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Agrément Certificate

20/5764

Product Sheet 1

SUPABEAD CAVITY WALL INSULATION

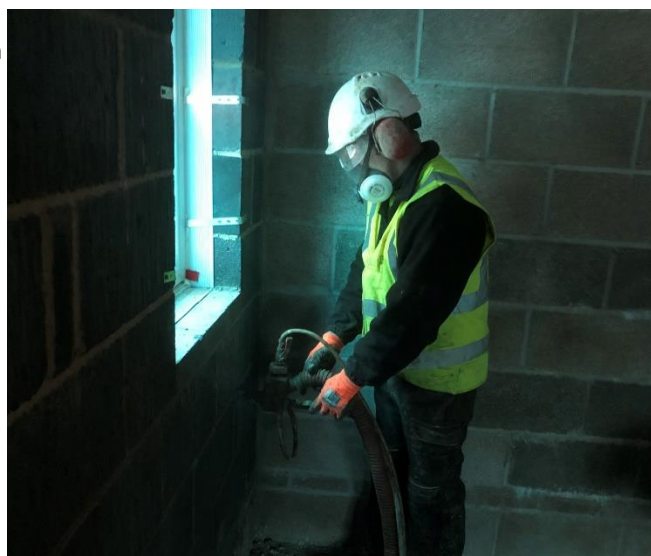
SUPABEAD

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Supabead, expanded polystyrene (EPS) material injected in bead form with a bonding agent, for use in external cavity walls with masonry inner and outer leaves with nominal cavity widths not less than 50 mm, in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings up to and including 12 metres. The product may also be used in buildings over 12 metres in height where a height restriction waiver has been issued by the Certificate holder.

(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 product has a declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) of $0.033 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (see section 6).

Water resistance — the product will resist the transfer of water across the cavity (see section 7).

Condensation — the product will contribute to limiting the risk of condensation (see section 8).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the product has a reaction to fire classification of Class E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and the use of the product is restricted in some cases (see section 9).

Durability — the product is durable, rot proof, water resistant and sufficiently stable to remain effective as insulation for the life of the building (see section 12).



The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. This product 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: 5 June 2020

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

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 MUST check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly*

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British Board of Agrément

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Page 1 of 14

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Supabead, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can 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:	B4(1)	External fire spread (structure)
Comment:		The product may be restricted by this Requirement. See sections 9.1 to 9.3 and 9.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(a)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 7.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 8.1 and 8.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is an acceptable material. See section 12.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Certificate
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rate for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency for new dwellings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The product is an acceptable material. See section 12.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The product is not 'non-combustible' and may be restricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.5 ⁽¹⁾ and 2.6.6 ⁽²⁾ . See sections 9.1, 9.4 and 9.5 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.4	Moisture from the ground
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.4.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.4.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 7.1 of this Certificate.

Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.1 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		This product can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The product 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 product 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 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		Comments in relation to the product 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 (as amended)

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is an acceptable material. See section 12.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(a)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 7.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread — structure
Comment:		The product may be restricted by this Regulation. See sections 9.1, 9.3 and 9.5 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section: *3 Delivery and site handling (3.1) of this Certificate.*

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2020

In the opinion of the BBA, other than in very severe exposure locations with fair-faced masonry, Supabead, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 6.1 *External masonry walls*.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Supabead is a grey expanded polystyrene (EPS) bead material, for use with a bonding agent (water-based PVA). The bonding agent is used to adhere the beads together and provide long-term stability to the insulation.

1.2 The target mean density of this product when installed is $13 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ over the entire installation. Individual areas within the wall must not have an absolute density variation of more than $\pm 2 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ from the target mean density when measured over an area of 0.5 m^2 .

2 Manufacture

2.1 The raw material is fed into an expander and heated by steam, which causes expansion of the bead to a controlled density.

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 being operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management system of the manufacturer has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 and BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015 by the British Standards Institute (Certificates FM/01260 and EMS/559414 respectively).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The bead material is delivered to site in polythene sacks or bulk containers and may be marked with the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate. The material, which has an indefinite storage life, should be kept dry and away from heat sources.

3.2 The bonding agent is water based and is delivered to site in containers marked with the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.3 The bonding agent must be protected from frost, high temperatures and direct sunlight. Containers should be stored inside and off the ground between 2 and 30°C. It must not be used beyond its use-by date or allowed to freeze at any time.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Supabead.

Design Considerations

4 Use

4.1 Supabead is satisfactory for use as an injected cavity wall insulation and is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of external cavity walls with masonry inner and outer leaves (where masonry includes clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, and natural and reconstituted stone blocks). Where natural stone is used, it should be dressed so that the cavity formed is uniform and both faces are parallel. The product is for use in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings up to and including 12 m in height (additional restrictions may exist in Scotland – see section 9), with cavity widths not less than 50 mm. It is essential that such walls are designed and constructed to incorporate the precautions given in this Certificate to prevent moisture penetration.

4.2 This Certificate covers the use of the product in the following hard-to-treat (HTT) application:

- a building in excess of three storeys (see section 19 of this Certificate).

4.3 This Certificate covers the use of the product in any exposure zone, subject to the following conditions being met. They are particularly important in areas subject to severe or very severe driving rain:

- a site survey should be carried out prior to installation (see sections 13 and 14)
- the minimum cavity width must be no less than 50 mm
- walls must be in a good state of repair and show no evidence of frost damage
- walls must include a damp proof course (dpc)
- mortar joints must not show evidence of more than hairline cracking. Raked or recessed mortar joints should be avoided in very severe exposure areas.

4.4 As with other forms of cavity wall insulation, where buildings need to comply with *NHBC Standards*, specifiers should observe the requirements of that document.

Partial filling — omitted areas

4.5 Partial filling of the gable apex (ie limiting the fill to several brickwork courses above ceiling level) is permitted provided the top of the wall is protected by the roof and:

- the roof void is not an occupied space
- the loft insulation is at ceiling level.

4.6 Partial filling is also allowed when:

- separately insulating semi-detached or terraced properties. The cavity barrier used for this purpose is retained in the cavity and must be as defined in section 17.3
- filling up to the underside of a horizontal boundary, other than the roof, where that horizontal boundary is protected by a cavity tray or similar waterproof barrier
- treating properties where the wall to be insulated is below a waterproof cladding (eg tile hung) and this cladding either extends up to the roof or is protected at the top by other means (eg window sills)
- treating areas of wall where access for drilling may be limited by features such as carports and conservatories, as defined in sections 18.9 and 18.10.

Existing buildings

4.7 In an existing building, the product may be installed only where:

- there are no signs of dampness on the inner face of the cavity wall, other than those caused solely by condensation, and
- the cavity is not being used as a source of combustion air or as a flue for ventilation purposes.

New buildings

4.8 New buildings subject to the national Building Regulations should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

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

4.9 New buildings not subject to regulatory requirements should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.8.

In a new building where the product is to be installed:

- cavity battens or boards must be used to reduce the amount of mortar droppings left in the cavity
- injection of the product must be left until the cavity is sealed from the weather, ie the roof is in place and the window and door openings are sealed.

5 Practicability of installation

The product must be installed by operatives trained and approved by the Certificate holder and subsequently approved by the BBA. The Certificate holder operates an Approved Installer Scheme⁽¹⁾ for this product under which the installers are approved, registered and regularly reviewed by the Certificate holder to demonstrate that they are competent to carry out installations of the product in accordance with this Certificate. Details of Approved Installers are available from the Certificate holder. Approved Installers are responsible for each installation of the product that they undertake (see section 15).

(1) The Certificate holder's records relating to the Approved Installer Scheme will be audited annually by the BBA as part of its programme of surveillance.

6 Thermal performance



6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of specific external wall constructions should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, using the insulation's declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) of $0.033 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$.

6.2 Where an existing wall is subject to the national Building Regulations (for example, a material change of use), designers should take account of the relevant guidance relating to technical and economic feasibility and target U values, in the documents supporting those Regulations.



6.3 The U value of a typical brick and block cavity wall construction will depend on the cavity width and the insulating value of the internal block leaf and finish. Calculated U values for example constructions are given in Table 1 (for existing buildings) and Table 2 (for new buildings).

Table 1 Example cavity wall U values — Existing/retained walls

Cavity width/insulation thickness (mm)	U values (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹) ⁽¹⁾	
	13 mm dense plaster ⁽²⁾ 100 mm dense block ⁽³⁾	Plasterboard on dabs ⁽⁴⁾ 100 mm AAC block ⁽⁵⁾
50	0.52	0.38
75	0.39	0.29
100	0.30	0.24
125	0.25	0.20

(1) 102.5 mm thick brick outer leaf with 17.3% mortar (0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) and fixings correction for fully penetrating mild steel (50 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) double-triangle ties (12.5 mm²) at 2.5 per m² bridging the insulation.

(2) 13 mm dense plaster with a thermal conductivity of 0.57 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(3) 100 mm dense block with a thermal conductivity of 1.13 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ and 6.6% mortar at 0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(4) 12.5 mm plasterboard with a thermal conductivity of 0.25 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(5) 100 mm AAC block with a thermal conductivity of 0.12 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ and 6.6% mortar at 0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

Table 2 Example cavity wall U values⁽¹⁾ — New buildings

U value requirement (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Insulation thickness (mm)	
	13 mm dense plaster ⁽²⁾ 100 mm dense block ⁽³⁾	Plasterboard on dabs ⁽⁴⁾ 100 mm AAC block ⁽⁵⁾
0.18	165	145
0.19	160	135
0.25	125	95
0.26	115	90
0.27	110	85
0.28	105	80
0.30	100	75
0.35	85	60

(1) 102.5 mm thick brick outer leaf with 17.3% mortar (0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) and fixings correction for fully penetrating stainless steel (17 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) double-triangle ties (12.5 mm²) at 2.5 per m² bridging the insulation.

(2) 13 mm dense plaster with a thermal conductivity of 0.57 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(3) 100 mm dense block with a thermal conductivity of 1.13 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ and 6.6% mortar at 0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(4) 12.5 mm plasterboard with a thermal conductivity of 0.25 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(5) 100 mm AAC block with a thermal conductivity of 0.12 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ and 6.6% mortar at 0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

Junctions

6.4 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. Advice can also be sought from the Certificate holder.

7 Water resistance



7.1 The product can be used in situations where it bridges the dpc in walls; dampness from the ground will not pass through to the inner leaf provided the wall is detailed in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the national Building Regulations.

7.2 When the product is properly installed in accordance with this Certificate, it will resist any water transfer across the cavity to the inner leaf.

8 Condensation

Interstitial condensation



8.1 Walls will limit the risk of interstitial condensation adequately when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and G, and the relevant guidance.

Surface condensation



8.2 Walls 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 6.4 of this Certificate.



8.3 For buildings in Scotland, constructions will be acceptable where 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 6.4 of this Certificate.

9 Behaviour in relation to fire



9.1 Supabead has a reaction to fire classification of Class E to BS EN 13501-1 : 2007⁽¹⁾. It is not classified as 'non-combustible' or 'of limited combustibility'.

(1) FIW Certificate EZ-003.0-02/17, 29 March 2017. Copies can be obtained from the Certificate holder



9.2 In England and Wales, the product should not be used on buildings with a storey 18 m or more above ground level and which contain: one or more dwellings, an institution, a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house), student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals or dormitories in boarding schools



9.3 In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the product is unrestricted in terms of proximity to a boundary and, for constructions comprising two leaves of brick or concrete each at least 75 mm thick and with cavities closed around opening, is unrestricted in terms of height, other than those exceptions described in section 9.2 of this Certificate.



9.4 In Scotland, the product is not classified as 'non-combustible' but may be used without height restrictions in a wall on, or less than 1 m from, a relevant boundary, provided it is installed in a cavity that is between two leaves of masonry at least 75 mm thick, and which has a cavity barrier around all openings in the wall and at the top of the wall head.



9.5 For constructions not covered by sections 9.3 or 9.4, the use of the product is restricted to buildings with no storey more than 18 m above ground level in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 11 m above the ground in Scotland, and cavity barriers must be provided to comply with the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations. See also section 9.2.

9.6 Designers should refer to the relevant national Building Regulations and guidance for detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate fire performance, cavity closers and barriers, fire stopping of service penetrations and combustibility limitations for other materials and components used in the overall wall construction.

10 Proximity of flues and appliances

When installing the product in close proximity to certain flue pipes and/or heat-producing appliances, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations are applicable:

England and Wales — Approved Document J, sections 1 to 4

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clauses 3.19.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ to 3.19.9⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L, sections 1 to 6

11 Maintenance

As the product is confined within the wall cavity and has suitable durability (see section 12), maintenance is not required.

12 Durability



12.1 The product is durable, rot proof, water resistant and sufficiently stable to remain effective as insulation for the life of the building.

12.2 Should it become necessary for any reason, the product can be evacuated from the cavity void.

Installation

13 Site assessment

13.1 Prior to installation, an assessment must be carried out by a trained assessor, who may also be the installing technician, to ascertain the suitability of the property or properties to receive Supabead. An assessment report is prepared and held at the installer's offices. Problems must be specifically identified and any reasons for rejection of the work noted. Care should be taken at this stage for the assessor and the party commissioning the work to identify and agree in writing, as appropriate, any areas of the wall that will not be filled (see sections 18.9 and 18.10) and any special requirements for making good (see section 18.7).

13.2 Assessment of hard-to-treat (HTT) properties must be carried out by an assessor trained, approved and monitored by the Certificate holder for this specific purpose.

14 Site preparation

14.1 The installing operative must ensure that the property has been correctly assessed and is suitable for insulation with the product. Any problems encountered during installation which prevent compliance with this Certificate must be referred to the installation company before proceeding.

14.2 Essential ventilation openings, such as those providing combustion air on underfloor ventilation, and all flues in the cavity wall must be checked. If adequate sleeving or other cavity closures are not present, installation must not proceed until these openings have been sleeved or otherwise modified to prevent blockage by the insulant.

14.3 Wherever practicably possible, all uncapped cavity walls must be sealed prior to installation (for example, with plugs of mineral fibre insulation).

15 Approved Installers

Installation of the product must be carried out by the Certificate holder or their approved installers. An Approved Installer is defined as a company:

- required to satisfy an initial site installation check by the BBA following approval by the Certificate holder and subject to the *BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for Installation of Cavity Wall Insulation*
- approved by the Certificate holder and the BBA to install the product
- having undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's installation procedure
- employing technicians who have been issued with appropriate identity cards by the Certificate holder; at least one member of each installation team must carry a card
- subject to inspections by the Certificate holder who oversees the activities of Approved Installers operating under the BBA Surveillance Scheme for Cavity Wall Insulation. It is a requirement that the Certificate holder undertakes inspections of each card-carrying technician using their product, and maintains records, as detailed in the *BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for BBA Approved Installers of Cavity Wall Insulation*.

16 Supervision

16.1 Installation of the product should be carried out in accordance with the *BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for BBA Approved Installers of Cavity Wall Insulation*.

16.2 During installation, the following simple checks can be made, as an aid to determining that the installation conforms to the certified method:

- the correct EPS bead and adhesive flow checks have been carried out prior to filling
- that the pattern of holes complies with the description given in sections 18.1 and 18.2
- that injection of the material takes place at each hole, to complete the filling of the cavity space.

17 General

17.1 Installation of the product is undertaken using installation equipment, tested and accepted for use with the product by the BBA.

17.2 The installer provides all necessary hoses, drilling tools, equipment and materials for making good the walls after the installation.

17.3 Where a semi-detached or terraced property is to be insulated, a cavity barrier is inserted at the line dividing the properties to contain the insulation. This consists of a continuous nylon brush, which is left in place when the installation is completed.

17.4 To prevent debris falling onto the insulation, installation should not start until the drilling has been completed on each elevation and affected areas of adjacent elevations ie material travels around corner.

18 Procedure

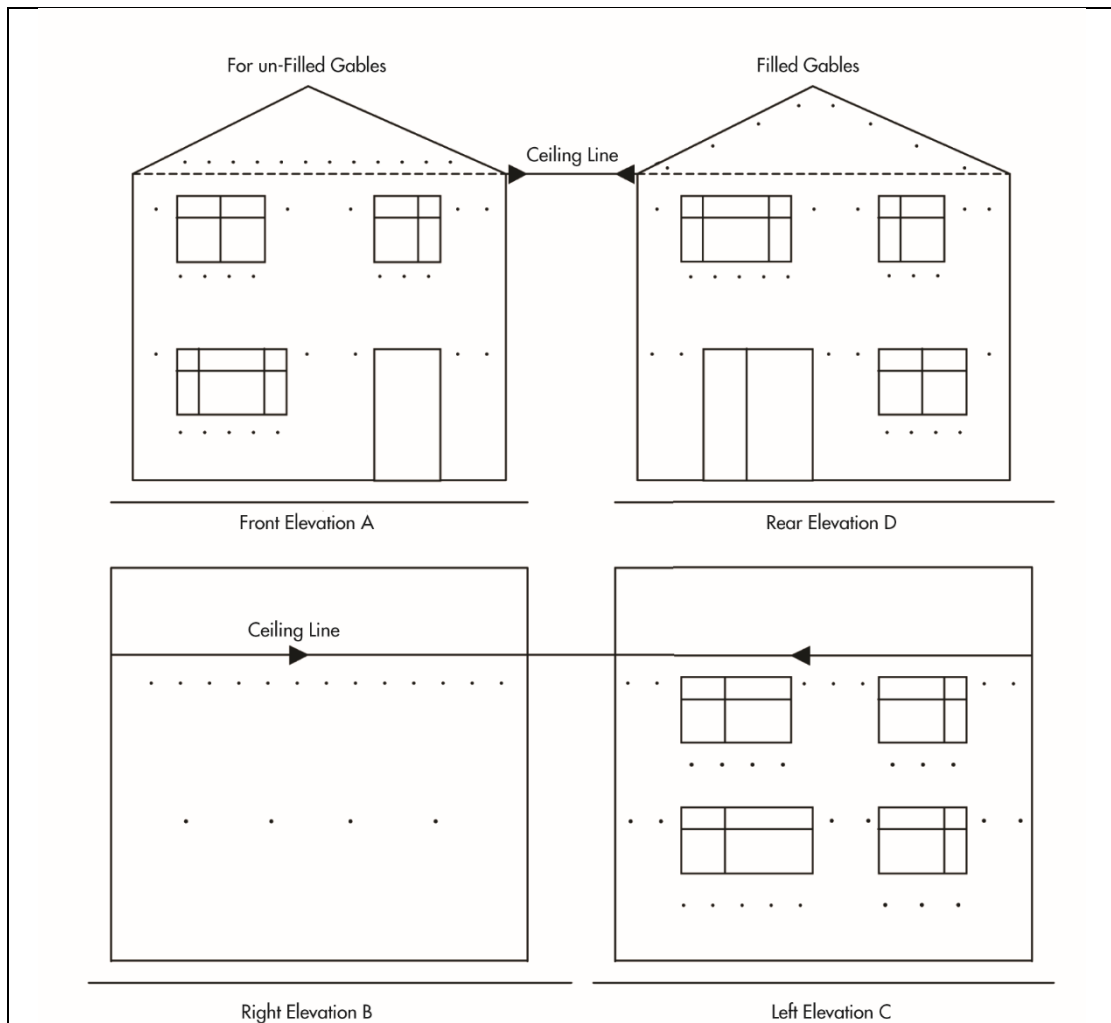
18.1 Holes of 22 mm diameter are drilled between bricks at the junction of the horizontal and vertical mortar joints. Sufficient injection holes must be drilled to ensure that the cavity will be completely filled without voids. In two-storey elevations with no openings or closures (ie doors or windows), the initial line of injection holes should be no more than 300 mm below, and not adjacent to, the ceiling joists of the ground floor, to guarantee no material enters the ceiling void. In addition, holes should be no further than 1500 mm apart horizontally and no further than 500 mm from the ends of the walls.

18.2 The second row of injection holes should be no lower than 300 mm from the top of the external wall and no more than 700 mm apart horizontally, again finishing no further than 500 mm from the ends of the wall. Care should be taken so that these holes do not coincide with the intermediate suspended timber floor. A typical drilling pattern is shown in Figure 1.

18.3 Additional holes should be drilled between windows, doors and other obstacles where necessary. It is important to ensure chimneys and flues are not obstructed by the installation of the product; the correct functioning of these should be checked once the installation is complete.

18.4 Installation should be conducted in accordance with the drilling pattern shown in Figure 1 and should take place from the lowest injection holes up, with the product installed into the upper holes only after all the lower holes have been filled. Care should be taken to ensure any holes drilled in the upper floor do not correspond with intermediate timber floors and that the insulation does not fill into the roof space.

Figure 1 Standard drilling pattern



New build

18.5 Installation into new build is generally carried out through the internal masonry leaf, in a similar manner as detailed in sections 18.1 to 18.4.

18.6 The product is suitable for installation into a cavity where there is existing built-in partial fill insulation at the ground floor slab and external wall junction.

Finishing

18.7 After injection, the drill holes are fully filled with mortar of a similar type, colour, texture and weather tightness to that of the existing wall. Where a wall requires a high degree of colour-matching, the level of finish-matching should be agreed in writing during the site assessment. All trunked air vents, eg those providing underfloor ventilation and combustion air for heating appliances, must be checked and any obstructions cleared. In addition, all flues must be carefully checked by an appropriate test (eg by a smoke test) to verify that they are clear and unobstructed.

18.8 Insulant blown through the top of the cavity into the loft space is removed and any points of leakage sealed (see section 14.3).

Omitted areas

18.9 In some circumstances, access for drilling injection holes and filling with insulation may be limited by features such as carports, conservatories, cladding or tiling. The practicability of safely accessing and making good these areas, or installing the insulation through the inner leaf, may outweigh the benefits of insulating those areas.

18.10 It is permissible to omit such areas only when:

- a full justification detailing the reasons to omit areas is included in the assessment report
- the assessor obtains written consent for omitting any areas of the wall from the party commission the work. The assessor must inform the commissioning party that 'heat loss' through uninsulated areas will not be reduced, and that they will also be subject to a slightly higher risk of condensation.

19 Height restriction waivers

19.1 Supabead is for use in domestic and non-domestic buildings up to and including 12 m in height. The product may also be used in buildings over 12 m in height, where a height restriction waiver has been issued by the Certificate holder but must not exceed any height restrictions detailed in section 9 of this Certificate.

19.2 The Certificate holder has a detailed programme for the assessment of buildings over 12 m, as approved and maintained under surveillance by the BBA. Each installation beyond 12 m must be individually assessed by the Certificate holder against this agreed assessment programme, and documented approval given prior to the commencement of work.

Technical Investigations

20 Tests

Results of tests were assessed to determine:

- resistance to rain penetration of an insulated cavity wall
- adequacy of fill using specified installation machinery and drilling pattern
- thermal conductivity
- characterisation of the product.

21 Investigations

21.1 Existing data on durability and properties in relation to fire were evaluated.

21.2 The Certificate holder's training arrangements were evaluated.

21.3 An assessment of the practicability of installation was carried out.

21.4 A calculation was undertaken to confirm the thermal conductivity (λ_D value).

21.5 A condensation risk analysis was carried out.

21.6 A series of U value calculations was carried out.

21.7 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.

Bibliography

BS 5250 : 2011 + A1 : 2016 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*

BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*

BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2012 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*

NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2012 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 ISO 6946 : 2017 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015 *Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 + A1 : 2009 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks*

BRE Report BR 443 : 2006 *Conventions for U-value calculations*

22 Conditions

22.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product 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.

22.2 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.

22.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product 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.

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

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

22.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product 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.