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Agrément Certificate

21/5866

Product Sheet 1

RAVAGO BUILDING SOLUTIONS UK

RAVATHERM XPS X 300 SB FLOOR INSULATION

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation, an extruded polystyrene board for use as thermal insulation of ground-bearing or suspended concrete floors, in new or existing domestic and similar buildings.

(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) value of $0.031 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (see section 6).

Condensation risk — the product can contribute to limiting the risk of condensation (see section 7).

Floor loading — the product, when installed in accordance with this Certificate, can support a design loading for domestic applications (see section 9).

Durability — the product will have a life equivalent to that of the floor structure in which it is incorporated (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: 25 February 2021

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

This Certificate was amended on 22 May 2024 as part of a transition of The BBA Agrément Certificate scheme delivered under the BBA's ISO/IEC 17020 accreditation. This Certificate was issued originally under accreditation to ISO/IEC 17065. Sections marked with the symbol † are not issued under accreditation. Full conversion to the ISO/IEC 17020 format will take place at the next Certificate review. The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No.4345). Readers MUST check the validity of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly. Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and must not be relied upon.

British Board of Agrément

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation, 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:	A1	Loading
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 9.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 7.1 and 7.4 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 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 12 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rates for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates 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 6.2 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 12 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	1.1(b)	Structure
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 1.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ . See section 9.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾ . See sections 7.1 and 7.5 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses, or part of, 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾ . See sections 6.1 and 6.2 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⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾], 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾] and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾]. 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⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾ .	
(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).		



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:	The product is acceptable. See section 12 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.	
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:	The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.	
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:	The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 9.2 of this Certificate.	
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:	The product can contribute to a building satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 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* (3.4) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2021

In the opinion of the BBA, Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapters 5.1 *Substructure and ground bearing floors* and 5.2 *Suspended ground floors*.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the product in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 13164 : 2012.

Technical Specification

1 Description

Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation comprises rigid, extruded polystyrene (XPS) boards. The boards have the nominal characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics

Characteristic (unit)	Value
Length and width (mm)	2500 x 600
Thickness (mm)	75, 100, 125, 150
Edge profile	Straight edge
Minimum compressive stress at 10% deformation (kPa)	300
Flatness (deviation from flatness mm/m)	6
Colour	Grey

2 Manufacture

2.1 The product is manufactured on a continuous automated production line. Raw materials are transferred from storage silos and fed into individual weigh-hoppers in which the prescribed raw material quantities are automatically check-weighed. Ingredients are mixed/transferred in a horizontal screw conveyor to the extruder. A plastic melt is formed in the extruder into which a blowing agent is injected. The melt is extruded through a die to form a continuous board.

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 the manufacturer has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by BSI Management Systems (Certificate Q05968).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The product is delivered to site in polythene shrink-wrapped packs incorporating a label with the Certificate holder's trade name, product description and characteristics, and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.2 The product must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight and should be stored either under cover or protected with opaque polythene. Where possible, packs should be stored inside. If outside, the boards should be stacked flat, and raised above ground level (to avoid contact with ground moisture).

3.3 The product is light and easy to handle, and care should be exercised to avoid crushing the edges or corners. If damaged, the product should be discarded.

3.4 The product must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources, or to solvents or other chemicals.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation.

4 Use

4.1 Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation is satisfactory for use as floor insulation and is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of ground bearing or suspended concrete ground-floors in new or existing domestic and similar buildings. The product can also be used on suitably designed beam-and-block floors incorporating Type R2 semi-resisting or resisting blocks to BS EN 15037-2 : 2009 and self-bearing beams to BS EN 15037-1 : 2008.

4.2 Ground-bearing floors should only be used where the depth of compacted fill is less than 600 mm and is defined as non-shrinkable. Shrinkable fills are defined as material containing more than 35% fine particles (silt and clay) and with a plasticity Index of 10% or greater (shrinkable fills are susceptible to clay heave).

4.3 Ground-bearing concrete and suspended concrete ground floors incorporating the insulation must include a suitable damp-proof membrane (dpm) laid in accordance with the relevant clauses of CP 102 : 1973, BS 8102 : 2009 and BS 8215 : 1991 (see section 13.5 of this Certificate).

4.4 Suspended concrete ground-floors incorporating the insulation boards must include suitable ventilation of the sub-floor void (minimum 150 mm void between the underside of the floor and the ground surface) or a dpm. For suspended floors in locations where clay heave is anticipated, an additional void of up to 150 mm may be required to accommodate the possible expansion of the ground below the floor. In such cases where the risk of clay heave has been confirmed by geotechnical investigations by a competent individual, a total void of up to 300 mm may be required.

4.5 The overlay to the insulation boards should be:

- a vapour control layer (VCL) (see section 7.2)

and:

- a cement-based floor screed of minimum 65 mm thickness⁽¹⁾, laid in accordance with the relevant clauses of BS 8204-1 : 2003 and/or BS 8204-2 : 2003, and BS 8000-9 : 2003
or
- a wood-based floor (eg tongue-and-groove plywood to BS EN 636 : 2012, flooring grade particle board [Types P4 or P7] to BS EN 312 : 2010 or oriented strand board [OSB] of type OSB/3 or OSB/4 to BS EN 300 : 2006), of a suitable thickness to be determined by a suitably qualified and experienced individual, and installed in accordance with PD CEN/TR 12872 : 2014 and BS EN 12871 : 2013.
or
- a concrete slab to BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004.

(1) NHBC only accept ground-bearing floor slabs with at least 100 mm thick concrete including monolithic screed.

4.6 Where a concrete screed or slab finish is laid directly over the product, a polyethylene separating layer/VCL must be installed between the insulation and the concrete to prevent seepage between the boards (see section 13.7). Any gaps between insulation boards or around service openings, visible prior to installing the concrete, must be filled with expanding foam or strips of insulation.

4.7 Loadbearing walls must not be built on the insulation.

5 Practicability of installation

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

6 Thermal performance



6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of a floor should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017, BS EN ISO 13370 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2019, using the declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) value of $0.031 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$.

6.2 The U value of a completed floor will depend on the thickness of the product, the perimeter/area ratio and the floor type. Calculated U values for example constructions are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Example U values — ground floor construction⁽⁴⁾

Floor type	U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Insulation thickness (mm)				
		P/A ratio				
		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Ground-bearing concrete floor ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	0.13	150	175	200	200	200
	0.15	100	150	175	175	175
	0.20	75	100	125	125	125
	0.22	75	100	100	100	125
	0.25	75	75	75	100	100
Suspended concrete ground- floor ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.13	150	200	200	200	200
	0.15	125	150	175	175	175
	0.20	75	100	125	125	125
	0.22	75	100	100	100	125
	0.25	75	75	100	100	100

- (1) Ground-bearing concrete floor construction (Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation on top of slab, under screed finish) — 65 mm concrete screed $\lambda = 1.15 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, polyethylene separating layer, insulation, dpm, 100 mm concrete oversite and 150 mm sand blinded hardcore.
- (2) Suspended concrete ground-floor construction (Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation on top of beam-and-block, under screed finish) — 65 mm concrete screed $\lambda = 1.15 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, polyethylene separating layer, insulation, beam-and-block floor (12%) beam $\lambda = 2.00 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, dense block infill $\lambda = 1.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, ventilated void.
- (3) 30 mm edge insulation ($\lambda = 1.15 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) of Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation at 65 mm deep (outside the scope of this Certificate).
- (4) Where a construction is used with the dpm above the insulation on a slab on the ground, a moisture correction factor should be considered for the thermal conductivity used, in accordance with BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007.

Junctions

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.

7 Condensation risk

Interstitial condensation



7.1 Floors will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annex F, and the relevant guidance.

7.2 When the product is used above the dpm on a ground-bearing floor or on a suspended concrete floor, a VCL is installed on the warm side of the insulation to inhibit the risk of interstitial condensation, unless a risk assessment shows this is not necessary.

7.3 For the purposes of assessing the risk of interstitial condensation, the product's water vapour resistivity value may be taken as $500 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$.

Surface condensation



7.4 Floors 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 walls are designed in accordance with section 6.3 of this Certificate.



7.5 Floors will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011, Annex F. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 6.3 of this Certificate.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire

The product has a Class E reaction to fire classification⁽¹⁾ in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2018 for 100 to 150 mm thickness. The Certificate holder has declared NPD for the 75 mm thickness.

(1) CSTB. Report No RA15-0268, 04 November 2019. Copies can be obtained from the Certificate holder.

9 Floor loading

9.1 The compressive strength of the product (compressive stress at 10% deformation to BS EN 826 : 2013) is ≥ 300 kPa.



9.2 The product is suitable for domestic occupancies when covered with a suitable floor overlay (see section 4.5), and is capable of resisting a uniformly distributed load of $1.5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ or a concentrated load of 2 kN for category A1 and A2 (domestic) situations as defined in BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002, National Annex Table NA.2. Further assessment by a suitably competent and experienced individual is necessary in the case of duty walkways and floors subject to physical activities.

9.3 The performance of the floor construction will depend on the insulation properties and type of floor covering used (including thickness and strength). When the product is used under a concrete slab, resistance to concentrated and distributed loads is a function of the slab specification. Further guidance on the suitability of floor overlays can be found in BS EN 13810-1 : 2002, DD CEN/TS 13810-2 : 2003, BS 8204-1 : 2003 and BS EN 312 : 2010, and from the flooring manufacturer.

10 Incorporation of services

10.1 De-rating of electrical cables should be considered where the insulation restricts air cooling of cables; the product must not be used in direct contact with electrical heating cables or hot water pipes. Where underfloor heating systems are to be used, the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought.

10.2 Where possible, electrical conduits, gas and water pipes or other services should be contained within ducts or channels within the concrete slab of ground bearing floors. Where this is not possible, the services may be accommodated within the insulation, provided they are securely fixed to the concrete slab. Electrical cables that are likely to come into contact with the insulation must be protected by a suitable conduit or PVC-U trunking. With hot pipes, the insulation must be cut back to maintain an air space.

10.3 Where water pipes are installed below the insulation, they must be pre-lagged with close-fitting pipe insulation. Pipes installed above the insulation will not require lagging, although some provision needs to be made for expansion and contraction.

10.4 Where the product is installed on a floor of a suspended beam-and-block design, all services must be installed in accordance with a BBA Certificate for that floor and/or with the relevant codes of practice.

10.5 To provide support for a particle board cover on overlay board floors where access to the services is desirable, a duct may be formed by mechanically fixing to the floor, timber bearers of the same thickness as the insulation. The duct should be as narrow as possible and not exceed 400 mm in width or the maximum particle board spans given in PD CEN/TR 12872 : 2014 without intermediate support. Services should be suitably fixed to the floor base and not to the insulation boards (see section 6.3 regarding limiting heat loss).

11 Maintenance

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

12 Durability



The product is durable, rot-proof, dimensionally stable and, when installed with the overlays specified in this Certificate, will remain effective as an insulating material for the life of the building in which it is incorporated.

13 General

13.1 Installation of Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's installation instructions and the requirements of this Certificate.

13.2 Typical methods of installation are shown in Figures 1 to 3. Reference should also be made to BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

Figure 1 Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation above ground-bearing concrete slab

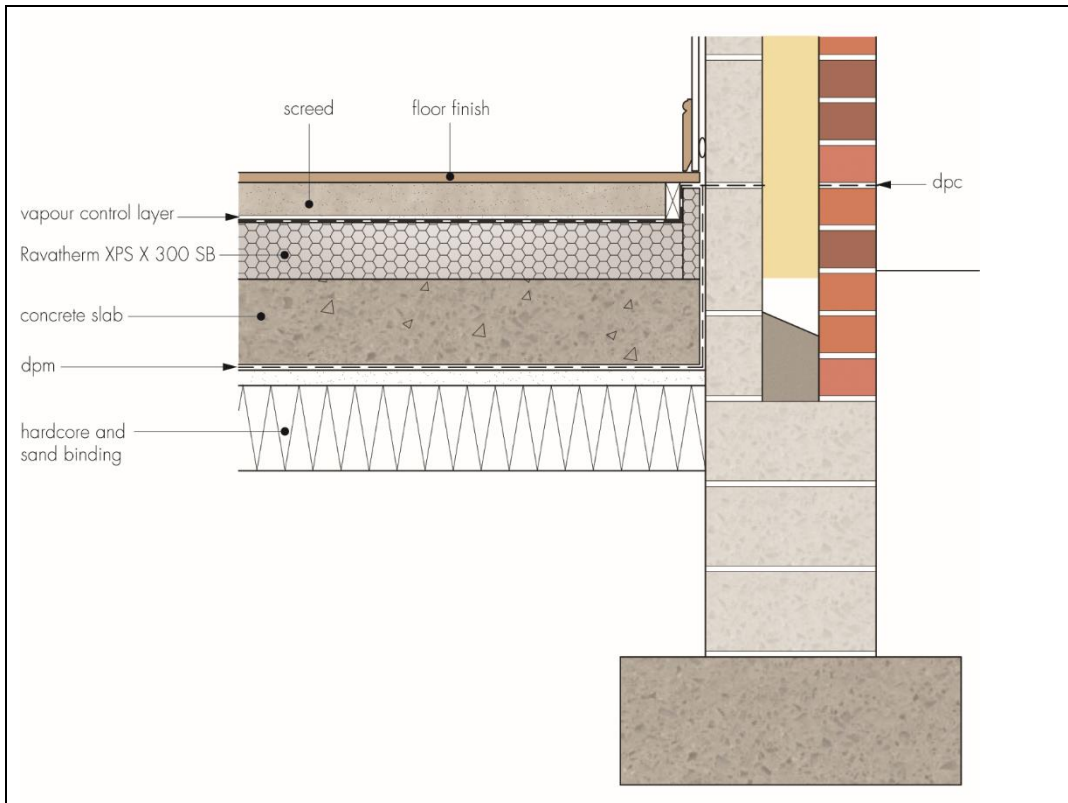


Figure 2 Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation beneath ground-bearing concrete slab

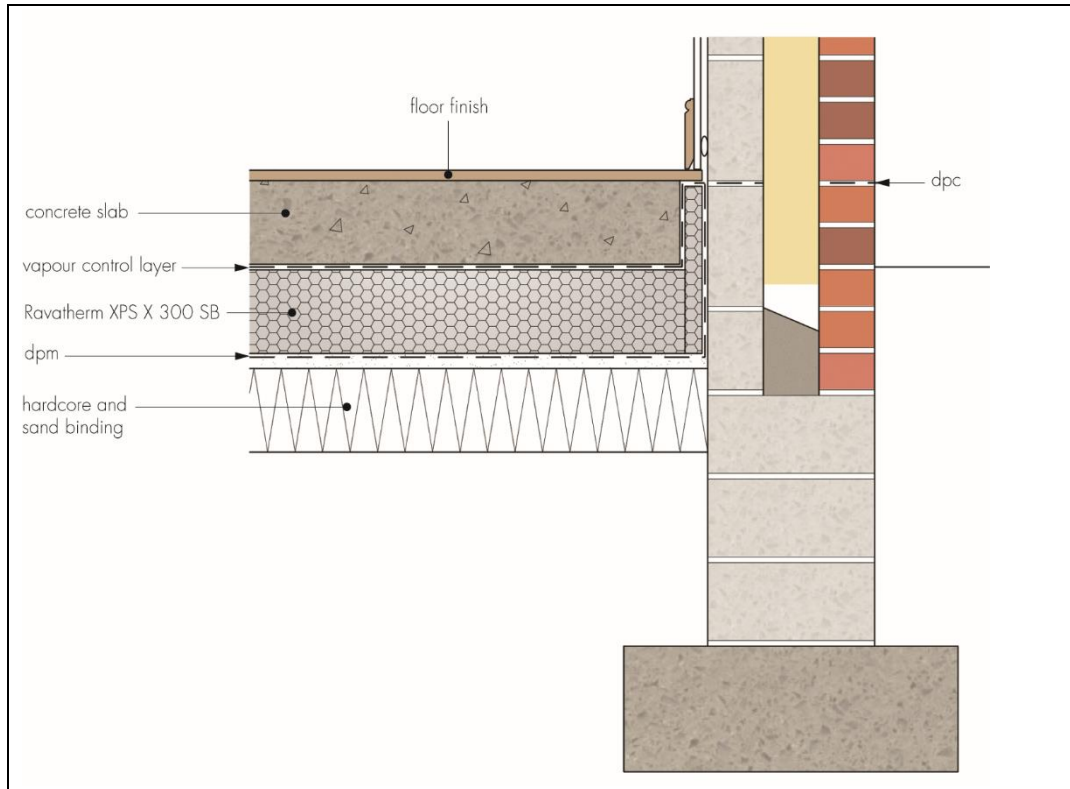
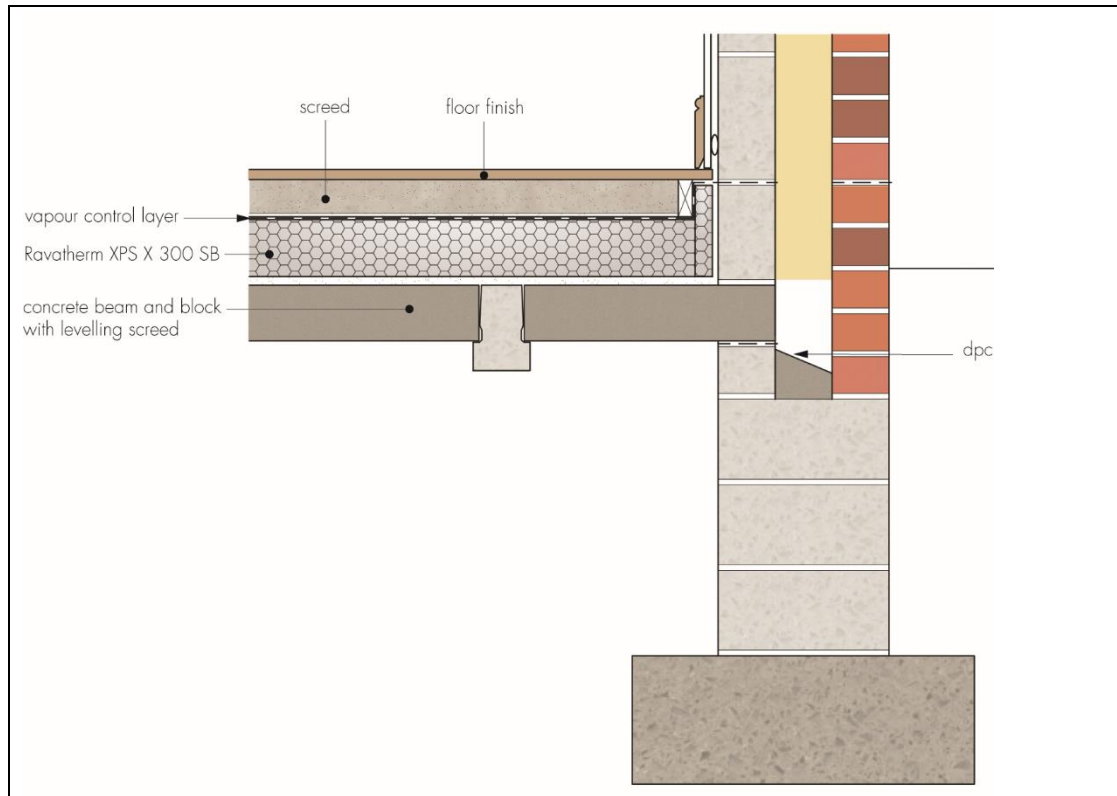


Figure 3 Ravatherm XPS X 300 SB Floor Insulation above suspended beam-and-block concrete floor



13.3 In ground-bearing concrete floors, the concrete floor slab over which the product is laid should be left for as long as possible to maximise drying out and dissipation of constructional moisture, in accordance with BS 8203 : 2017, Section 3.1.2.

13.4 The concrete floor surface should be smooth, level and flat to within 5 mm when measured with a two-metre straight-edge. Irregularities greater than this must be removed. Minor irregularities (up to 10 mm deep) may be levelled with mortar or thin screed.

13.5 Where the insulation is used over ground-bearing concrete floor slabs, a suitable dpm in accordance with CP 102 : 1973 should be laid to resist moisture from the ground. If a liquid-type dpm is applied to the slab, it should be of a type compatible with the product and be allowed to dry out fully before the insulation is laid.

13.6 Where the insulation is used on hardcore bases beneath ground-bearing concrete slabs, the hardcore must be compacted and blinded with a thin layer of sand before application of the dpm, followed by the insulation boards.

13.7 A VCL is installed on the warm side of the insulation to inhibit the risk of interstitial condensation if necessary (see section 7.2). Where a concrete screed or slab finish is to be laid over the product, a polyethylene separating layer/VCL must be installed between the insulation and the concrete to prevent seepage between the boards.

13.8 Where a screed or concrete slab is laid over the insulation, vertical upstands of insulation should be provided and be of sufficient depth to fully separate the screed or slab from the wall. If used, a suitable cavity wall insulation material should be extended below the dpc level to provide edge insulation to the floor.

13.9 To limit the risk of condensation and other sources of dampness, the product and overlays should only be laid after the construction is made substantially weathertight, eg after glazing. During construction, the product and overlay must also be protected from damage by traffic and moisture sources such as water spillage and plaster droppings.

14 Procedure

14.1 The boards are cut to size (using a sharp knife or fine-toothed saw), as necessary, and laid with closely butted, staggered cross-joints, ensuring that all spaces are completely filled.

14.2 The laying pattern should ensure that all cut edges are at the perimeter of the floor or some other feature, eg mat wells, thresholds or access ducts. Spreader boards should be used to protect the insulation.

Cement-based screed overlay

14.3 Perimeter edge pieces are cut and placed around the edges. A polyethylene VCL, at least 0.125 mm thick (500 gauge), is laid over the insulation. The VCL should have 150 mm overlaps, taped at the joints and turned up 100 mm at the walls. A properly compacted screed of a minimum 65 mm thickness is then laid over. The relevant clauses of BS 8204-1 : 2003 should be followed.

Concrete slab overlay (ground bearing only)

14.4 Perimeter edge pieces are cut and placed around the edges. A polyethylene VCL, at least 0.125 mm thick (500 gauge), is laid over the insulation. The VCL should have 150 mm overlaps, taped at the joints and turned up 100 mm at the walls. The concrete slab is laid to the required thickness in accordance with BS 8000-9 : 2003 and BS 8204-1 : 2003.

Timber-based board overlay

14.5 Before laying the plywood, particle board or OSB overlays, preservative-treated timber battens in accordance with BS 8417 : 2011 are positioned at doorways and access panels. Adequate time should be allowed for preservatives to be fixed and the solvents from the solvent-based preservatives to evaporate.

14.6 Where the insulation is laid above a dpm, a polyethylene VCL of at least 0.125 mm (500 gauge) thickness is laid between the product and the timber board overlay. The polyethylene sheet must have 150 mm overlaps, taped at the joints and turned up 100 mm at the walls.

14.7 Timber based overlay boards as specified in section 4.5, are laid with staggered cross-joints, in accordance with PD CEN/TR 12872 : 2014 and BS EN 12871 : 2013.

14.8 An expansion gap between the overlay board and the perimeter walls should be provided at the rate of 2 mm per metre run or a minimum of 10 mm, whichever is the greater.

14.9 Where there are long uninterrupted lengths of floor (eg corridors), proprietary expansion joints should be installed at intervals on the basis of a 2 mm gap per metre run of overlay board.

14.10 Before the overlay boards are interlocked, a waterproof PVA adhesive is applied to the joints.

14.11 Once the overlay board is laid, temporary wedges are inserted between the walls and the floor to maintain tight joints until the adhesive has set.

14.12 When the wedges are removed and before the skirting boards are fixed, a suitable compressible filler, eg foamed polyethylene, should be fitted around the perimeter of the floor between the overlay board and the walls.

14.13 Where there is a likelihood of regular water spillage in rooms (eg in kitchens, bathrooms, shower and utility rooms), additional overlay board protection should be considered, eg by a continuous flexible vinyl sheet flooring with welded joints, and turned up at abutments and cove skirting.

Technical Investigations

15 Tests

Results of tests were assessed, to determine:

- thermal conductivity
- compressive stress at 10% deformation
- water vapour resistivity
- dimensional stability
- dimensional accuracy.

16 Investigations

16.1 Data on durability and properties in relation to fire were evaluated.

16.2 A calculation was undertaken to confirm the declared thermal conductivity (λ_D).

16.3 A series of U value calculations was carried out.

16.4 A condensation risk analysis was carried out.

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

Bibliography

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

BRE Report BR 443 : 2019 *Conventions of U-value calculations*

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

BS 8000-9 : 2003 *Workmanship on building sites — Cementitious levelling screeds and wearing screeds — Code of practice*

BS 8102 : 2009 *Code of practice for protection of below ground structures against water from the ground*

BS 8203 : 2017 *Code of practice for installation of resilient floor coverings*

BS 8204-1 : 2003 + A1 : 2009 *Screeds, bases and in-situ floorings — Concrete bases and cement sand levelling screeds to receive floorings — Code of practice*

BS 8204-2 : 2003 + A2 : 2011 *Screeds, bases and in-situ flooring — Concrete wearing surfaces — Code of practice*

BS 8215 : 1991 *Code of practice for design and installation of damp-proof courses in masonry construction*

BS 8417 : 2011 + A1 : 2014 *Preservation of wood — Code of practice*

BS EN 300 : 2006 *Oriented strand boards (OSB) — Definitions, classification and specifications*

BS EN 312 : 2010 *Particleboards — Specifications*

BS EN 636 : 2012 + A1 : 2015 *Plywood — Specifications*

BS EN 826 : 2013 *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compression behaviour*

BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 *Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*

NA to BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*

BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2014 *Eurocode 2 — Design of concrete structures — General rules and rules for buildings*

BS EN 12871 : 2013 *Wood-based panels — Determination of performance characteristics for load bearing panels for use in floors, roofs and walls*

BS EN 13164 : 2012 + A1 : 2015 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) products*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2018 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

BS EN 13810-1 : 2002 *Wood-based panels — Floating floors — Performance specifications and requirements*

BS EN 15037-1 : 2008 *Precast concrete products — Beam-and-block floor systems — Beams*

BS EN 15037-2 : 2009 + A1 : 2011 *Precast concrete products — Beam-and-block floor systems — Concrete blocks*

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance Calculation methods*

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

BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007 *Building materials and products — Hygrothermal properties — Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values*

BS EN ISO 13370 : 2017 *Thermal performance of buildings — Heat transfer via the ground — Calculation methods*

CP 102 : 1973 *Code of practice for protection of buildings against water from the ground*

DD CEN/TS 13810-2 : 2003 *Wood-based panels — Floating floors — Test methods*

PD CEN/TR 12872 : 2014 *Wood-based panels — Guidance on the use of load-bearing boards in floors, walls and roofs*

Conditions of Certificate

Conditions

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.

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.

3 This Certificate will be displayed on the BBA website, and the Certificate Holder is entitled to use the Certificate and Certificate logo, 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.

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

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 UKCA, UKNI or CE marking.

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.

British Board of Agrément

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