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**Agrément
Certificate
No 94/3079**

Designated by Government
to issue
European Technical
Approvals

ROCKWOOL CAVITY WALL INSULATION BATTS

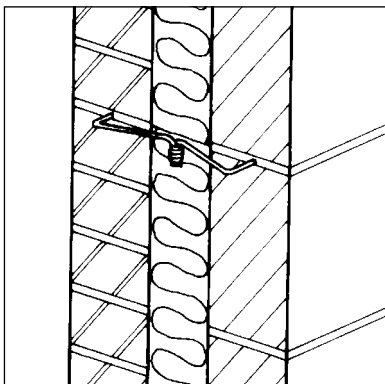
Isolation de murs à double paroi
Kerndämmung

Product

• THIS CERTIFICATE REPLACES AND EXTENDS CERTIFICATES Nos 85/1569 AND 87/1851 AND RELATES TO ROCKWOOL CAVITY WALL INSULATION BATTS, A RESIN-BONDED ROCK WOOL INSULATING MATERIAL IN SLAB FORM AS DESCRIBED IN THE ACCOMPANYING DETAIL SHEETS.


- The products are for use in buildings up to 25 m in height.
- The products are installed during construction and are for use as full fill insulation slabs to reduce the thermal transmittance of cavity walls with masonry inner and outer leaves.
- It is essential that the walls are built in accordance with the conditions set out in the Design Data and Installation parts of this Certificate.

These Front Sheets must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Detail Sheets, which provide information specific to the insulation.



Building Regulations — Detail Sheet 1


1 The Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994*) (England and Wales)

 The Secretary of State has agreed with the British Board of Agrément the aspects of performance to be used by the BBA in assessing the compliance of cavity wall insulation with the Building Regulations. In the opinion of the BBA, Rockwool Cavity Wall Insulation Batts, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements.

Requirement: B3(4)	Internal fire spread (structure)
Comment:	The products are non-combustible to BS 476 : Part 4 : 1970(1984) and therefore meet this Requirement in buildings of every purpose group. The products may also be regarded as a cavity barrier where an insulated wall connects to the cavity of an uninsulated wall. See sections 5.1 to 5.3 of these Front Sheets.
Requirement: C4	Resistance to weather and ground moisture
Comment:	Tests for water resistance carried out by the BBA indicate that a wall filled with the products meets this Requirement provided the completed wall complies with the conditions set out in sections 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 of these Front Sheets. The products do not absorb water by capillary action and may therefore be used in situations where they bridge the dpc's of the inner and outer leaf. See sections 6.3 and 6.4 of these Front Sheets.
Requirement: L1	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:	Data obtained by the BBA indicate that when the products are used in accordance with this Certificate the walls constructed meet or contribute to meeting the U value requirements. See sections 3.2 to 3.4 of the relevant Detail Sheet.
Requirement: Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:	The products are acceptable. See section 8 of these Front Sheets.

*The Building Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 1994 come into force variously from 1st September 1994; Requirements F1 and L1 being effective from 1st July 1995. Prior to these dates the Building Regulations 1991 apply.

2 The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended)

 In the opinion of the BBA, Rockwool Cavity Wall Insulation Batts, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will satisfy or contribute to satisfying the various Regulations and Technical Standards as listed below.

Regulation: 10	Fitness of materials
Standard: B2	Selection and use of materials, fittings, components and other manufactured products
Comment:	The products are acceptable.
Regulation: 12	Structural fire precautions
Standard: D2.3	Non-combustibility
Comment:	The products are non-combustible to BS 476 : Part 4 : 1970(1984) and may be used in buildings of any purpose group. See sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 of these Front Sheets.
Standards: D2.19-2.21	Cavity barriers
Comment:	No cavity barriers are required provided all of the cavity is filled. See section 5.4 of these Front Sheets.

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Regulation:	17	Preparation of sites and resistance to moisture
Standard:	G2.6	Resistance to moisture from the ground
Comment:		The products do not absorb water by capillary action and may therefore be used in situations where they bridge the dpc's of the inner and outer leaf. See section 6.5 of these Front Sheets.
Standard:	G3.1	Resistance to precipitation
Comment:		Tests by the BBA indicate that a wall filled with the products will satisfy this Regulation provided it complies with the conditions set out in sections 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 of these Front Sheets. See also section 6.6 of these Front Sheets.
Regulation:	22	Conservation of fuel and power
Standard:	J2.3	Elemental approach (Method 1)
Comment:		Data obtained by the BBA indicate that when the slabs are used in accordance with this Certificate they will contribute to satisfying this Standard. See section 3.2 and 3.3 of the relevant Detail Sheet.

3 The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994



In the opinion of the BBA, Rockwool Cavity Wall Insulation Batts, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will satisfy the various Building Regulations as listed below.

Regulation:	B2	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 8 of these Front Sheets.
Regulation:	C5	Resistance to ground moisture and weather
Comment:		Data obtained by the BBA indicate that a wall incorporating the products can satisfy this Regulation provided it complies with sections 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 of these Front Sheets. See also section 6.6. The products do not absorb water by capillary action and may therefore be used where they bridge the damp-proof course of the inner or outer leaf. See section 6.5 of these Front Sheets.
Regulation:	E6	Internal fire spread — structure
Comment:		The products are non-combustible to BS 476 : Part 4 : 1970(1984) and may be used in buildings of any purpose group. See sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 of these Front Sheets. No cavity barriers are required provided all of the cavity is filled. See section 5.4 of these Front Sheets.
Regulation:	F2	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		Data obtained by the BBA indicate that when the products are used in accordance with this Certificate the walls constructed will meet or contribute to meeting the U value requirements. See sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the relevant Detail Sheet.

Design Data

4 General

4.1 When installed in accordance with this Certificate, Rockwool Cavity Wall Insulation Batts are effective in reducing the U value (thermal transmittance) of new external cavity walls with masonry inner and outer leaves, where masonry includes clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, natural and reconstituted stone blocks. It is essential that such walls are designed and constructed to incorporate the normal precautions to prevent moisture penetration.



4.2 New buildings subject to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) (England and Wales), the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended) or the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994

should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS 5628 : Part 3 : 1985. In particular, clause 21 of the Code of practice *Exclusion of moisture* should be followed in that the designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used. The relevant recommendations of Section 3 of BS 5390 : 1976(1984) should be followed where the wall incorporates stone or cast stone.

4.3 Other buildings not subject to these Regulations should also be built in accordance with BS 5628 : Part 3 : 1985 and/or BS 5390 : 1976(1984).

4.4 As with any other form of cavity wall insulation, where buildings need to comply with NHBC Standards or Zurich Municipal Technical Manual, specifiers should observe the requirements of these documents.

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4.5 The following design conditions have been taken from the BBA joint publication *Cavity Insulation of Masonry Walls – Dampness Risks and How to Minimise Them*. They are particularly important in areas subject to severe or very severe driving rain:

(1) The insulation thickness should remain constant where possible. Should any changes in thickness occur, vertically, a horizontal damp-proof cavity tray should separate each thickness change.

(2) A minimum thickness of 50 mm should be maintained where possible. Where, for structural reasons, the insulation thickness is reduced by the intrusion of ring beams, etc, a minimum thickness of 25 mm of insulation should be maintained and the manufacturer's advice on fixing and weather proofing should be specially sought.

(3) Raked or recessed mortar joints should be avoided in high exposure areas.

4.6 The products are for use in any exposure zone in buildings up to 12 metres in height, subject to conditions in section 4.5 being met. However, the use of the products does not preclude the need to apply any external render coat or other suitable finish in severe exposure zones where such application would be normal practice.

Buildings over 12 metres and up to 25 metres in height

4.7 Where the walls of a building are between 12 and 25 metres high, the following requirements also apply:

(1) From ground level, the maximum height of continuous cavity must not exceed 12 metres. Above 12 metres, the maximum height of continuous cavity must not exceed 7 metres.

(2) The area to be insulated must not be an infill panel in a framed structure.

(3) The exposure factor must not exceed 120, calculated using BBA Information Sheet No 10 *Methods of Assessing the Exposure of Buildings for Cavity Wall Insulation*, available from the Certificate holder or the BBA. The calculation procedure is also contained in Appendix E of BS 5618 : 1985.

4.8 Rockwool Ltd in association with the architect shall carry out a detailed programme of assessment of the project including an examination of the quality of installation as work progresses. Above average site supervision is recommended during installation.

4.9 Certification relates only to buildings where the Certificate holder has given written approval for use of the product in the specified building.

5 Behaviour in fire



5.1 The products do not prejudice the fire resistance properties of the wall.

5.2 A sample of slabs tested to BS 476 : Part 4 : 1970(1984) achieved the classification 'Non-combustible'.



5.3 For buildings subject to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) (England and Wales) the products may be used in buildings of every purpose group.



5.4 For buildings subject to the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended) and the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994 the products may be used in buildings of any occupancy or purpose group.

5.5 The products do not constitute a toxic hazard in fire.

6 Liquid water penetration

6.1 The orientation of the water repellent treated fibres in the products will prevent water crossing the wall construction via the insulation. Correctly installed (in accordance with this Certificate) the slabs provide an uninterrupted barrier to water which penetrates the outer leaf of the wall and drains down the cavity face of the outer leaf.

6.2 It is important to ensure during installation that:

(a) wall ties are installed correctly and are thoroughly clean

(b) excess mortar is cleaned from the inside face of the leading leaf and any debris is removed from the cavity

(c) mortar droppings are cleaned from the exposed edges of installed slabs.



6.3 Tests by the BBA confirm that a masonry wall incorporating the slabs, built to the requirements of BS 5628 : Part 3 : 1985, will not transmit water to the inner leaf.

6.4 Tests by the BBA also demonstrate that the slabs do not absorb water by capillary action; when the products are used in situations where they bridge the dpc in walls, dampness from the ground will not pass through provided the wall is detailed in accordance with the Technical Solution shown in 4.4(c) of Approved Document C4 of the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) (England and Wales).



6.5 It can also be shown from tests that the products will satisfy Standard G2.6 for compliance with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended) and Regulation C5 of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994 where the products bridge the dpc's of the inner and outer leaf.

6.6 From tests by the BBA it can be confirmed that provided the wall incorporating the products is built in accordance with BS 5628 : Part 3 : 1985 it can satisfy Standard G3.1 for compliance with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended) and Regulation C5 of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994.

7 Water vapour penetration

The products do not constitute vapour control layers.

8 Durability



The products are comprised of a durable material and are dimensionally stable under varying conditions of temperature and humidity. The products are rot-proof and water resistant and will remain effective as an insulant for the life of the building provided they are installed in accordance with this Certificate.

Bibliography

BS 476 *Fire tests on building materials and structures*
Part 4 : 1970(1984) *Non-combustibility test for materials*

BS 5390 : 1976(1984) *Code of practice for stone masonry*

BS 5628 *Code of practice for use of masonry*
Part 3 : 1985 *Materials and components, design and workmanship*

Conditions of Certification

9 Conditions

9.1 Where reference is made in this Certificate to any Act of Parliament, Regulation made thereunder, Statutory Instrument, Code of Practice, British Standard, manufacturer's instruction 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 Certificate.

9.2 The quality of materials and the method of manufacture have been examined and found

satisfactory by the BBA and must be maintained to this standard during the period of validity of this Certificate. This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided:

- (a) the specification of the product is unchanged; and
- (b) the manufacturer continues to have the product checked by the BBA.

9.3 This Certificate will apply only to the product that is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

9.4 In granting this Certificate, the BBA makes no representation as to:

- (a) the presence or absence of patent or similar rights subsisting in the product; and
- (b) the legal right of Rockwool Ltd to market, install or maintain the product; and
- (c) the nature of individual installations of the product, including methods and workmanship.

9.5 It should be noted that any recommendations relating to the safe use of this product which are contained or referred to in this Certificate are the minimum standards required to be met when the product is used. They do not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, or of any other statutory or Common Law duties of care, or of any duty of care which exist at the date of this Certificate or in the future; nor is conformity with such recommendations to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any present or future statutory or Common Law duties of care. In granting this Certificate, the BBA does not accept responsibility to any person or body for any loss or damage, including personal injury, arising as a direct or indirect result of the use of this product.



In the opinion of the British Board of Agrément, Rockwool Cavity Wall Insulation Batts are fit for their intended use provided they are installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate. Certificate No 94/3079 is accordingly awarded to Rockwool Ltd.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of issue: 15th March 1995

Director



Rockwool Ltd

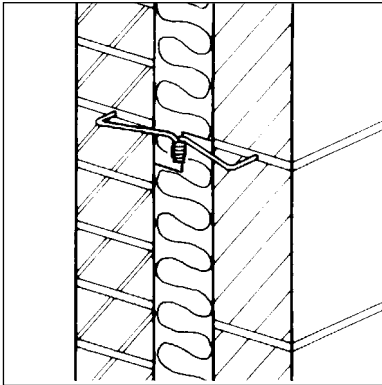
Certificate No 94/3079

DETAIL SHEET 2

Second issue*

ROCKWOOL CAVITY WALL BATTS

Product



• THIS DETAIL SHEET RELATES TO ROCKWOOL CAVITY WALL BATTS, A RESIN-BONDED ROCK WOOL INSULATING MATERIAL IN BATT FORM.

This Detail Sheet must be read in conjunction with the Front Sheets, which give the products' position regarding the Building Regulations, common information relating to the products, and the Conditions of Certification, respectively.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Rockwool Cavity Wall Batts consist of layers of bonded, water repellent treated rock wool formed into resilient batts using a resin binder.

1.2 During manufacture, quality control checks are carried out for:

density
binder content
fibre diameter
dimensions.

1.3 The batts are 900 mm, 1140 mm or 1200 mm wide, and 405 mm or 455 mm high in the thicknesses and for the cavity widths shown in Table 1.

1.4 The batts, which are built into the walls as construction proceeds, are intended to fill the cavity.

Table 1 Batt thicknesses and cavity widths

Batt thickness (mm)	Cavity width (mm)	
	Nominal width within range	Permitted deviation
50-70	50-70	0 + 10
75-125	75-125	0 + 15
130-150	130-150	0 + 20

2 Delivery and site handling

The batts are delivered to site compression-wrapped in polythene. Each pack carries a label bearing the manufacturer's name, product description, essential instructions for installation and the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate. Packs should be stored under cover until required for use.

Design Data

3 Thermal insulation

3.1 For the purpose of U value calculations to determine if the requirements of the Building (or other statutory) Regulations are met, the thermal conductivity (λ value) of the batts may be taken as $0.036 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$.



3.2 The requirement for limiting the heat loss through the building fabric will be satisfied if the U values of the building elements do not exceed the maximum values in the relevant Elemental Approach given in:

Approved Document L (1995 Edition) to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) England and Wales), or

Part J of the Technical Standards for compliance with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended), or

Technical Booklet F to the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994.

3.3 Guidance on selecting the thickness of insulation required to enable a wall to achieve the desired U value is also given in these documents. Alternative approaches are also described which allow for some flexibility in design of U values for individual constructional elements.



3.4 For constructions subject to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) (England and Wales) the effect of thermal bridging should be taken into account in any U value calculations.

Installation

4 General

4.1 It is recommended that the external leaf be constructed ahead of the internal leaf so that any mortar protruding into the cavity space from the back of the external leaf can be cleaned off before installing the Rockwool Cavity Wall Batts.

Supervision requirements for buildings over 12 metres in height and up to 25 metres in height

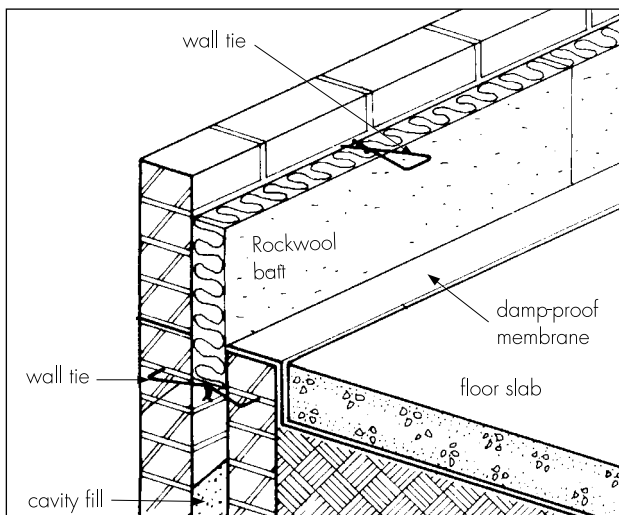
4.2 To comply with this Certificate, Rockwool Ltd's specialists experienced in site practice and installation will attend the site to provide demonstrations to ensure correct installation from the outset.

4.3 Adequate supervision of the installation must be maintained and Rockwool Ltd's specialists must have right of access to site to ensure correct installation.

5 Procedure

5.1 Walls are constructed in the conventional manner, with the first row of wall ties where the insulation is to begin, but not on the damp-proof course, and at approximately 450 mm horizontal spacing. The first run of batts may commence below damp-proof course level to provide some edge insulation for the floor (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 Building in the first row of batts

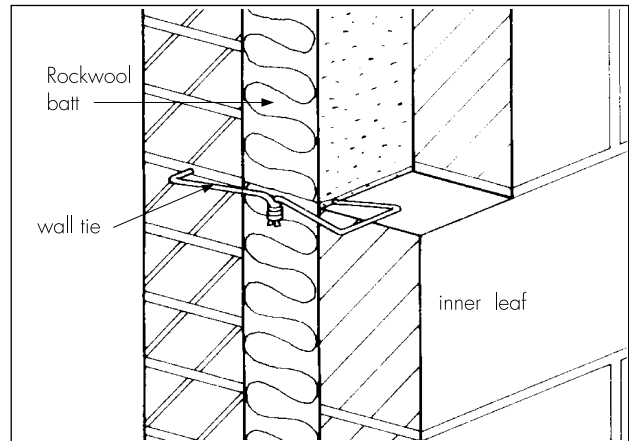


5.2 A section of the wall leaf is built up to a course above the next row of wall ties, which are placed at the usual spacing of 400 mm or 450 mm vertically, depending on the height of insulation being used and not more than 900 mm horizontally.

5.3 The batts are compressed slightly and placed between the upper and lower wall ties to form a closely butt-jointed run (see Figure 1).

5.4 The drip on each of the upper wall ties is inserted into the top of the batts and must be positioned to shed water away from the inner leaf. This is important to ensure that it functions correctly (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Wall tie drips positioned in centre of batts

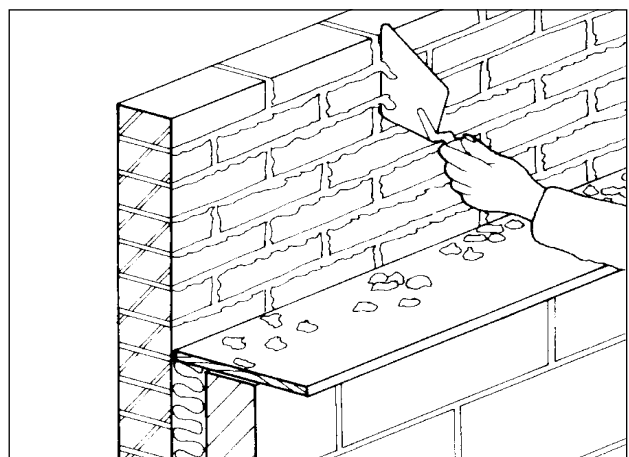


5.5 The other leaf is built up to the same level as the batts, with its inner face in contact with the batts (see Figure 2).

5.6 Successive sections of wall, incorporating wall ties, are constructed and the batts installed as work proceeds up to the required height.

5.7 After each section of the wall leaf is built, excess mortar should be removed and mortar droppings cleaned from exposed edges of the installed batt (see Figure 3) before installation of the next section of batts. Use of a cavity board is recommended to protect batt edges and make cleaning easier.

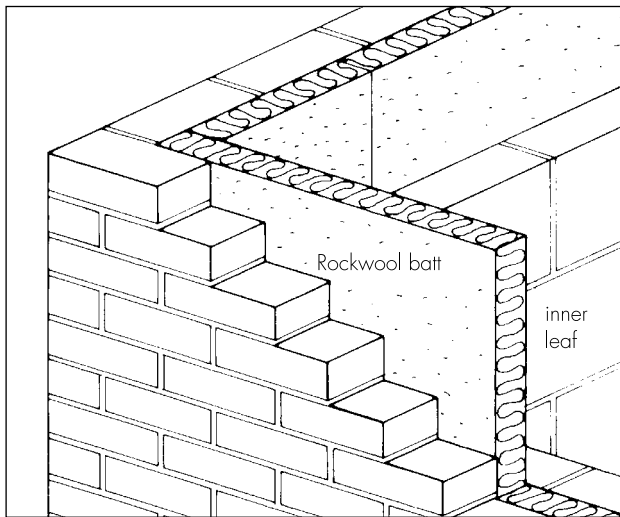
Figure 3 Use of cavity board when cleaning off excess mortar



5.8 At corners it is recommended that the batts should be cut and close butted to avoid cold bridges (see Figure 4).

5.9 Where openings such as doors and windows are in close proximity it is recommended that a continuous lintel is used. Individual lintels should have stop-ends.

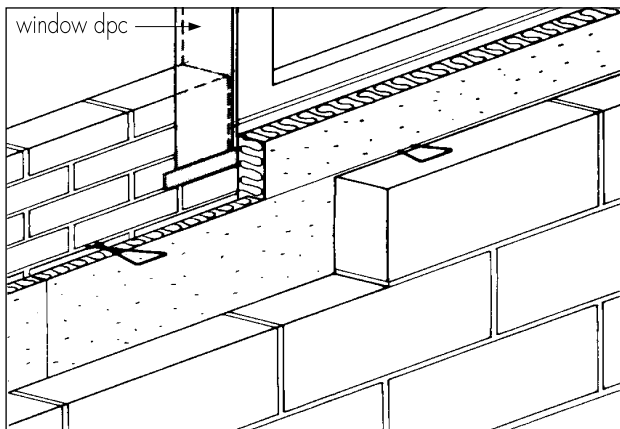
Figure 4 Batts butt jointed at corners



5.10 The batts can be cut with a sharp knife to fit windows, doors, apertures, air bricks, etc.

5.11 It is essential that cut pieces completely fill the spaces for which they are intended and no gaps must be left in the insulation (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Cut pieces used to fill gaps. The fibre layers must be parallel with the wall



5.12 Small pieces must be fitted with the fibre layer parallel to the plane of the wall.

5.13 The batts should always be installed to the highest level of each wall.

5.14 If installation of batts is terminated at any other levels, the top edge of the insulation must be protected by a cavity tray and alternate perpendicular joints raked out to provide adequate drainage of water from this tray.

Protection

5.15 Exposed areas of batts should be covered at the end of a day's work, or in driving rain.

Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the technical investigations carried out on Rockwool Cavity Wall Batts.

6 Tests

Tests were carried out to determine:

- dimensional accuracy
- density of air-dry batts
- resistance to water penetration
- water uptake or saturation.

7 Other investigations

7.1 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.

7.2 Data on thermal properties, toxicity, durability and properties in relation to fire and the effect of the products on the structural stability of walls were evaluated.

7.3 A site visit was conducted to assess the practicability of installation.

7.4 A user survey was carried out to assess the practicability of installation and effectiveness of the installed products.



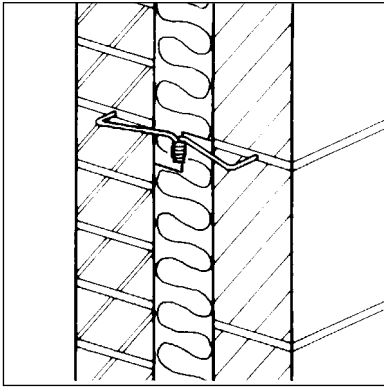
On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Second issue: 27th September 1995

Director

*Original Detail Sheet issued 15th March 1995. This amended version includes reference to an additional batt width.

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Product

- THIS DETAIL SHEET RELATES TO ROCKWOOL THERMOBATTS, A RESIN-BONDED ROCK WOOL INSULATING MATERIAL IN BATT FORM WITH A REBATED EDGE.

This Detail Sheet must be read in conjunction with the Front Sheets, which give the products' position regarding the Building Regulations, common information relating to the products, and the Conditions of Certification, respectively.

Technical Specification**1 Description**

1.1 Rockwool Thermobatts consist of layers of bonded, water repellent treated rock wool formed into resilient batts using a resin binder.

1.2 During manufacture, quality control checks are carried out for:

density
binder content
fibre diameter
dimensions.

1.3 The batts are 900 mm or 1200 mm wide and 425 mm or 475 mm high in the thicknesses and for the cavity widths shown in Table 1.

1.4 The batt edges are rebated. The rebated edge protrudes 20 mm and is half the thickness of the batt.

1.5 The batts, which are built into the walls as construction proceeds, are intended to fill the cavity.

Table 1 Batt thicknesses and cavity widths

Batt thickness (mm)	Cavity width (mm)	
	Nominal width within range	Permitted deviation
65, 70	65, 70	0 + 10
75-125	75-125	0 + 15
130-150	130-150	0 + 20

2 Delivery and site handling

The batts are delivered to site packed in cardboard boxes. Each pack carries a label bearing the manufacturer's name, product description, essential instructions for installation and the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate. Packs should be stored under cover until required for use.

Design Data**3 Thermal insulation**

3.1 For the purpose of U value calculations to determine if the requirements of the Building (or other statutory) Regulations are met, the thermal conductivity (λ value) of the batts may be taken as $0.034 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$.

3.2 The requirement for limiting the heat loss through the building fabric will be satisfied if the U values of the building elements do not exceed the maximum values in the relevant Elemental Approach given in:

Approved Document L (1995 Edition) to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) England and Wales), or

Part J of the Technical Standards for compliance with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended), or

Technical Booklet F to the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994.

3.3 Guidance on selecting the thickness of insulation required to enable a wall to achieve the desired U value is also given in these documents. Alternative approaches are also described which allow for some flexibility in design of U values for individual constructional elements.

3.4 For constructions subject to the Building Regulations 1991 (as amended 1994) (England and Wales) the effect of thermal bridging should be taken into account in any U value calculations.

Installation

4 General

4.1 It is recommended that the external leaf be constructed ahead of the internal leaf so that any mortar protruding into the cavity space from the back of the external leaf can be cleaned off before installing the Rockwool Thermobatts.

Supervision requirements for buildings over 12 metres in height and up to 25 metres in height

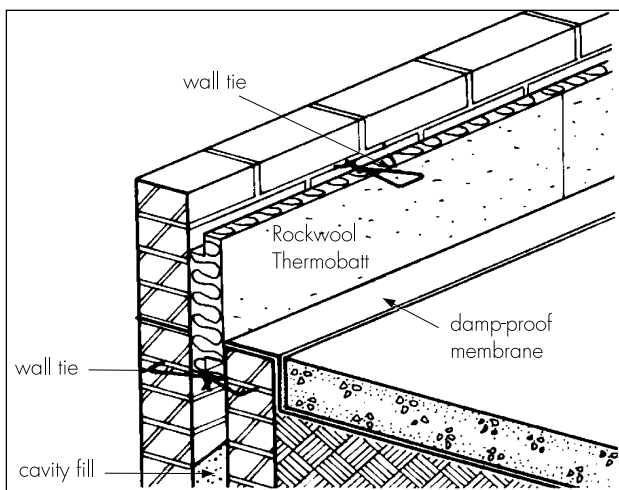
4.2 To comply with this Certificate, Rockwool Ltd's specialists experienced in site practice and installation will attend the site to provide demonstrations to ensure correct installation from the outset.

4.3 Adequate supervision of the installation must be maintained and Rockwool Ltd's specialists must have right of access to site to ensure correct installation.

5 Procedure

5.1 Walls are constructed in the conventional manner, with the first row of wall ties where the insulation is to begin, but not on the damp-proof course, and at approximately 450 mm horizontal spacing. The first run of batts may commence below damp-proof course level to provide some edge insulation for the floor (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 Building in the first row of batts



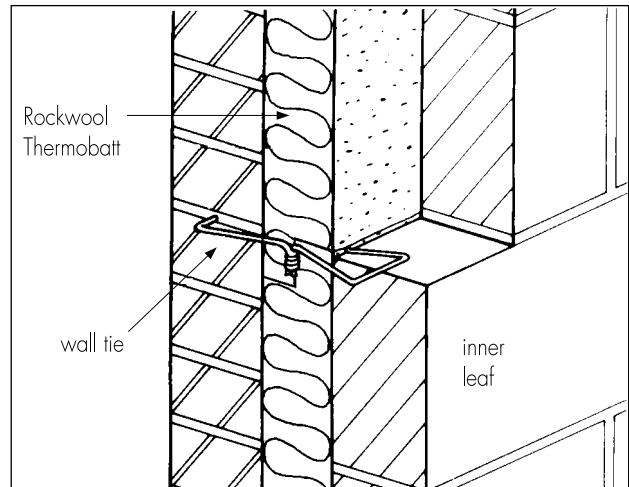
5.2 A section of the wall leaf is built up to a course above the next row of wall ties, which are placed at the usual spacing of 400 mm or 450 mm vertically, depending on the height of insulation being used and not more than 900 mm horizontally.

5.3 The batts are compressed slightly and placed between the upper and lower wall ties to form a closely butt-jointed run (see Figure 1).

5.4 The rebated edge has been designed to create an obstruction to the passage of water; however, the batts must be positioned correctly so

that the rebated overlap steps down towards the outer leaf (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Wall tie drips positioned in centre of batts



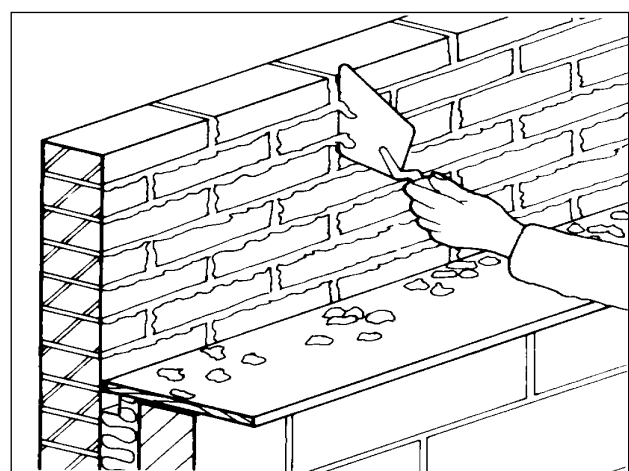
5.5 The batts are resilient in that they will allow the ties to penetrate at the rebated joint and will form a tight fit around them. Tie drips must be positioned to shed water away from the inner leaf (see Figure 2).

5.6 The other leaf is built up to the same level as the batts, with its inner face in contact with the batts (see Figure 2).

5.7 Successive sections of wall, incorporating wall ties, are constructed and the batts installed as work proceeds up to the required height.

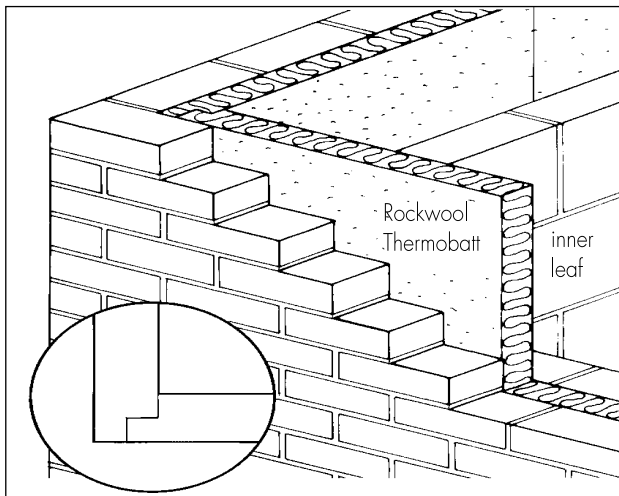
5.8 After each section of the wall leaf is built, excess mortar should be removed and mortar droppings cleaned from exposed edges of the installed batt (see Figure 3) before installation of the next section of batts. Use of a cavity board is recommended to protect batt edges and make cleaning easier.

Figure 3 Use a cavity board when cleaning excess mortar



5.9 At corners the batts can be close butted using the rebated edges (see Figure 4). If necessary the batts can be cut to provide a closely butted joint.

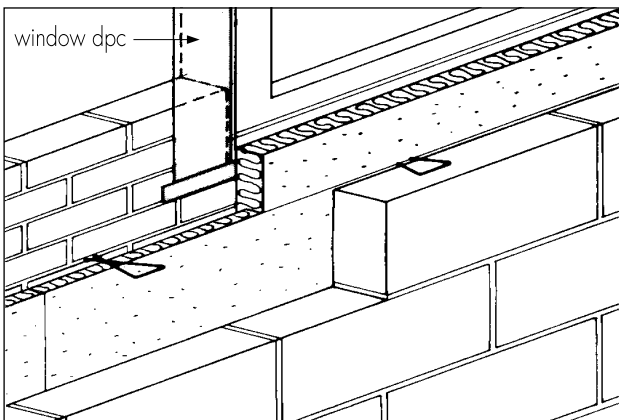
Figure 4 Batts butt jointed at corners



5.10 Where openings such as doors and windows are in close proximity it is recommended that a continuous lintel is used. Individual lintels should have stop-ends.

5.11 The batts can be cut with a sharp knife to fit windows, doors, apertures, airbricks, etc. Where necessary the rebated edge should be carefully removed (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Use cut pieces to fill any gaps. The fibre layers must be parallel with the wall



5.12 It is essential that cut pieces completely fill the spaces for which they are intended and no gaps must be left in the insulation.

5.13 Small pieces must be fitted with the fibre layer parallel to the plane of the wall and the rebate interlock is maintained.

5.14 The batts should always be installed to the highest level of each wall.

5.15 If installation of batts is terminated at any other levels, the top edge of the insulation must be protected by a cavity tray and alternate perpend joints raked out to provide adequate drainage of water from this tray.

Protection

5.16 Exposed areas of batts should be covered at the end of a day's work, or in driving rain.

Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the technical investigations carried out on Rockwool Thermobatts.

6 Investigations

6.1 The data generated from the BBA assessment of Rockwool Cavity Wall Batts (Detail Sheet 2) was used in support of the approval for Rockwool Thermobatts.

6.2 A test of the product was conducted to assess the resistance to water penetration.

Bibliography

BS 1243 : 1978 *Specification for metal ties for cavity wall construction*



On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Second issue: 27th September 1995

Director

*Original Detail Sheet issued 15th March 1995. This amended version includes reference to an additional batt width.

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