

Recticel Insulation Products

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Agrément Certificate
14/5136
Product Sheet 1

EUROTHANE PL

EUROTHANE PL DRY LINING SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Eurothane PL Dry Lining System, comprising Eurothane PL a rigid polyisocyanurate foam board with a multi-layer kraft/aluminium facer on both sides of the insulation board bonded to 12.5 mm thick tapered edge plasterboard for use as an internal insulated dry lining system on external masonry walls and underside of ceilings in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings. The system is installed using gypsum based adhesive and/or mechanical fixings.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Thermal performance — the system can contribute to limiting heat loss through walls and ceilings. The U values achieved will depend on the overall construction and insulation thickness (see section 6).

Condensation risk — the system can limit the risk of surface and interstitial condensation, however, an assessment should be made in each case (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the boards have a reaction to fire classification of Bs1, d0 to BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 (see section 8).

Durability — under normal conditions, the boards are rot-proof, dimensionally stable and durable and will have a service life equal to the building in which they are installed (see section 14).



The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of First issue: 9 July 2014

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Energy and Ventilation

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Eurothane PL Dry Lining System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, will satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement: B2(1)	Internal fire spread (linings)
Comment:	The system is unrestricted under this Requirement. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement: C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:	The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 7.1 and 7.6 of this Certificate.
Requirement: L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:	The system can contribute to a building satisfying this Requirement. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:	The system is acceptable. See section 14 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation: 26	CO₂ emission rates for new buildings
Comment:	The system can contribute to a building satisfying this Regulation when compensating fabric and/or services measures are taken. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 26A	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Regulation: 26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings
Comment:	The system can contribute to a building satisfying these Regulations when compensating fabric measures are taken. See section 6 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation: 8(1)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:	The system is acceptable. See section 14 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation: 9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard: 2.5	Internal linings
Comment:	The system is unrestricted under this Standard, with reference to clause 2.5.1 ⁽¹⁾ . See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Standard: 3.15	Condensation
Comment:	The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 7.1 and 7.7 of this Certificate.
Standard: 6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard: 6.2	Building insulation envelop
Comment:	The system can contribute to satisfying clauses or parts of 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.8 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.10 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽²⁾ , of these Standards. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard: 7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:	The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and, therefore, will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the system can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾], 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾] and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾]. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:	All comments given for this system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

Regulation: 23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:	The system is acceptable. See section 14 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation: 29	Condensation
Comment:	The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 34	Internal fire spread - Linings
Comment:	The system is unrestricted under this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation: 40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:	The system can contribute to a building satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section: 16 Installation (16.3 and 16.7) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2014

NHBC accepts the use of Eurothane PL Dry Lining System, provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 8.2 *Wall and ceiling finishes*.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the PIR core insulation boards and the composite finished product in accordance with harmonised European Standards BS EN 13165 : 2012 and BS EN 13950 : 2005 respectively. The manufacturer of the plasterboard lining has taken the responsibility of CE marking it in accordance with EN 520 : 2004. An asterisk (*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown is given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Eurothane PL Dry Lining System consists of a rigid polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam board⁽¹⁾ with a multi-layer kraft/ aluminium facer on both sides of the insulation board factory bonded to plasterboard⁽²⁾ on one side bonded directly to bare walls and ceilings using dabs gypsum based adhesive and/or fixed with mechanical fixings.

(1) Manufactured in accordance with BS EN 13165 : 2012.

(2) Manufactured in accordance with BS EN 520 : 2004.

1.2 The boards are available with nominal characteristics shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics of Eurothane PL Dry Lining System

Characteristic (unit)	Eurothane PL
Length* (mm)	2400
Width* (mm)	1200
Insulation thickness* (mm)	25 to 80
Nominal density of insulation (kg·m ⁻³)	>27
Thickness of plasterboard (mm)	12.5
Edge profile of the insulated dry lining	Tapered edge
Minimum compressive strength for the insulation at 10% compression (kPa)	140

1.3 Ancillary items, which are outside the scope of this Certificate, include:

- gypsum based dry-lining adhesive compound (plaster dabs) to BS EN 14496 : 2005
- metal/timber component furring systems to BS EN 14195 : 2005
- mechanical fasteners including dry wall screws, plasterboard nails and nailable plugs to BS EN 14566 : 2008
- metal edge and corner beads to BS EN 14353 : 2007
- jointing materials including scrim tape and jointing compound to BS EN 13963 : 2005
- pre-treated softwood battens to BS 5534 : 2003
- details of suitable system specifications may be obtained by the Certificate holder.

2 Manufacture

2.1 Insulation boards are manufactured using conventional techniques for urethane products. The boards are then laminated to plasterboard.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated

- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management system of Recticel Insulation Products has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (Certificate ANT951267.1).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The boards are delivered to site shrink-wrapped in polythene on pallets. Each board has the manufacturing code printed on the surface and each pack carries a label with the system description, manual handling advice and manufacturer's name.

3.2 It is essential that the boards are raised off the ground and stored inside or under cover on a flat, dry, level surface in a well-ventilated area. The boards must be protected from rain, snow and prolonged exposure to sunlight and any that have been allowed to get wet should not be used.

3.3 The boards must not be exposed to a naked flame or other ignition sources.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Eurothane PL Dry Lining System.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 Eurothane PL Dry Lining System is for use as an insulating dry lining system to improve the thermal insulation of new and existing solid or cavity masonry walls of new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings. It should be installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

4.2 The system may be installed on masonry construction including clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, and natural and reconstituted stone blocks. It is essential that such walls are constructed having regard to the local wind-driven rain index.

4.3 Walls should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005, BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005, BS EN 1996-2 : 2006, BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 and their respective UK National Annexes
- BS 8000-3 : 2001.

4.4 Since insulating dry linings are not intended to offer resistance to rain penetration or rising dampness, walls to be insulated with dry lining must be already rain resistant and show no signs of water ingress or rising damp.

4.5 It is recommended that services which penetrate the dry lining, eg light switches and power outlets, are kept to a minimum to limit damage to vapour checks. All perimeters of the board, around service penetrations, openings, junctions and around the perimeter of suspended timber floors must be sealed with a suitable sealant.

4.6 It is essential that the boards are butted as close as possible to minimise any gaps between them (see section 16 of this Certificate).

4.7 Where services have to be incorporated behind the dry lining, the wall should be chased rather than the insulation. Suitable isolation methods, such as a conduit or capping, must be used to ensure cables do not come into contact with the insulation.

4.8 The installation of the insulating dry lining system requires careful detailing around doors and windows to achieve a satisfactory surface for finishing. In addition, every attempt should be made to minimise the risk of thermal bridging at reveals and where heavy separating walls are attached to the external wall. New work must be designed to accommodate the thickness of the dry lining, particularly at reveals, heads and sills, and in relation to ceiling height. Where the dimensions of fixtures are critical (eg bathrooms), these should be checked before installation.

4.9 If present, mould or fungal growth should be treated prior to the application of the system.

5 Practicability of installation

The system is designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of system.

6 Thermal performance

6.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) of a specific construction using insulated dry lining should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007, BRE Report BR 443 : 2006 and BRE Digest 465 : 2002, using the Declared thermal conductivity (λ_D value)* of $0.022 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ for the insulation component and a tested value of $0.21 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ for the 12.5 mm plasterboard.

6.2 The U value of a wall will depend on the insulation type and thickness, the number/type of fixings and the insulating value of the substrate masonry and its finishes. Example U values given in Table 2 indicate that the system can achieve design values as low as $0.30 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$. For improved thermal/carbon emissions performance, the designer should consider additional fabric and/or services measures.

6.3 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of junctions with other elements and openings to minimise thermal bridges and air infiltration. Detailed guidance can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

Table 2 Example U values for walls

Target U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Eurothane PL thickness requirement (mm)	
	215 mm brickwork — fixed on timber battens ⁽¹⁾ ($\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	215 mm brickwork — fixed with dabs ⁽²⁾ ($\lambda = 0.77 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
0.18	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.19	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.25	93 (0.25) ⁽⁴⁾	93 (0.24) ⁽⁴⁾
0.26	93 (0.25) ⁽⁴⁾	93 (0.24) ⁽⁴⁾
0.30	73 (0.28) ⁽⁴⁾	78 (0.28) ⁽⁴⁾
0.35	63 (0.34) ⁽⁴⁾	63 (0.34) ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Product installed on timber stud (Timber battens 11.8% — BRE Report 443 : 2006) using 8.33 steel drywall screws per square metre with a cross sectional area of 10.46 mm^2 .

(2) Product installed on 15 mm plaster dabs air cavity (20% dabs) using 0.7 supplementary steel nailable plugs per square metre with a cross sectional area of 19.63 mm^2 .

(3) See section 6.2.

(4) Actual U value achieved by insulation thickness.

7 Condensation risk

Interstitial condensation



7.1 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annex D and Appendix G.

7.2 The risk of summer condensation on the foil component must be considered for solid masonry walls, orientated from ESE through south to WSW, in accordance with BRE Report BR 262 : 2002, section 3.10.

7.3 A condensation risk analysis of the specific construction should be undertaken to BS EN ISO 13788 : 2012 using the water vapour transmission values for each component given in Table 3 for each layer.

Table 3 Water vapour transmission values

Material	Thickness* (mm)	Water vapour resistance ($\text{MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	Water vapour resistivity ($\text{MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$)
PIR	25 to 80	—	300
Facing	—	4000	—
Plasterboard	—	—	50

7.4 Where calculations to Annex D of BS 5250 : 2011 indicate a risk of persistent condensation, a site-specific dynamic analysis to BS EN 15026 : 2007 should be considered.

7.5 Provided all joints between the system are sealed (see section 4.5 and *Installation* part of this Certificate) in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions, the system can offer a significant resistance to water vapour transmission.

Surface condensation



7.6 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.7 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in section 6.3 of this Certificate.



7.7 For buildings in Scotland, wall constructions will be acceptable when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point, and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in BS 5250 : 2011 Annex G. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 6.3 of this Certificate.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire



8.1 The system has been classified as B-s1, d0 to BS EN 13501-1 : 2011 and is unrestricted with respect to surface spread of flame under the national Building Regulations.

8.2 When properly installed, the insulation will be contained between the wall and internal lining board until one is compromised. Therefore, the insulation will not contribute to the development of a fire or present a smoke or toxic hazard as the fire develops.

9 Proximity of flues and appliances

When the system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes and or heat producing appliances, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be met:

England and Wales — Approved Document J

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clauses 3.19.1⁽¹⁾ to 3.19.4⁽¹⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 Materials in contact — wiring installations

10.1 As with any form of insulation, de-rating of electrical cables should be considered where the insulation restricts the air cooling of cables.

10.2 Electrical cables that are likely to come into contact with the insulation component of the thermal liner are required to be protected by a suitable conduit or PVC-U trunking. The installation of electrical services must be carried out in accordance with BS 7671 : 2008.

11 Infestation

Use of the system does not in itself promote infestation. The creation of voids within the structure, for example gaps between the wall lining and the system, may provide habitation for insects or vermin in areas already infested. Care should be taken to ensure, wherever possible, that all voids are sealed, as any infestation may be difficult to eradicate. There is no food value in the materials used.

12 Wall-mounted fittings

The recommendations of the Certificate holder's instructions must be followed. Any objects fixed to the wall, other than lightweight items, are outside the scope of this Certificate.

13 Maintenance

The system, if damaged during use, can be readily removed and replaced.

14 Durability



The durability of the materials is satisfactory. Provided the system is fixed to a satisfactory stable and durable wall, it will have a life equal to the building in which they are installed. Under normal conditions of occupancy they are unlikely to suffer damage but if damage does occur the system can be repaired or replaced.

15 Reuse and recyclability

Eurothane PL can be recycled using an appropriate Recycling scheme.

Installation

16 General

16.1 A qualified plumber is required to make alterations to heating systems. A qualified electrician must be used to make good the electrical wirings and services.

16.2 The dwelling should be examined for the following:

- suitability of substrate
- detailing around windows and doors
- position and numbers of electrical sockets and switches
- wall fittings and fixtures — including coving and skirting
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- ventilation plates.

16.3 Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be used when cutting the boards.

16.4 Before starting to fit the system, the position of all main service cable and pipe runs must be clearly marked on the walls to avoid damage. All plaster coving, skirting board and laminate floor angle bead must be removed.

16.5 Before fixing the system, sufficient time must be allowed for damp-proofing treatments, where applied, to dry out (for information see in BS 6576 : 2005 for dry lining in conjunction with a chemical damp-proof course application).

16.6 Care must be taken when exposing electrical cables (see section 10).

16.7 The boards can be cut using a fine-toothed saw. Cutting should be done in a ventilated space, outside or in an area with dust extraction.

17 Procedure

17.1 For existing walls, wallpaper, skirting, picture rails, gloss paint and projecting window boards should be removed to expose bare masonry walls. The wall surface should be clean and dust free. Walls are marked at 1200 mm centres to indicate board positioning. A continuous ribbon/fillet of adhesive is applied to the wall perimeter and around all services and openings as board fixing proceeds.

17.2 Drylining is commenced from a window/door reveal or internal angle and adhesive dabs are applied in three or four rows (as appropriate, but minimum coverage 20% of the board area) to receive the first board, together with intermediate dabs at ceiling level and a continuous band of adhesive at skirting level.

17.3 The boards are positioned with the bottom edge resting on plasterboard packing strips. Boards are tapped into position, lifted tight to the ceiling using a footlifter and supported until the adhesive sets. Further boards are installed, lightly butted together, to complete the lining.

17.4 When the adhesive/dabs are set, these should be complemented by the addition of two nailable plugs per board (with a minimum 25 mm penetration into the masonry wall), positioned at mid-height either side of the board and in the tapered edges of the boards so they are covered by the finishing processes.

17.5 To avoid thermal bridging, the system should be used to line window reveals and suitable provisions will also need to be adopted at junctions and other details such as separating floors. Further guidance can be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

Finishing

17.6 Jointing and finishing of the plasterboard lining are carried out in the appropriate manner applying plasterer's joint tape to all joints and a thin coat of plaster.

17.7 Any gaps between the ceiling and the wall must be filled.

Technical Investigations

18 Tests

Tests were carried out to determine:

- inter-laminate bond strength
- dimensional accuracy
- bond strength.

19 Investigations

19.1 An assessment was made of the results of test data to BS EN 13166 : 2012 relating to:

- vapour resistance
- Declared thermal conductivity (λ_D value)
- thermal performance and condensation risk analysis were carried out.

19.2 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including methods for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

Bibliography

- BS 5250 : 2011 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 5534 : 2003 *Code of practice for slating and tiling (including shingles)*
- BS 6576 : 2005 *Code of practice for diagnosis of rising damp in walls of buildings and installation of chemical damp-proof courses*
- BS 7671 : 2008 *Requirements for electrical installations — IEE Wiring Regulations — Seventeenth edition*
- BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*
- BS EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
- NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design*
- NA to BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design*
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- NA to BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*
- NA to BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 — Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 13165 : 2012 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PU) products — Specification*
- BS EN 13166 : 2012 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products — Specification*
- BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*
- BS EN 13950 : 2005 *Gypsum plasterboard thermal/acoustic insulation composite panels — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 13963 : 2005 *Jointing materials for gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 14195 : 2005 *Metal framing components for gypsum plasterboard systems — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 14496 : 2005 *Gypsum based adhesives for thermal/acoustic insulation composite panels and plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 14353 : 2007 *Metal beads and feature profiles for use with gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 14566 : 2008 *Mechanical fasteners for gypsum plasterboard systems — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN ISO 13788 : 2012 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements — Internal surface temperature to avoid critical surface humidity and interstitial condensation — Calculation methods*
- BS EN 15026 : 2007 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements — Assessment of moisture transfer by numerical simulation*
- BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*
- BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 *Quality management systems — Requirements*
- BRE Digest 465 : 2002 *U-values for light steel-frame construction*
- BRE Report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal Insulation: avoiding risks*
- BRE Report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations*
- EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*

20 Conditions

20.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page — no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document — it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

20.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

20.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

20.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

20.5 In issuing this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking.

20.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.