to accommodate the insulation. Where pipe work cannot be relocated and is to be housed in the depth of the system, access for maintenance must be maintained through the use of removable covers or alternative design to be approved by the Certificate holder.
- Base beads and all full system beads are fixed as specified. Insulation and render only beads are fixed as specified in the site package.
- The starter track is mechanically fixed to the substrate level with the DPC line. This provides a horizontal line for the installation of insulation panels as well as providing reinforcement to the lower edge of the system. In addition, the starter track serves as a bottom end closer to impede vermin and burrowing insects.
- At plinth level, XPS plinth boards are then fixed to the wall below the starter track. These boards provide resistance to both moisture and water vapour ingress. To minimise the effects of cold bridging, the plinth boards should extend below ground level where possible. Where this is not possible the first run of plinth boards is positioned at ground level.
- When adhesively fixing, care must be taken to ensure an appropriate amount of adhesive is used and that the appropriate adhesive spread and board fixing patterns are used. The adhesive must not be applied onto the sides or fill the gaps between insulation boards. Holes are drilled through the insulation boards and adhesive and into the substrate wall and the mechanical fixings are applied. Care must be taken to ensure the fixing holes are drilled sufficiently deep, perpendicular to the surface of the insulation.
- For EPS and XPS boards, apply cement based adhesive using the 'Ribbon and dab' method. A continuous band of cement based adhesive, at least 30mm wide in diameter, is placed along the perimeter of the insulation boards. A minimum of 6 evenly distributed target patches of adhesive 80 – 120mm in diameter are then applied to the boards so that an adhesive surface of at least 40% is achieved (60% after application and pressing). Alternatively, for even and smooth substrates, the whole panel can be coated with adhesive using a toothed float/notched trowel to produce a coat 2 – 5mm in thickness. The insulation board should be immediately placed on the substrate and pressed into place.
- Before applying adhesive to mineral wool, the boards must be cleared of dust and loose particles. The boards should be initially covered with adhesive by applying a thin layer using a smooth edge trowel in order to increase adhesion. On the surface of the mineral wool prepared as described above the actual adhesion layer can be applied as a thin layer using a notched trowel or using the "Ribbon and dab" method as described previously for the EPS insulation boards.
- Subsequent rows of insulation boards are positioned so that the vertical board joints are staggered and overlapped at the building corners.
- To avoid thermal bridging, ensure a tight adhesive free joint connection between adjacent insulation boards. Foam filler approved by the Certificate holder may be used for filling gaps up to 5mm. Larger gaps should be avoided, where larger gaps greater than 5mm cannot be practically avoided these gaps shall be filled with ETICS insulation

material cut to size and sufficiently fixed to substrate.

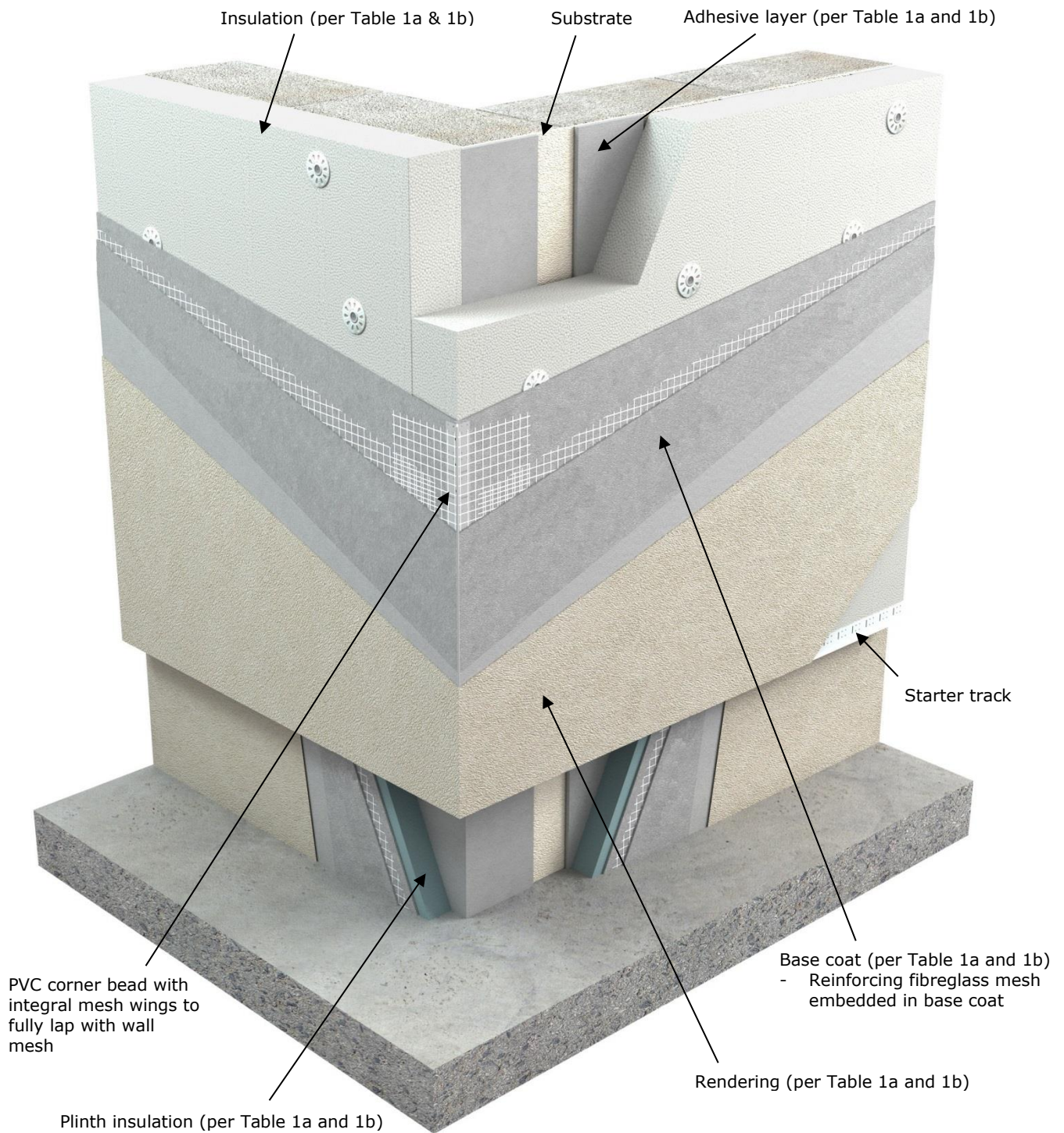
- At façade openings, e.g. window and door opens, full insulation boards must be installed across these openings in elevation and then the insulation is cut back to reinstate the clearance at the opening. This method of installation will minimise the linear length of abutments and joints between boards at openings. In addition, vertical joints should be staggered. Any projecting EPS boards should be levelled out using a rubbing board with local trimming as required on mineral wool boards.
- Window and door reveals should, where practicable, be insulated to minimise the effects of cold bridging in accordance with the recommendations of the Acceptable Construction Details Document published by the DHPLG, Detail 2.21, to achieve a minimum R-value of 0.6m<sup>2</sup>K/W. Ideally windows should be moved forward to the plane of the external insulation to limit the effects of thermal bridging at the reveal. Where clearance is limited, strips of approved insulation should be installed to suit available margins and details recorded as detailed in Section 4.5 of this Certificate.
- To minimise the effects of cold bridging in all other junctions over and above windows and doors, designers should consider the recommendations of the Acceptable Construction Details Document (published by the DHPLG), Section 2 – External Wall Insulation. Where clearance is limited remove plaster at reveal, and strips of approved insulation (with better thermal resistance values) should be installed to suit available margins and details recorded as outlined in Section 4.5 of this Certificate.
- Details of mechanical fixings (including their arrangement in the insulation boards) are specified in the project specific design based on pullout test results, substrate type and wind loading data. Installation of mechanical fixings shall commence no earlier than 2 days after the insulation panels have been adhesively fixed as this is the proper setting time for mortar glue.
- A minimum number of 6 mechanical fixings per m<sup>2</sup> shall be installed for EPS and a minimum number of 8 mechanical fixings per m<sup>2</sup> for mineral wool shall be installed unless otherwise specified in the project specific design.
- Above two stories an additional stainless steel fire fixing is provided at a rate of 1 per m<sup>2</sup>.
- For drilling holes in thin or cavity materials, (hollow block) a drill with an engaged hammer action should not be used. Minimum pullout resistance of mechanical fixings must be established alternatively low pullout values will require an increased frequency of fixing.
- The heads of mechanical fixings cannot protrude beyond the plane of the boards i.e. they should be exactly flush. Excessively deep insertion of fixing heads in the insulation material can cause cracking of the boards which in turn weakens the insulation. Filling indentations in these areas can cause thermal bridges and consequently may lead to plaster loosening in such areas.
- Refer to the Certificate holder's instructions and the project specific site package regarding the installation method and location of the SS fixings through the reinforcing mesh where fire stops have been installed. Additional layers of mesh are also applied at these locations. Stainless steel fire fixings to be provided at a rate of one per square metre above two stories. The fixing design should take account of the extra duty required under fire conditions.
- Purpose-made powder coated aluminium window sills with PVC stop-ends are installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. These sills incorporate an insulation board fixed between them and the existing sill to limit the effects of thermal bridging. They are designed to prevent water ingress and incorporate drips to shed water clear of the system.
- Lamella fire stops are installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions as defined in Section 4.2 of this Certificate, at locations defined in the project specific site package.
- For EPS insulation, any high spots or irregularities should be removed by lightly planeing with a rasp to ensure the application of an even thickness of base coat. After sufficient stabilisation of the installed insulation (normally 2 days, during which time the insulation should be protected from exposure to extreme weather conditions to prevent degradation), and after the mechanical fixings have been installed, the insulated wall is ready for the application of the base and finish coats.
- EPS boards exposed to UV light for extended periods prior to the application of the render coatings are subject to breakdown and should be rasped down as required in preparation for rendering.
- Movement joints shall be provided in accordance with the project specific site package.
- At all locations where there is a risk of insulant exposure to weather, e.g. window reveals, eaves or stepped gables, the system must be protected, e.g. by an adequate overhang or by purpose-made sub-sills, seals or flashings.
- Building corners, door and window heads and jambs are formed using angle beads bonded to the insulation in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

- To minimise the thermal bridge effect during the installation of railings, exterior lighting, shutter guide rails, canopies, aerials, satellite dishes etc, the Certificate holder offers a range of anchoring options. These anchors must be installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instruction, as defined in the project specific site package, during the installation of the insulation boards.
- Where the external insulation meets intersecting walls etc and the abutting structure cannot be cut back, the edge of the insulation where it meets the wall should be protected using PVC universal stop-trim, followed by the application of a low modular silicone sealant between the top coat and the abutting structure.
- Prior to application of base coat and finish coat, all necessary protective measures such as taping off of existing window frames and covering of glass should be in place.
- If it is not possible to install the ETICS to all external walls, alternative forms of thermal upgrades, such as full fill cavity wall insulation or dry lining should be provided where physically and economically feasible. There should be an adequate overlap at the junction between the ETICS and the alternative insulation method selected to limit thermal bridging at this interface.
- Expansion joints should be used at intersections where movement in the structure is expected, and these should be incorporated into the project specific-design provided by the Certificate holder. In the case of un-heated lean-to buildings, the ETICS should continue around the lean-to.
- In sunny weather, work should commence on the shady side of the building and be continued following the sun to prevent the rendering drying out too rapidly.
- The appropriate base coat as per Tables 1a and 1b is prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and is evenly applied to an appropriate thickness over the insulation boards. Base coats requiring the addition of water should be mixed mechanically using a drill and mixer. The base coat should be applied to the insulation boards to the width of the mesh.
- The reinforcing mesh must be immediately embedded into the fresh base coat, trowelling from the centre and outward to the edges, with a 100mm overlap maintained at all ends and edges. The mesh should be free of rippling or creases and must be fully embedded in the base coat in such a way that in the case of a thin-layered reinforcement the mesh is in the middle of the base coat layer, and in the case of thick-layered reinforcement it is in the upper third of the base coat layer. The mesh can be laid either vertically or horizontally.
- In the case of double reinforcement, the whole procedure should be repeated before the initial layer dries. Overlaps in each layer when double reinforcing should be offset from one another. The reinforcing mesh should extend over the edges of laths and be cut back once the cement has dried.
- Where required, in the case of fire fixings, fixings can be installed through the reinforcing mesh. This should be done before the basecoat hardens. Mechanical fixings placed through the reinforcement should be smoothed over with basecoat as soon as they have been installed.
- An additional diagonal reinforcement must be applied around the façade openings. This involves embedding the diagonal reinforcement strips of mesh 200x350mm into the basecoat at a 45° angle in relation to the lines determined by the reveal.
- Base profiles and corner profiles are fixed as specified in the site specific pack. Existing structural expansion joints should be extended through the surface of the ETICS system with full system expansion beads.
- Refer to the Certificate holder's instructions and project specific site package regarding the requirement of additional fixings to be provided at a rate one per square metre above two stories. The fixing design should take account of the additional layers of mesh that are also applied at these locations.
- The primer and/or finish coat must not be applied until after the base coat has dried out fully (3 days approximately depending on weather conditions).
- Primers (see Tables 1a and 1b) for approved list of primers and their compatibility with finishing coats) shall be applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and allowed to dry fully prior to the application of the finishing coat. Render primers prevent penetration of impurities from the adhesive into the render, protects and reinforces the substrate, and increases the bond strength between the render and the substrate.
- Finishing coats and compatible primers are specified in tables 1a and 1b and shall be applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.
- It is imperative that weather conditions are suitable for the application and curing of the Kreisel External Insulation System finish coats. Finish coats should not be applied when the air or wall temperature is below +5°C or above 25°C for the duration of the curing time. In wet weather the finished walls should be protected to prevent wash-off. It is also advisable that protective covers remain in place as required to maximise the drying process.
- To minimise colour shade variations and to avoid dry line jointing, continuous surfaces

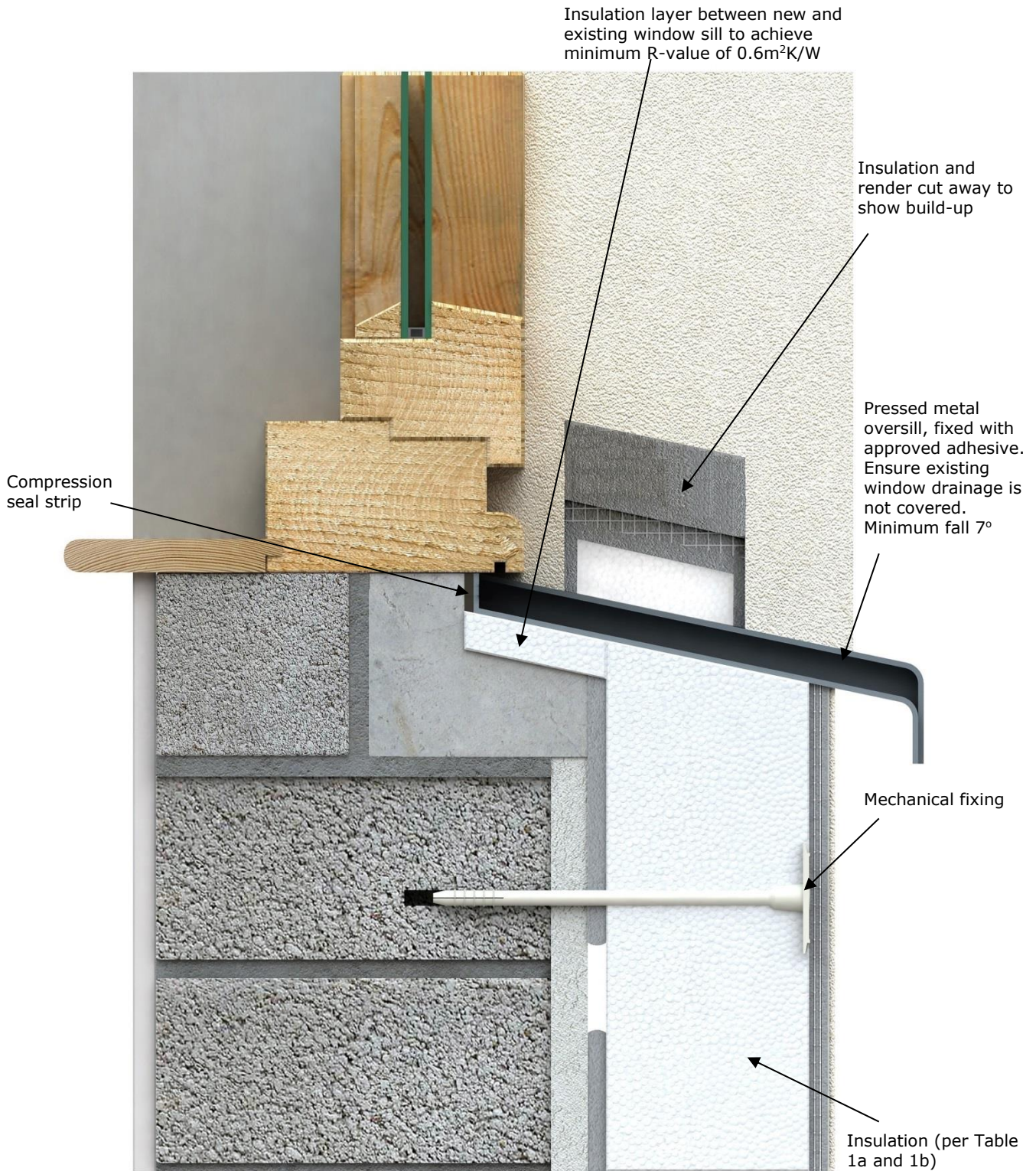
should be completed without a break. If breaks cannot be avoided they should be made where services or architectural features, such as reveals or lines of doors and windows, help mask cold joints. Where long uninterrupted runs are planned, containers of the finish coat should be checked for batch numbers. Containers with different batch numbers should be checked for colour consistency.

- All rendering should follow best practice guidelines, e.g. BS 8000-0:2014 *Workmanship on construction sites – Introduction and general principles* and IS EN 13914-1:2016 *Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering – External rendering*.
- On completion of the installation, external fittings, rainwater goods etc. are fixed through the system into the substrate in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.
- When obstructions abut external walls such as a boundary wall, best practice would be to cut back the boundary wall to allow for the continuation of the external insulation system.
- All necessary post-application inspections should be performed and the homeowner's manual completed and handed over to the homeowner accordingly.

**Note:** EPS insulation is shown in the following details for illustrative purposes only. Full installation details for both Kreisel EPS and Kreisel MW Systems can be obtained from the certificate holder.

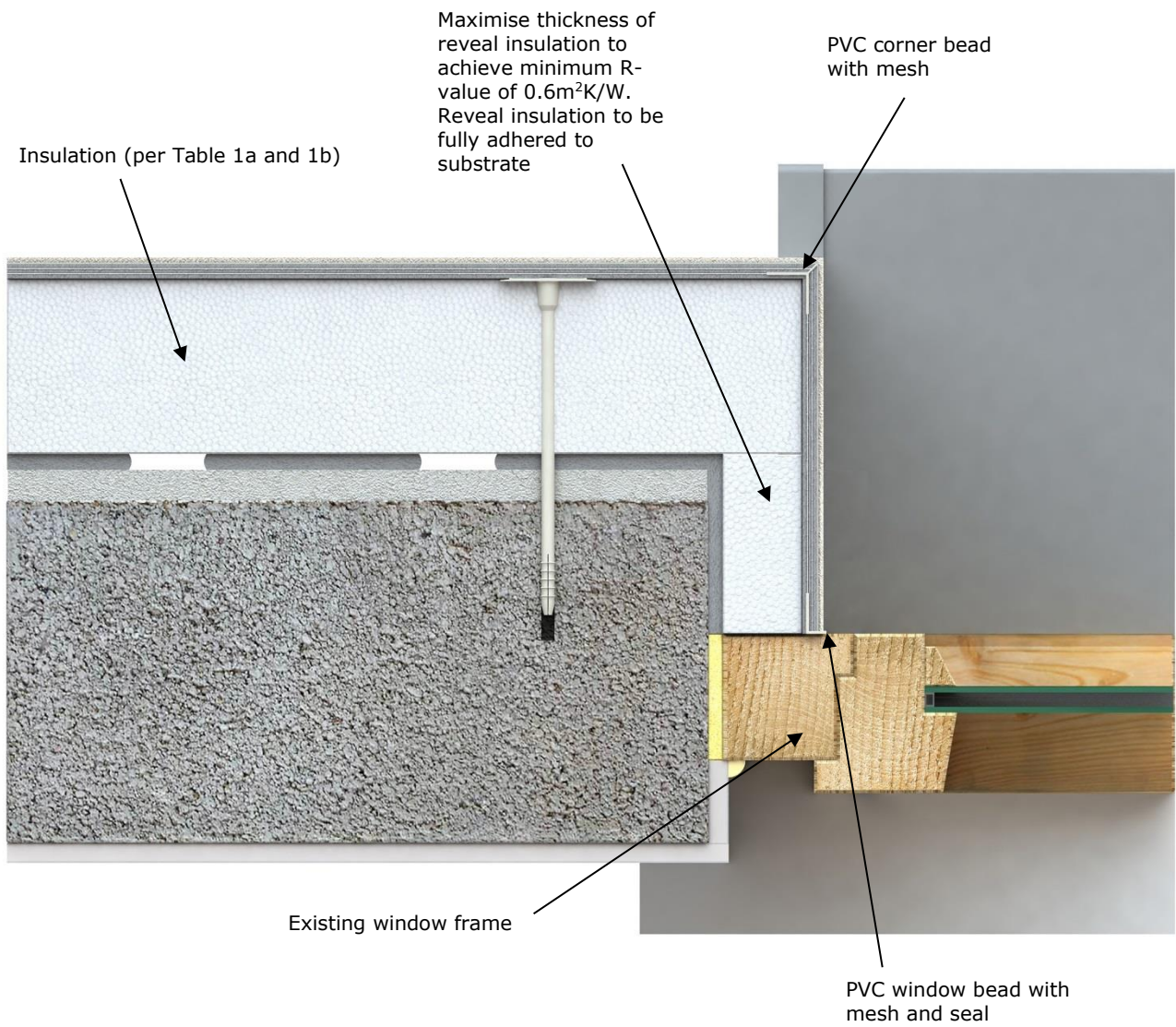


**Figure 1: Build-up of System Components**

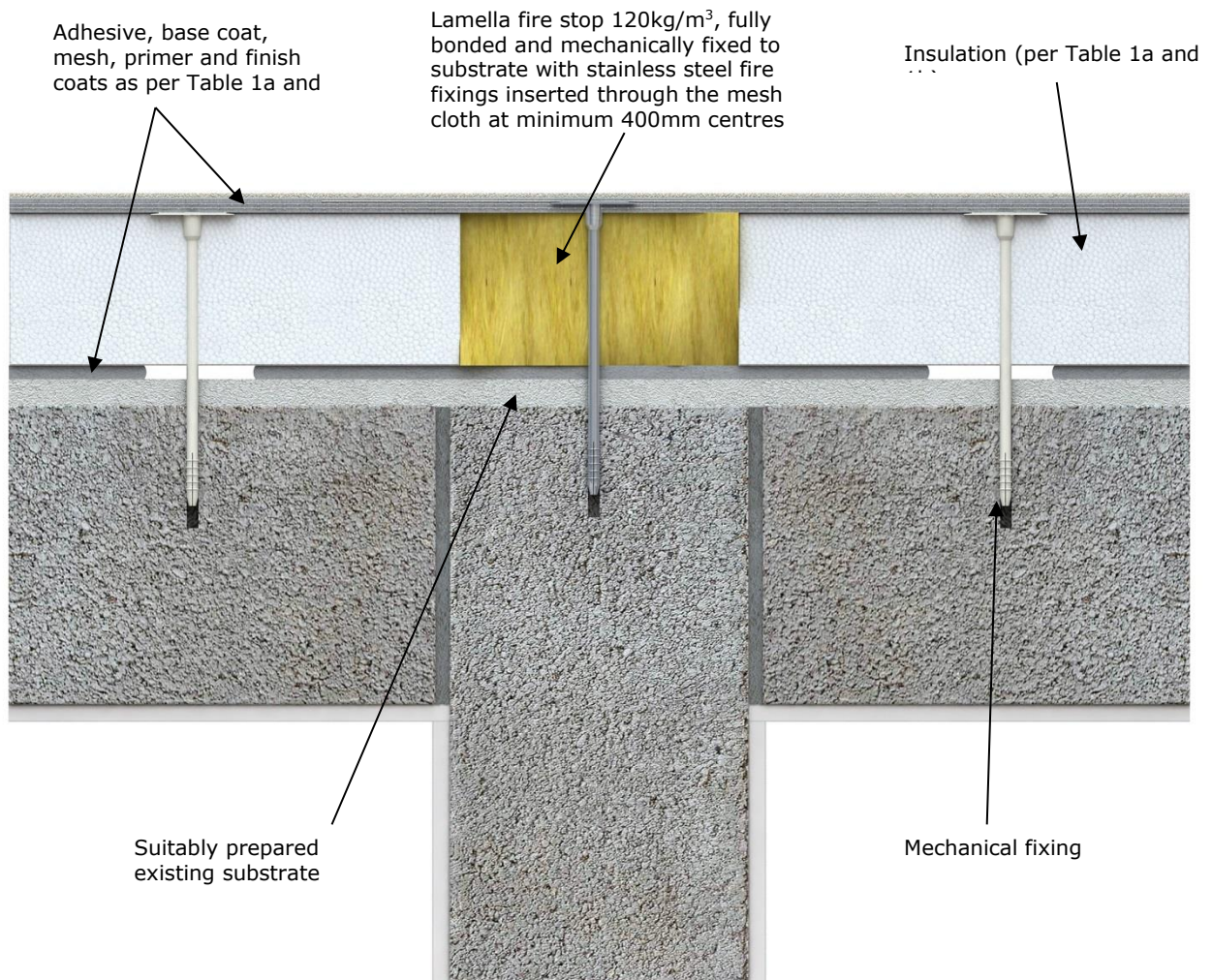


**Figure 2: Window Sill Detail**

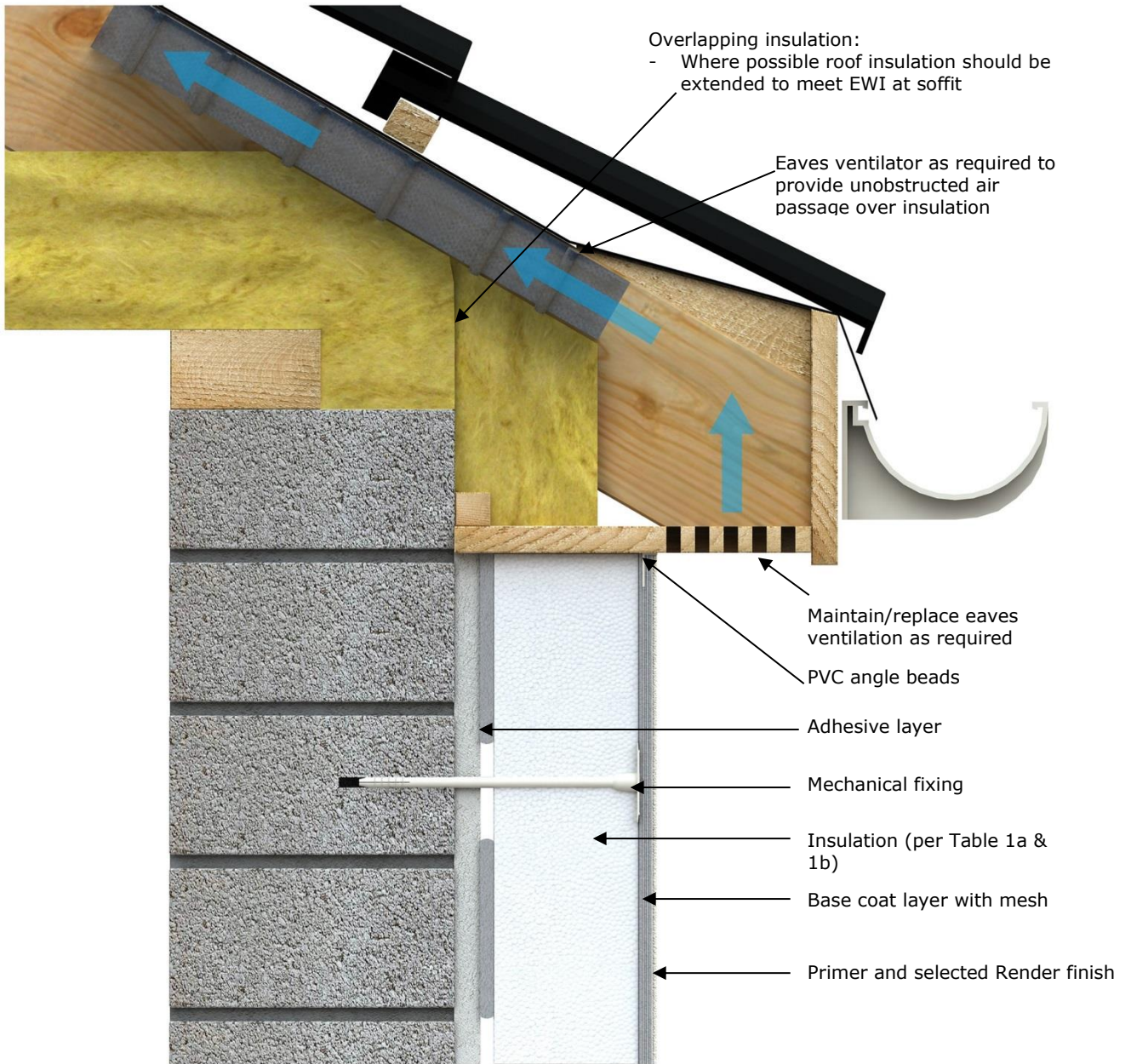




**Figure 3: Window Reveal Detail**



**Figure 4: Fire Break Detail**



**Figure 5: Eaves Detail**

m) A site specific maintenance programme for

### 3. GENERAL

Kreisel External Insulation Systems are designed by Modern Insulation Systems Limited on a project specific basis. Where the external insulation system is being applied to improve the thermal performance of an existing building, Modern Insulation Systems Limited will assess the building and advise on how to maximise the benefits of the external insulation system for that building. The design will include for:

- a) The completion and recording of a site survey. For existing buildings, U-value calculations, condensation risk analysis, pull-out resistance etc. should be based on the existing structure.
- b) Evaluation and preparation of substrate.
- c) Minimising risk of condensation in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5250:2016 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*. This includes the use of approved detailing as shown in Figures 1 to 5 incorporating the requirements of SR 54:2014 *Code of practice for the energy efficient retrofit of dwellings* and, where possible, meeting all of the Acceptable Construction Details published by the DHPLG.
- d) Thermal insulation provision to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.
- e) Resistance to impact and abrasion.
- f) Resistance to thermal stresses.
- g) Resistance to wind loading.
- h) Design of fixings to withstand design wind loadings, using a safety factor of 3 (three) for mechanical fixings and a safety factor of 9 (nine) for adhesive. In addition, fixings around window and door openings shall be at a maximum of 300mm centres in each board or section of board so as to provide positive and robust restraint over the life of the system.
- i) The design for wind loading on buildings greater than 2 stories should be checked by a chartered engineer in accordance with Eurocode 1 I.S. EN 1991-1-4:2005 *Actions on structures – General actions – Wind actions*.
- j) Design for fire resistance, fire spread and fire stopping, as defined in Section 4.2 and 4.3 of this Certificate.
- k) Design of a water management system to prevent ingress of water at movement joints, windows, doors, openings for services etc. Particular attention is required to ensure that window and sill design are coordinated to achieve a fully integrated design.
- l) Movement joints.

inclusion in the home owner's documentation.

n) Durability requirements.

Detailing and construction must be to a high standard to prevent the ingress of water and to achieve the design thermal performance. Window details should be designed such that, where possible, they can be removed and replaced from within the building, with best practice being to move the windows forward. Consideration should be given to maximising improvement of thermal insulation at window reveals, door openings etc. Adequate provision should be made at design and installation stage for the release of trapped moisture e.g. above window heads.

When designed and installed in accordance with this Certificate, the system will satisfy the wall elemental U-value and linear thermal transmittance requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017. The design shall include for the elimination/minimising of cold bridging at window and door reveals, eaves and at ground floor level in compliance with Acceptable Construction Details published by the DHPLG.

The system is intended to improve the weather resistance of the external walls. Seals to windows and doors shall be provided in accordance with the project specific site plan and the Acceptable Construction Details. Care should be taken to ensure that any ventilation or drainage openings are not obstructed.

In areas where electric cables can come into contact with EPS, in accordance with good practice all PVC sheathed cables should be run through ducting or be re-routed. Domestic gas installations must not be adversely affected by the fitting of external insulation. If the external insulation has an impact on the gas service line/meter location, then Bord Gáis Networks must be contacted so that a suitable solution can be achieved. If altering a gas installation, a Registered Gas Installer (RGI) must be employed.

The durability of the render systems is influenced by the colour of the render used. Further information is available by contacting the Certificate holder.

In locations where frost heave is likely to occur, plinth XPS must be kept 10mm above ground level.

## 4.1 STRENGTH AND STABILITY

### 4.1.1 Wind Loading

Kreisel External Insulation Systems can be designed to withstand the wind pressures (including suction) and thermal stresses in accordance with the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017. The design for wind loading on buildings greater than two stories should be checked by a chartered engineer in accordance with Eurocode 1 I.S. EN 1991-1-4:2005. A general factor of safety of 1.5 is applied to design wind loads.

### 4.1.2 Impact Resistance

a) The Kreisel External Insulation Systems have been classified as defined in Table 3 to be suitable for use as defined in ETAG 004 Cl. 6.1.3.3 Table 8 as follows:

Category I: A zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard impacts but not subject to abnormally rough use.

Category II: A zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the system will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care.

Category III: A zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

**Note:** The above classifications do not include acts of vandalism.

In an Irish context, Category II excludes any wall at ground level adjacent to a public footpath but includes one with its own private, walled-in garden. Category III excludes all walls at ground level.

b) The design should include for preventing damage from impact by motor vehicles or other machinery. Preventive measures such as provision of protective barriers or kerbs should be considered.

### 4.2 BEHAVIOUR IN RELATION TO FIRE

The reaction to fire classification according to IS EN 13501-1:2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Classification using data from reaction to fire tests* for the Kreisel External Insulation Systems are defined in Table 4 and Table 5.

Systems that achieve a Class A2 or B Reaction to Fire Classification are suitable for use up to a maximum of six storeys (18 metres) in height on purpose groups 1(a), 1(c), 1(d), 2(a), 2(b), 3, 4(a) and 4(b), and for use up to a maximum of

five storeys (15 metres) in height on purpose group 1(b), as defined in TGD to Part B of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

The mineral wool board is classified as non-combustible as per Table A8 (d) of TGD to Part B of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

With regard to fire stopping and limitations on use of combustible materials, walls must comply with Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4 of TGD to Part B of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017, and Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 4 of TGD to Part B Volume 2 of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017. Stainless steel fire fixings must be provided at the rate of one per square metre when specified. The fixing design should take account of the extra duty required under fire conditions.

Vertical and horizontal lamella fire barriers shall be provided at each compartment floor and wall, with stainless steel fixings provided at 400mm vertical centres and 400mm horizontal centres respectively, including the second floor level of a three-storey single occupancy house (see Diagram 12 of TGD to Part B Volume 2 of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017). Firebreaks should be fully adhesively bonded to the substrate (i.e. ribbons or dabs of adhesive are not acceptable) and mechanically fixed with stainless steel fire fixings at 400mm centres. The fire barrier shall be of non-combustible material (i.e. lamella, slab of minimum density 120kg/m<sup>3</sup>), be at least 200mm high, continuous and unbroken for the full perimeter of the building and for the full thickness of the insulation. Glass wool is not suitable for use as a firestop (see Clause 3.6.3 of TGD to Part B Volume 2 of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017 for types of suitable firestop).

### 4.3 PROXIMITY OF HEAT PRODUCING APPLIANCES

Combustible material must be separated from a brick or blockwork chimney by at least 200mm from a flue and 40mm from the outer surface of the brick or blockwork chimney, in accordance with Clause 2.5.6 of TGD to Part J of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017. Metal fixings in contact with combustible materials should be at least 50mm from a flue.

### 4.4 THERMAL INSULATION

Assessments were carried out to verify that the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017 can be achieved using the Kreisel External Insulation Systems. The manufacturer's declared thermal conductivity values ( $\lambda_{90/90}$ ) taken from their CE Marking Declarations of Performance are 0.031W/mK for the graphite enhanced grey

EPS board, and 0.036W/mK for the mineral wool insulation. These have not been assessed by NSAI Agrément. Table 2 shows typical insulation thicknesses to achieve minimum U-values of 0.27W/m<sup>2</sup>K (retrofit only) and 0.21W/m<sup>2</sup>K for different construction types.

Calculation of U-values will be required on individual projects to confirm a U-value of 0.27W/m<sup>2</sup>K or better has been achieved, based on the wall construction and the insulation used. The thermal conductivity ( $\lambda$ ) value of the insulation to be used in all U-value calculations must be the  $\lambda_{90/90}$  value.

When the system is to be applied to a masonry cavity wall, including hollow block walls, consideration should be given to the treatment of the ventilated cavity. In order to ensure the thermal effectiveness of the external insulation system, it is critical to eliminate airflow within the cavity void. It is essential to seal the cavity to achieve an unventilated air layer. This eliminates heat losses due to airflow within the cavity circumventing the ETIC system. Best practice is to fill the cavity void with an NSAI Agrément approved Cavity Wall Insulation (CWI) system. Ventilation to the building must be maintained in accordance with the requirements of TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

#### 4.5 LIMITING THERMAL BRIDGING

The linear thermal transmittance ' $\psi$ ' (Psi) describes the heat loss associated with junctions and around openings. Window and door reveal design used on the Kreisel External Insulation Systems have been assessed and when detailed in accordance with this Certificate can meet the requirements of Table D2 of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

When **all** bridged junctions within a building comply with the requirements of Table D2 of TGD to Part L, the improved ' $\gamma$ ' factor of 0.08 can be entered into the DEAP building energy rating (BER) calculation. If **all** junctions can be shown to be equivalent or better than Acceptable Construction Details published by the DHPLG, then the values published in Table D2 apply.

Where either of the above options are shown to be valid, or when the required values cannot be achieved, all relevant details should be recorded on the 'Certificate of Compliance' for that project for use in future BER calculations.

' $\psi$ ' values for other junctions outside the scope of this Certificate should be assessed in accordance with BRE IP1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings* and BRE BR 497 *Conventions for calculating linear thermal transmittance and temperature factors* in

accordance with Appendix D of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017.

As per Acceptable Construction Details, a minimum thermal resistance of 0.6m<sup>2</sup>K/W should be provided at window reveals, heads and sills.

#### 4.6 CONDENSATION RISK

Areas where there is a significant risk of condensation due to high levels of humidity should be identified during the initial site survey.

##### 4.6.1 Internal Surface Condensation

When improving the thermal performance of the external envelope of a building through external wall insulation, designers need to consider the impact of these improvements on other untouched elements of the building. As discussed in Section 4.5 of this Certificate, thermally bridged sections of the envelope such as window jambs, sills and eaves will experience a lower level of increased thermal performance. The degree of improvement to these junctions can be limited due to physical restrictions on site i.e. footpaths, soffit boards or hinges for windows.

When bridged junctions meet the requirements of Appendix D Table D2 of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017, the coldest internal surface temperature will satisfy the requirements of Section D2, namely that the temperature factor shall be equal to or greater than 0.75. As a result, best practice will have to be adopted in order to limit the risk of internal surface condensation which can result in dampness and mould growth.

When site limiting factors give rise to substandard levels of insulation at bridged junctions, guidance should be sought from the Certificate holder as to acceptable minimum requirements.

##### 4.6.2 Interstitial Condensation

An interstitial condensation risk analysis will be carried out by Modern Insulation Systems Limited in accordance with BS 5250:2016 and the design modified as appropriate to reduce the risk of interstitial condensation to acceptable levels.

##### 4.6.3 Ventilation

When installing the external insulation system, the works to be undertaken must not compromise the existing ventilation provisions in the home, including the ventilation of suspended timber floors, where existing vents must be sleeved across the rising wall and sealed.

When these existing ventilation provisions do not meet the requirements of Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017, the homeowner should be informed and remedial action must be taken before the external insulation system is installed.

#### **4.7 MAINTENANCE**

Adequate provision should be made in the initial design phase for access and maintenance over the life of the system.

The system shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions, as detailed in the Repair and Maintenance Method Statement, which is incorporated into the Building Owner's Manual.

Necessary repairs should be carried out immediately and must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. Repairs to plumbing etc. should also be carried out as required to prevent deterioration or damage, and to protect the integrity of the system.

Synthetic finishes may be subject to aesthetic deterioration due to exposure to UV light. They should be re-painted every 18 to 20 years to maintain appearance. Care should be taken to ensure that the synthetic finish used is compatible with the original system and that the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics are not adversely affected.

Sealants shall be subject to regular inspection (at least annually). They should be replaced as required and fully replaced every 18 to 20 years to maintain performance.

#### **4.8 WEATHERTIGHTNESS**

When designed and detailed in accordance with this Certificate, the system will prevent moisture from the ground coming in contact with the insulation. The external render has adequate resistance to water penetration when applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

Joint designs, sealant specifications and recommendations for detailing at windows and doors were assessed and are considered adequate to ensure that water penetration will not occur, assuming that regular maintenance is carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

#### **4.9 DURABILITY**

##### **4.9.1 Design Life**

An assessment of the life of the system was carried out. This included an assessment of:

- Design and installation controls;
- Proposed building heights;
- Render thickness and specification;
- Material specifications, including insulant, mesh, beading and fixing specifications;
- Joint design;
- Construction details;
- Maintenance requirements.

External render systems can last in excess of 40 years in accordance with BS 7543:2015 *Guide to durability of buildings and building elements, products and components* subject to normal use, regular inspection and maintenance. It is important to note that the durability of the render system is entirely dependent on the correct installation of the product in accordance with this Certificate, the manufacturer's instructions, IS EN 13914-1:2016 and ongoing care and maintenance as described in Section 4.7 of this Certificate. Critical details include rendering at window sills, raised features, junctions with eaves and verges, and the use of suitably designed overhangs and flashings. Reference should be made to IS EN 13914-1:2016 for general advice on design, in particular on the use of angle, stop and movement joint beads.

##### **4.9.2 Aesthetic Performance**

As with traditional renders, the aesthetic performance of the systems, e.g. due to discolouration, soiling, staining, algal growth or lime bloom, is depended on a range of factors such as:

- Type, colour and texture of surface finish;
- Water retaining properties of the finish;
- Architectural form and detailing;
- Building orientation/elevation;
- Local climate/atmospheric pollution.

Where cleaning of walls is required, for example in the case of algal growth, the procedure in the Kreisel Maintenance document must be followed which contains detailed information on the removal of algae. It is the homeowner's responsibility to inspect the walls every year and clean when required; however the homeowner may contract the approved installer to provide this service.

Adequate consideration should be given at the design stage to all of the above to ensure that the level of maintenance necessary to preserve the aesthetics of the building is acceptable.

##### **4.10 PRACTICABILITY**

The practicability of construction and the adequacy of site supervision arrangements were assessed and considered adequate. The project specific designs and method statements for application, inspection and repair were reviewed and found to be satisfactory.

##### **4.11 TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT TO DETERMINE THE FOLLOWING**

- Structural strength and stability
- Behaviour in fire
- Impact resistance
- Pull-out resistance of fixings
- Thermal resistance
- Hygrothermal behaviour

- Condensation risk
- Site erection controls
- Durability of components
- Dimensional stability of insulants

#### 4.12 OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

- (i) Existing data on product properties in relation to fire, toxicity, environmental impact and the effect on mechanical strength/stability and durability were assessed.
- (ii) The manufacturing process was examined including the methods adopted for quality

- control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.
- (iii) Special building details (e.g. ground level, window and door openings, window sill and movement joints) were assessed and approved for use in conjunctions with this Certificate.
- (iv) Site visits were conducted to assess the practicability of installation and the history of performance in use of the product.

Insulation	Declared Thermal Conductivity ( $\lambda_{90/90}$ ) of Insulation (W/mK)	Thickness of Insulation (mm)	U-Value (W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
No external insulation	-	-	1.30
Graphite-enhanced EPS	0.031	100	0.27
		130	0.21
Mineral Wool	0.039	130	0.27
		180	0.21
These values are based on a typical house of 215mm hollow block construction (Building Regulations Part L 2017) with the following construction (internal to external): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 mm sand &amp; cement render</li> <li>• Hollow block with 10mm mortar joint – 215mm</li> <li>• Adhesive – 1-2mm</li> <li>• Insulation board – as specified</li> <li>• Render finish with mesh basecoat – 7mm</li> </ul>			
Insulation	Declared Thermal Conductivity ( $\lambda_{90/90}$ ) of Insulation (W/mK)	Thickness of Insulation (mm)	U-Value (W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
No external insulation	-	-	1.30
Graphite-enhanced EPS	0.031	90	0.27
		120	0.21
Mineral Wool	0.039	120	0.27
		170	0.21
These values are based on a typical house of concrete block cavity-wall construction (Building Regulations Part L 2017) with the following construction (internal to external): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 mm sand &amp; cement render</li> <li>• Concrete block – 100mm</li> <li>• Unventilated insulated air cavity</li> <li>• Concrete block – 100mm</li> <li>• Adhesive – 1-2mm</li> <li>• Insulation board – as specified</li> <li>• Render finish with mesh basecoat</li> </ul>			

**Table 2: Typical U-values (W/m<sup>2</sup>K)**

Kreisel EPS			
<b>Render coating:</b> Base coat <b>STYRLEP 220/STYRLEP 220 EXTRA,            STYRLEP-B 225</b> +	<b>Single            standard            mesh</b>	<b>Double            standard            mesh</b>	<b>Single            armour            layer</b>



Reinforcement and finishing coats listed hereafter:			
<b>POZTYNK – SZ 062 Kornputz</b> + all kinds of protection coats <b>POZTYNK – SZ 061 Kratzputz</b> + all kinds of protection coats	Category III	Category I	Category II
<b>AKRYTYNK 010 Kornputz/</b> <b>AKRYTYNK 010 California Kornputz</b> <b>AKRYTYNK 010 Kratzputz/</b> <b>AKRYTYNK 010 California Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kratzputz</b>			
<b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kratzputz</b>			
<b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kratzputz</b>	Category III	Category II	Category I
<b>SISITYNK 040 Kornputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kornputz</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 Kratzputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kornputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kornputz</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kratzputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kornputz</b> <b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
Kreisel MW			
<b>Rendering system:</b> Base coat <b>STYRLEP 240/STYRLEP 240 EXTRA,</b> <b>STYRLEP-B 225</b> + Reinforcement and finishing coats listed hereafter:	<b>Single standard mesh</b>	<b>Double standard mesh</b>	<b>Single reinforced mesh</b>
<b>POZTYNK – SZ 062 Kornputz</b> + all kinds of protection coats <b>POZTYNK – SZ 061 Kratzputz</b> + all kinds of protection coats	Category III	Category I	Category I
<b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKOTYNK 030 Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKON Protect 031 Kratzputz</b>			
<b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kornputz</b> <b>SILIKATYNK 020 Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category II
<b>SISITYNK 040 Kornputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kornputz</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 Kratzputz/</b> <b>SISITYNK 040 California Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kornputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kornputz</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT Kratzputz/</b> <b>ECO TYNK 022 ECO PROTECT California Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I
<b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kornputz</b> <b>MAX PROTECT 042 Kratzputz</b>	Category II	Category I	Category I

**Table 3: Impact Resistance**

Kreisel EPS			
Configuration	Heat of combustion	Flame retardant content	Reaction to fire class according to EN 13501-1

Adhesive	Max 0.66 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	B – s1, d0
Boards of expanded polystyrene EPS Maximal density of 18 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	In quantity ensuring Euroclass E according to EN 13501-1	
Base coat render	Max 0.31 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Glass fibre mesh	Max 8.48 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Finishing coats	Max 2.27 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Protection coat for the mineral finishing coats	Max 5.34 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	

**Table 4 – Reaction to Fire – Kreisel EPS**

<b>Kreisel MW</b>			
<b>Configuration</b>	<b>Maximum declared organic content</b>	<b>Declared flame retardant content</b>	<b>Reaction to fire class according to EN 13501-1</b>
Adhesive	Max 0.61 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	A2 – s1, d0
Boards of mineral wool MW Maximal density 150 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	In quantity ensuring Euroclass A1 or A2 according to EN 13501-1	
Base coat render	Max 0.61 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Glass fibre mesh	Max 8.48 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Finishing coats	Max 2.27 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	
Protection coats for mineral finishing coats	Max 5.34 MJ/kg	No flame retardant	

**Table 5 – Reaction to Fire – Kreisel MW**

**5.1** National Standards Authority of Ireland ("NSAI") following consultation with NSAI Agrément has assessed the performance and method of installation of the product/process and the quality of the materials used in its manufacture and certifies the product/process to be fit for the use for which it is certified provided that it is manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and usual trade practice. This Certificate shall remain valid for five years from date of latest revision so long as:

- (a) the specification of the product is unchanged.
- (b) the Building Regulations 1997 to 2017 and any other regulation or standard applicable to the product/process, its use or installation remains unchanged.
- (c) the product continues to be assessed for the quality of its manufacture and marking by NSAI.
- (d) no new information becomes available which in the opinion of the NSAI, would preclude the granting of the Certificate.
- (e) the product or process continues to be manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the description, specifications and safety recommendations set out in this certificate.
- (f) the registration and/or surveillance fees due to IAB are paid.

**5.2** The NSAI Agrément mark and certification number may only be used on or in relation to product/processes in respect of which a valid Certificate exists. If the Certificate becomes invalid the Certificate holder must not use the NSAI Agrément mark and certification number and must remove them from the products already marked.

**5.3** In granting Certification, the NSAI makes no representation as to;

- (a) the absence or presence of patent rights subsisting in the product/process; or
- (b) the legal right of the Certificate holder to market, install or maintain the product/process; or
- (c) whether individual products have been manufactured or installed by the Certificate

holder in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate.

**5.4** This Certificate does not comprise installation instructions and does not replace the manufacturer's directions or any professional or trade advice relating to use and installation which may be appropriate.

**5.5** Any recommendations contained in this Certificate relating to the safe use of the certified product/process are preconditions to the validity of the Certificate. However the NSAI does not certify that the manufacture or installation of the certified product or process in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate will satisfy the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, or of any other current or future common law duty of care owed by the manufacturer or by the Certificate holder.

**5.6** The NSAI is not responsible to any person or body for loss or damage including personal injury arising as a direct or indirect result of the use of this product or process.

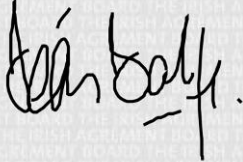
**5.7** Where reference is made in this Certificate to any Act of the Oireachtas, Regulation made thereunder, Statutory Instrument, Code of Practice, National Standards, manufacturer's instructions, or similar publication, it shall be construed as reference to such publication in the form in which it is in force at the date of this Certification.

## NSAI Agrément

This Certificate No. **18/0398** is accordingly granted by the NSAI to **Modern Insulation Systems Limited** on behalf of NSAI Agrément.

Date of Issue: **21<sup>st</sup> December 2018**

Signed



**Seán Balfe**  
**Director of NSAI Agrément**

Readers may check that the status of this Certificate has not changed by contacting NSAI Agrément, NSAI, 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: (01) 807 3800. Fax: (01) 807 3842. [www.n sai. ie](http://www.n sai. ie)

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IS EN 13914-1:2016 *Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering – External rendering.*

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