



EUROPEAN ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

EAD 040427-00-0404

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**KITS FOR EXTERNAL THERMAL
INSULATION COMPOSITE
SYSTEM (ETICS) WITH MORTAR
AS THERMAL INSULATION
PRODUCT AND RENDERINGS OR
DISCONTINUOUS CLADDINGS AS
EXTERIOR SKIN**

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This European Assessment Document (EAD) has been developed taking into account up-to-date technical and scientific knowledge at the time of issue and is published in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 as a basis for the preparation and issuing of European Technical Assessments (ETA).

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1 SCOPE OF THE EAD

1.1 Description of the construction product

This EAD applies to the kits¹ for ETICS applied in situ² in which the thermal insulation product is a thermal insulation mortar and the exterior skin is composed by either continuous rendering or discontinuous claddings.

The ETICS components are (sorted from internal layers to external layers):

1. Thermal insulation mortar according to EN 998-1, with:
 - minimum cohesive resistance 0,03 MPa;
 - minimum shear strength³ of 20 kPa;
 - minimum shear modulus³ of 1000 kPa.
2. Base coat with glass fibre mesh as reinforcement embedded into it.
3. Supplementary mechanical fixings through the reinforced basecoat (e.g. plastic anchors according to EAD 330196).
4. Exterior skin:
 - When it is composed by continuous renderings:
 - Key coat (optional)
 - Finishing coat
 - Decorative coat (optional)
 - When it is composed by discontinuous claddings:
 - Adhesive between the discontinuous cladding and the base coat (e.g. adhesive for tiles according to EN 12004).
 - Discontinuous cladding element such as tiles, boards, panels or brick slips made of materials such as ceramic according to EN 14411; natural stone according to EN 1469 or agglomerated stone according to EN 15286.
 - Grout (e.g. for tiles according EN 13888).
5. Ancillary components such as mastics, corner strips, joint covers, etc.

Note: the ETA should include the technical description of the ETICS components.

The base coat, finishing coat, cladding adhesive and grout can include a range of binders from pure polymeric to pure cementitious. They can be available in the following forms:

¹ Definition of "Kit" according to Art. 2 n° 2 of CPR. The components are assembled on site, and thus, become an assembled ETICS kit when installed in the construction works.

² The ETICS is not a product composed by prefabricated units fixed to the substrate by purely mechanical fixings according to EAD 040917-00-0404 (ETAG 017 conversion).

³ Higher minimum shear strength and shear modulus may be required by national regulations.

- Powder (dry mortar) blended at the factory that requires only mixing with a quantity of water specified by the manufacturer;
- Powder requiring addition of extra binder;
- Paste requiring addition of cement;
- Ready to use paste, supplied in workable consistency.

The ETICS are designed to give the wall to which they are applied additional thermal insulation. The assembled systems should provide a minimal thermal resistance of 0,5 (m²·K)/W.

The product is not fully covered by EAD 040083 (ETAG 004) because it does not consider a mortar as the thermal insulation product or external skins made of discontinuous claddings.

Concerning product packaging, transport, storage, maintenance, replacement and repair it is the responsibility of the manufacturer to undertake the appropriate measures and to advise his clients on the transport, storage, maintenance, replacement and repair of the product as he considers necessary.

It is assumed that the product will be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions or (in absence of such instructions) according to the usual practice of the building professionals.

Relevant manufacturer's stipulations having influence on the performance of the product covered by this European Assessment Document shall be considered for the determination of the performance and detailed in the ETA.

1.2 Information on the intended use(s) of the construction product

1.2.1 Intended use(s)

This EAD covers external thermal insulation composite system (ETICS) on external vertical walls made of masonry (clay, concrete or stone), concrete (cast on site or as prefabricated panels) in new or existing buildings (retrofit).

1.2.2 Working life/Durability

The assessment methods included or referred to in this EAD have been written based on the manufacturer's request to take into account a working life of the kit for ETICS with thermal insulation mortar for the intended use of 25 years when installed in the works. These provisions are based upon the current state of the art and the available knowledge and experience.

When assessing the product the intended use as foreseen by the manufacturer shall be taken into account. The real working life may be, in normal use conditions, considerably longer without major degradation affecting the basic requirements for works⁴.

The indications given as to the working life of the construction product cannot be interpreted as a guarantee neither given by the product manufacturer or his representative nor by EOTA when drafting this EAD nor by the Technical Assessment Body issuing an ETA based on this EAD, but are regarded only as a means for expressing the expected economically reasonable working life of the product.

⁴ The real working life of a product incorporated in a specific works depends on the environmental conditions to which that works is subject, as well as on the particular conditions of the design, execution, use and maintenance of that works. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that in certain cases the real working life of the product may also be shorter than referred to above.

1.3 Specific terms used in this EAD (if necessary in addition to the definitions in CPR, Art 2)

1.3.1 Substrate

The term "substrate" refers to a wall, which in itself already meets the necessary airtightness and mechanical strength requirements (resistance to static and dynamic loads).

It may be faced with mineral or organic renders or paints.

- Masonry walls: Walls constructed from units of burnt clay, concrete, calcium silicate, autoclaved aerated concrete or stone laid using mortar and/or adhesive.
- Concrete walls: Walls made of concrete either cast in situ or prefabricated at the factory.

1.3.2 ETICS kit

A set of at least two separate components placed on the market by the manufacturer as a kit used to execute the whole ETICS on site.

1.3.3 Base coat

Coat applied directly onto the insulation mortar; the reinforcement is embedded into it and provides most of the mechanical properties of the rendering.

1.3.4 Base coat reinforcement

Glass fibre mesh embedded in the base coat to improve its mechanical strength. Differentiation is made between:

- Standard mesh: embedded in the base coat all over the area and tied positively at joints, mostly by overlapping.
- Reinforced mesh: embedded in the base coat additionally to the standard mesh to improve the impact resistance, generally applied without overlapping.

1.3.5 Thermal insulation mortar

Mortar according to EN 998-1 for which the main function is to improve the insulating properties to the wall to which it is applied.

1.3.6 Exterior skin

Set of components that act as external covering which contributes to the protection against weathering and provide a decorative finish.

In the case of continuous rendering it is composed by several layers of key coat, finishing coat and decorative coat.

In the case of discontinuous claddings it is composed by the cladding elements, cladding adhesive and grout.

1.3.7 Finishing coat

Coat which contributes to the protection against weathering and can provide a decorative finish; it is applied onto the base coat with or without a key coat.

Where the only difference between two finishing coats is due to the size of the aggregates, they are designed as one type.

Key coat and decorative coat are considered as parts of the finishing coat.

1.3.8 Key coat

Very thin coat which may be applied to the base coat and it is intended to act as a preparation for the application of the finishing coat. It can also be possibly used for aesthetic reasons (for example in case of "dark" ribbed finishing coats).

1.3.9 Decorative coat

Coat which generally contributes to the aesthetic finishing (covering efflorescence ...) of the finishing coat and can also provide supplementary protection against weathering.

1.3.10 Cladding element

Tiles, boards, panels or brick slips made of materials such as ceramic, natural stone or agglomerated stone that form part of the exterior skin.

1.3.11 Cladding adhesive

Component used for bonding the cladding element to the reinforced base coat.

1.3.12 Mechanical fixings

Profiles, anchors, pins or any special device used to secure the ETICS to the substrate.

1.3.13 Ancillary components

Any supplementary component or product used in the ETICS, e.g. to form joints (mastics, corner strips, etc.) or to achieve continuity (mastic, joint covers, etc.).

2 ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA

2.1 Essential characteristics of the product

Table 1 shows how the performance of ETICS with thermal insulation mortar is assessed in relation to the essential characteristics.

Table 2.1: Essential characteristics of the product and methods and criteria for assessing the performance of the product in relation to those essential characteristics.

No	Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Type of expression of product performance
Basic Works Requirement 2: Safety in case of fire			
1	Reaction to fire	2.2.1	Class
2	Façade fire performance	2.2.2	Description or Level
Basic Works Requirement 3: Hygiene, health and the environment			
3	Water absorption by capillarity	2.2.3	Level
4	Water vapour permeability (resistance to water vapour diffusion)	2.2.4	Level
5	Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances	2.2.5	Description
6	Accelerated ageing behaviour	2.2.6	Description
Basic Works Requirement 4: Safety and accessibility in use			
7	Impact resistance	2.2.7	Level
8	Bond strength	2.2.8	Level
9	Cohesion of the thermal insulation mortar	2.2.9	Level
10	Shear strength and shear modulus of the thermal insulation mortar	2.2.10	Level
11	Dead load behaviour (i)	2.2.11	Description
Basic Works Requirement 5: Protection against noise			
12	Improvement of airborne sound insulation	2.2.12	Level
Basic Works Requirement 6: Energy economy and heat retention			
13	Thermal conductivity and thermal resistance	2.2.13	Level
(i) This characteristic is only applicable to ETICS with discontinuous claddings as exterior skin.			

2.2 Methods and criteria for assessing the performance of the product in relation to essential characteristics of the product

The product (kit) to be assessed (specimen(s)) shall be characterized by means of the kit component properties and considering the rules for extended application given in this EAD.

2.2.1 Reaction to fire

The ETICS with thermal insulation mortar shall be tested, using the test method(s) relevant for the corresponding reaction to fire class, in order to be classified according Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 and EN 13501-1.

Criteria and associated mounting and fixing rules for the SBI test are given in Annex A.

2.2.2 Façade fire performance

If the manufacturer intends to declare the façade fire performance of the product, in absence of a European assessment approach, the ETA shall be issued taking into account the situation in Member States where the manufacturer intends his product to be made available on the market.

Information on such situation is included in Annex J.

The assessment method(s) used shall be indicated in the ETA.

2.2.3 Water absorption by capillarity

Water absorption by capillarity of the ETICS shall be tested according to the method indicated in Annex B.

Tests shall be carried out for:

- the whole ETICS, including the skin (rendering coats or cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive) and also;
- the ETICS without the skin (reinforced base coat as external layer).

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints between the claddings, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

Kit with each different type of thermal insulation mortar shall be tested.

Mean values of water absorption after 3 minutes, 1 hour and 24 hours of the ETICS (with and without the skin) shall be given.

Besides, the water absorption of the finishing coat, cladding element, thermal insulation mortar, grout and base coat should be given in the technical description of the ETICS.

2.2.4 Water vapour permeability (resistance to water vapour diffusion)

The equivalent water vapour diffusion resistance of the whole ETICS shall be assessed by testing the whole ETICS according to EN ISO 12572.

Alternatively, the equivalent water vapour diffusion resistance of the whole ETICS can be assessed by calculation according to the method indicated in Annex C (using the water vapour permeability of each ETICS component).

Additionally, the water vapour diffusion resistance of the ETICS components (thermal insulation mortar, reinforced base coat, finishing coat, cladding adhesive, cladding element and grout) should be also given separately (see section C.1 of Annex C).

2.2.5 Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances

The performance of the ETICS related to the emission and/or release and, where appropriate, the content of dangerous substances will be assessed on the basis of the information provided by the manufacturer⁵ after identifying the release scenarios (in accordance with EOTA TR 034) taking into account the intended use of the product and the Member States where the manufacturer intends his product to be made available on the market.

The identified intended release scenario for this product and intended use with respect to dangerous substances is:

S/W2: Product with indirect contact to soil, ground- and surface water.

2.2.5.1 Leachable substances

For the intended use covered by the release scenario S/W2, the performance of the ETICS concerning leachable substances has to be assessed.

The dangerous substances assessment of the ETICS is carried out by means of the assessment of the most relevant ETICS components materials, which are: the skin components materials.

The leachable substances assessment of the ETICS components materials shall be assessed according to the relevant hEN (see table 1.2) or EAD.

Note: When available, performance included in the DoP regarding the skin components materials should be used as far as possible to avoid retesting or reassessment.

When the hEN or EAD does not give an assessment method or when there is no relevant hEN or EAD, leachable substances assessment of the ETICS components materials shall be assessed according to the following methods:

For skin components made of cement-based materials:

A leaching test with subsequent eluate analysis must take place, each in duplicate. Leaching tests of the mineral board or rendering system components conducted according to CEN/TS 16637-2:2014, but considering the steps below indicated for the leachant renewal. The leachant shall be pH-neutral demineralised water and the ratio of liquid volume to surface area must be $(80 \pm 10) \text{ l/m}^2$.

Samples shall be prepared according to clause 8.2 of CEN/TS 16637-2:2014.

The eluate is produced by a tank test according to CEN/TS 16637-2. The eluates taken after 6 hours, 1 day, 2 days and 6 hours, 4 days, 9 days, 16 days, 36 days and 64 days shall be analysed for the following environmentally relevant parameters:

- aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, lead, cadmium, chromium (total), chromate (Cr VI), cyanide (total), cobalt, copper, molybdenum, nickel, mercury, thallium, vanadium, zinc,

⁵ The manufacturer may be asked to provide to the TAB the REACH related information which he must accompany the DoP with (cf. Article 6(5) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011).

The manufacturer is **not** obliged:

- to provide the chemical constitution and composition of the product (or of constituents of the product) to the TAB, or
- to provide a written declaration to the TAB stating whether the product (or constituents of the product) contain(s) substances which are classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and listed in the "Indicative list on dangerous substances" of the SGDS.

Any information provided by the manufacturer regarding the chemical composition of the products may not be distributed to EOTA or to TABs.

- chloride (Cl⁻), sulphate (SO₄²⁻), fluoride (F⁻),
- TOC,
- pH-value, electrical conductivity, odour, colour, turbidity, and tendency to produce foam

The parameters shall be analysed using an appropriate equipment with a measurement range allowing the measurement of the substance concentration.

Measured concentration of the leaching test according to CEN/TS 16637-2 of these components must be expressed per step for each parameter in µg/l and mg/m². Additionally, the cumulatively released quantities must be expressed for each parameter in mg/m².

The used test methods for the analysis of the parameters shall be documented, including the equipment and its measurement range.

For skin components materials other than cement-based covered by CEN/TS 16637-2:

A leaching test with subsequent eluate analysis must take place, each in duplicate. Leaching tests of the mineral board or rendering system components conducted according to CEN/TS 16637-2:2014. The leachant shall be pH-neutral demineralised water and the ratio of liquid volume to surface area must be (80 ± 10) l/m².

Samples shall be prepared according to clause 8.2 of CEN/TS 16637-2:2014.

In eluates of "6 hours" and "64 days", the following biological tests shall be conducted:

- Acute toxicity test with *Daphnia magna* Straus according to EN ISO 6341
- Toxicity test with algae according to ISO 15799
- Luminescent bacteria test according to EN ISO 11348-1, EN ISO 11348-2 or EN ISO 11348-3.

For each biological test, EC20-values shall be determined for dilution ratios 1:2, 1:4, 1:6, 1:8 and 1:16.

If the parameter TOC is higher than 10 mg/l, the following biological tests shall be conducted with the eluates of "6 hours" and/or "64 days" eluates:

- Biological degradation according to OECD Test Guideline 301 part A, B or E.

Determined toxicity in biological tests must be expressed as EC20-values for each dilution ratio. Maximum determined biological degradability must be expressed as "...% within ...hours/days". The respective test methods for analysis must be specified.

2.2.6 Accelerated ageing behaviour

2.2.6.1 Hygrothermal behaviour

Hygrothermal behaviour of the ETICS shall be assessed by means of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) of specimens taken from the ETICS submitted to the hygrothermal cycles indicated in section D.1 of Annex D.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints between the claddings, minimum cohesion and adherence of ETICS components, minimum thickness of ETICS components, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

At the end of test programme, no water penetration shall be evident at the interface between the ETICS and the substrate.

If any of the following defects occur during or at the end of the hygrothermal cycles programme, it shall be recorded.

- deterioration such as cracking or delamination of the cladding elements that allows water penetration to the internal layers;
- deterioration or cracking of grout between the cladding elements;
- detachment of the skin;
- irreversible deformation.

Minimum value of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) after hygrothermal cycles shall be given.

The ratio between the bond strength mean value after hygrothermal cycles test and the mean value in the bond strength tests without ageing cycles shall be given.

2.2.6.2 Freeze-thaw behaviour

The freeze-thaw resistance test shall be done if the water absorption of the whole ETICS (see section 2.2.3) is greater or equal than 0,5 kg/m² after 24 hours.

Freeze-thaw behaviour of the ETICS shall be assessed by means of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) of specimens taken from the ETICS submitted to the freeze-thaw cycles indicated in section D.2 of Annex D.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints of cladding elements, minimum cohesion and adherence of ETICS components, minimum thickness of ETICS components, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

If any of the following defects occur during or at the end of the freeze-thaw cycles programme, it shall be recorded.

- deterioration such as cracking or delamination of the cladding elements that allows water penetration to the internal layers;
- deterioration or cracking of grout between the cladding elements;
- detachment of the skin;
- irreversible deformation

Minimum value of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) after freeze-thaw cycles shall be given.

The ratio between the bond strength mean value after freeze-thaw cycles test and the mean value in the bond strength tests without ageing cycles shall be given.

Besides, the freeze-thaw resistance of the cladding element shall be given in the technical description of the ETICS.

2.2.6.3 Alternative test with combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles

Alternatively, when required by the manufacturer, the accelerated ageing behaviour may be assessed by means of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) of specimens taken from the ETICS submitted to the hygrothermal cycles and freeze-thaw cycles indicated in section D.3 of Annex D.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints of cladding elements, minimum cohesion and adherence of ETICS components, minimum thickness of ETICS components, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

If any of the following defects occur during or at the end of the combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles programme, they shall be recorded.

- deterioration such as cracking or delamination of the cladding elements that allows water penetration to the internal layers;
- deterioration or cracking of grout between the cladding elements;
- detachment of the skin;
- irreversible deformation

Minimum value of bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) after combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles shall be given.

The ratio between the bond strength mean value after combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles test and the mean value in the bond strength tests without ageing cycles shall be given.

2.2.7 Impact resistance

Impact resistance shall be tested according to the method indicated in Annex E.

At least, the mechanically weakest design shall be tested.

The hard body and soft body impact resistances shall be given.

Additionally, the degree of exposure in use according to the categories defined in table E.2 of Annex E can be described.

2.2.8 Bond strength

Bond strength of the ETICS (in dry and other conditions) shall be tested according to the method indicated in Annex F.

Tests shall be carried out for the connections between the main layers of the ETICS and the conditions indicated in table F.1. of Annex F.

The test shall be conducted without supplementary mechanical fixings.

Each different combination of thermal insulation mortar, base coat and exterior skin shall be tested.

Mean and minimum values of bond strength and the rate (in %) of rupture types (cohesive rupture and/or adhesive rupture) shall be given.

2.2.9 Cohesion of the thermal insulation mortar

Cohesion of the thermal insulation mortar shall be tested according to Annex F. At least the worst case shall be tested (e.g. minimum density, maximum thickness, etc.). Additionally, the possible influence due to the application of the product in several layers (cold joints) shall be considered.

Cohesion of the thermal insulation mortar shall be tested:

- on dry conditions (without any supplementary conditioning);
- after having been exposed to heat-moisture actions at (70 ± 2) °C and (95 ± 5) % RH in a climatic chamber for 7 days and followed by a drying period at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH until constant mass is achieved.
- after having been exposed to heat-moisture actions at (70 ± 2) °C and (95 ± 5) % RH in a climatic chamber for at least 28 days and followed by a drying period at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH until constant mass is achieved.

At least 5 specimens shall be tested.

Mean and minimum values shall be given.

The ratio between the mean values after ageing and the mean value before ageing shall be given.

2.2.10 Shear strength and shear modulus of the thermal insulation mortar

Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity of the thermal insulation mortar shall be determined according to EN 12090.

The test shall be conducted without supplementary mechanical fixings.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum thickness, minimum cohesion of the thermal insulation mortar, etc.) or the more representative case of the insulation mortar shall be tested.

Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity of the thermal insulation mortar shall be tested:

- on dry conditions (without any supplementary conditioning);
- after having been exposed to heat-moisture actions at (70 ± 2) °C and (95 ± 5) % RH in a climatic chamber for 7 days and followed by a drying period at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH until constant mass is achieved.
- after having been exposed to heat-moisture actions at (70 ± 2) °C and (95 ± 5) % RH in a climatic chamber for at least 28 days and followed by a drying period at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH until constant mass is achieved.

Mean and minimum values of shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity of the thermal insulation mortar shall be given.

The ratio between the mean values after ageing and the mean value before ageing shall be given.

2.2.11 Dead load behaviour

This characteristic is only applicable to ETICS with discontinuous claddings as exterior skin.

Dead load behaviour shall be tested according to the method indicated in Annex G.

The test shall be conducted without supplementary mechanical fixings.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum thickness and minimum cohesion of insulation mortar, maximum thickness and weight of skin, maximum transverse deformation of the adhesives, minimum density of mechanical fixings, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

Maximum dead load applied, maximum difference of displacement obtained and the deflection curves in function of the time shall be given.

2.2.12 Improvement of airborne sound insulation

Improvement of airborne sound insulation shall be tested according to EN ISO 10140-1 Annex F.

At least the worst or more representative ETICS composition shall be tested. For the configuration of the ETICS to be tested, the following rules shall be taken into account:

- insulation mortars with higher dynamic stiffness provide worse performance;
- insulation mortars with lower air flow resistance provide worse performance;

- a higher number of supplementary mechanical fixings provides worse performance;
- a higher mass of a skin layer provides better performance;
- a greater thickness of the insulation mortar provides better performance;
- the performance for an insulation mortar thickness between two tested ones can be linearly interpolated;
- anchors with plastic screws/nails provide better performance than with metal screws/nails.

The ratings of airborne sound insulation shall be undertaken according to EN ISO 717-1.

The weighed improvement ΔR_w , the sound reduction index R_w with and without the ETICS and the spectrum adaptation terms C and C_{tr} , shall be given.

2.2.13 Thermal conductivity and thermal resistance

Thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10,dry,mean}$ of the thermal insulation mortar shall be determined as it is indicated in the harmonized standard EN 998-1 (method according to section 4.2.2 of EN 1745).

Additionally, the thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10,dry,90/90}$ and the conversion factor to moisture content of the thermal insulation mortar may be determined according to section H.1 of Annex H.

Thermal resistance of the whole ETICS shall be calculated according to the method indicated in section H.2 of Annex H using the thermal resistance of each ETICS component.

Besides, the thermal conductivity or minimum thermal resistance of the other ETICS components should be given in the technical description of the ETICS.

3 ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION OF CONSTANCY OF PERFORMANCE

3.1 System(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance to be applied

For the products covered by this EAD the applicable European legal act is Decision 1997/556/EC.

The system is: **2+**

In addition, with regard to e.g. reaction to fire for products covered by this EAD the applicable European legal act is Decision 1997/556/EC.

The systems are: **1 or 2+**

3.2 Tasks of the manufacturer

The cornerstones of the actions to be undertaken by the manufacturer of the product in the procedure of assessment and verification of constancy of performance are laid down in Table 3.1a.

The actions to be undertaken by the manufacturer for the different components of the kit are laid down in Table 3.1b to 3.1e if the components are produced by the manufacturer himself, and Table 3.1f if the components are not produced by the manufacturer himself, but by its supplier under the specifications of the manufacturer.

Table 3.1a: Control plan for the manufacturer; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (*)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control
Factory production control (FPC)					
1	<u>Components produced by the manufacturer itself:</u>				
	▪ Thermal insulation mortar	See table 3.1b	See table 3.1b	See table 3.1b	See table 3.1b
	▪ Base coat, finishing coats, adhesives and grout	See table 3.1c	See table 3.1c	See table 3.1c	See table 3.1c
	▪ Glass fibre reinforcement mesh	See table 3.1d	See table 3.1d	See table 3.1d	See table 3.1d
	▪ Cladding elements	Acc. to relevant hEN standard	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to relevant hEN standard	Acc. to relevant hEN standard
	▪ Supplementary anchors	See table 3.1e	See table 3.1e	See table 3.1e	See table 3.1e
2	<u>Components <u>not produced</u> by the manufacturer itself (**)</u>	See table 3.1f	See table 3.1f	See table 3.1f	See table 3.1f
(*) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method.					
(**) Components produced by the supplier under the specifications of the manufacturer.					

Table 3.1b: Control plan if the thermal insulation mortar is produced by the manufacturer himself; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (*)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control		
Factory production control (FPC)							
Thermal insulation mortar							
Incoming materials							
1	Receipt materials	Delivery ticket and/or label on the package Supplier certificates or supplier tests	Conformity with the order	---	Each delivery		
2	Particle size grading	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan		
3	Bulk density						
Production process							
4	Mixing process	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan		
5	Packing						
Finished component							
6	Density	I.1	Acc. to the the Control Plan	According to test or control methods	Acc. to the Control Plan (**)		
7	Particle size grading (3)	I.2					
8	Ash content at 450°C (3)	I.4					
9	Water absorption by capillarity (1)	EN 1015-18			Acc. to the Control Plan (**) / At least once each 5 years		
10	Water vapour permeability (1)	EN 1015-19					
11	Bond strength (1)	2.2.8			Acc. to the Control Plan (**)		
12	Cohesion (1)	2.2.9					
13	Flexural and compressive strength (1)	EN 1015-11					
14	Modulus of elasticity (1)	I.5			Acc. to the Control Plan (**) / At least once each 5 years		
15	Shrinkage (1)	I.6					
16	Dimensional stability (1)	I.7					
17	Heat of combustion (1)	EN ISO 1716			Acc. to the Control Plan (**)		
18	Thermal conductivity	2.2.13					
		Indirect method					
(*) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method. (**) The frequency is determined case by case depending on the variation in the volume produced and the production process control. (1) on hardened mortar (2) on fresh mortar (3) on powder mortar							

Table 3.1c: Control plan if the base coat, finishing coat, adhesives and/or grout are produced by the manufacturer himself; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (*)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control		
Factory production control (FPC)							
Base coat, finishing coat, adhesives and/or grout							
Incoming materials							
1	Receipt materials	Delivery ticket and/or label on the package	Conformity with the order	---	Each delivery		
		Supplier certificates or supplier tests					
2	Particle size grading	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan		
3	Bulk density						
Production process							
4	Mixing process	According to the Control Plan	According to the Control Plan	According to the Control Plan	According to the Control Plan		
5	Packing						
Finished component							
6	Density (1)	I.1	Acc. to the Control Plan	According to test or control methods	Acc. to the Control Plan (**)		
7	Particle size grading (2) (3)	I.2					
8	Dry extract at 105°C (2)	I.3					
9	Ash content at 450°C (3)	I.4.1					
10	Modulus of elasticity, tensile strength and elongation (1) (5)	I.5					
11	Shrinkage (1)	I.6					
12	Slip (4)	EN 1308					
13	Transverse deformation (4)	EN 12002					
14	Bond strength (1) (5)	2.2.8				At least once each 5 years	
15	Heat of combustion (1)	EN ISO 1716				At least once each 5 years	
(*) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method. (**) The frequency is determined case by case depending on the variation in the volume produced and the production process control. (1) on hardened mortar (2) only for mortars delivered in paste (3) on powder mortar (4) only for adhesives (5) not applicable in the case of grout							

Table 3.1d: Control plan if the glass fibre reinforcement mesh is produced by the manufacturer himself; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (*)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control	
Factory production control (FPC)						
Glass fibre reinforcement mesh						
Incoming materials						
1	Receipt materials	Delivery ticket and/or label on the package Supplier certificates or supplier tests	Conformity with the order	---	Each delivery	
Finished component						
1	Mass per unit area	1.8	Acc. to the Control Plan	According to test or control methods	Acc. to the Control Plan (**)	
2	Ash content at 625 °C	1.4.2				
3	Mesh size and number of filaments	1.9				
4	Tensile strength and elongation	without ageing				1.10
		with ageing				
5	Alkali resistance	Test or control acc. to the Control Plan				
6	Heat of combustion	EN ISO 1716	At least each 5 years			
(*) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method.						
(**) The frequency is determined case by case depending on the variation in the volume produced and the production process control.						

Table 3.1e: Control plan if the supplementary anchors are produced by the manufacturer himself; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (*)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control
Factory production control (FPC)					
Anchors					
Incoming materials					
1	Receipt materials	Delivery ticket or label on the package Supplier certificates or supplier tests	Conformity with the order	---	Each delivery
Finished component					
1	Geometry	Test or control acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	According to test or control methods	Acc. to the Control Plan (**)
2	Mechanical characteristics	Test or control acc. to the Control Plan			
(*) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method.					
(**) The frequency is determined case by case depending on the the variation in the volume produced and the production process control.					

Table 3.1f: Control plan if the components are not produced by the manufacturer; cornerstones.

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method (**)	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of specimens	Minimum frequency of control
Factory production control (FPC)					
1	Components belonging to Case 1 (*)	(1)	Conformity with the order	Testing is not required	Each delivery
		(2)	Acc. to the Control Plan	Testing is not required	Each delivery
2	Components belonging to Case 2 (*):	(1)	Conformity with the order	Testing is not required	Each delivery
	▪ Characteristics declared in DoP for the specific use within the kit.	(2)	Acc. to the Control Plan	Testing is not required	Each delivery
	▪ Characteristics not declared in DoP for the specific use within the kit.	(3)	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan
3	Components belonging to Case 3 (*):	(1)	Conformity with the order	Testing is not required	Each delivery
		(3)	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan	Acc. to the Control Plan
<p>(1) Checking of delivery ticket and/or label on the package. (2) Checking of technical data sheet and DoP or, when relevant: supplier certificates or supplier tests or test or control acc. to tables 3.1a to 3.1e above. (3) Supplier certificates or supplier tests or Test or control acc. to tables 3.1a to 3.1e above.</p>					
<p>(*) Case 1: Component covered by a hEN or its own ETA for all characteristics needed for the specific use within the kit. Case 2: If the component is a product covered by a hEN or its own ETA which, however, does not include all characteristics needed for the specific use within the kit or the characteristic is presented as NPD option for the component manufacturer. Case 3: The component is a product not (yet) covered by a hEN or its own ETA.</p>					
<p>(**) In all cases, the TAB and the manufacturer may agree to alternative tests or control methods or, where none exist, these parties may agree on the method.</p>					

3.3 Tasks of the notified body

The cornerstones of the actions to be undertaken by the notified body in the procedure of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for ETICS kit are laid down in table 3.2.

The intervention of the notified body under AVCP system 1 is only necessary for reaction to fire for products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material).

In this case the cornerstones of the tasks to be undertaken by the notified body under AVCP system 1 are laid down in table 3.3.

Table 3.2 Control plan for the notified body; cornerstones

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of samples	Minimum frequency of control
Initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control					
1	Initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control carried out by the manufacturer considering the constancy of performances of kit components defined in the Control Plan.	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	When starting the production
Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control					
2	Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of the factory production control carried out by the manufacturer considering the constancy of performances of kit components defined in the Control Plan.	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	Once per year

Table 3.3 Tasks of the notified body under AVCP system 1

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of samples	Minimum frequency of control
Initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control					
1	Initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control carried out by the manufacturer considering the constancy of performances of reaction to fire and taking into account the limit of organic material and/or the addition of fire retardants.	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	When starting the production

Table 3.3 Tasks of the notified body under AVCP system 1

No	Subject/type of control	Test or control method	Criteria, if any	Minimum number of samples	Minimum frequency of control
Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control					
2	Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of the factory production control carried out by the manufacturer considering the constancy of performances of reaction to fire and taking into account the limit of organic material and/or the addition of fire retardants.	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	As defined in the control plan	Once per year

4 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

As far as no edition date is given in the list of standards thereafter, the standard in its current version at the time of issuing the European Technical Assessment, is of relevance.

EAD 040083 (ETAG 004 conversion)	External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with Rendering.
EAD 330196-00-0604	Plastic Anchors for ETICS.
EAD 040917 (ETAG 017 conversion)	Veture kits - Prefabricated units for external wall insulation
EOTA TR001	Determination of impact resistance of panels and panels assemblies.
EOTA TR025	Determination of point thermal transmittance of plastic anchors for the anchorage of external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS).
EN 1015-10	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 10: Determination of dry bulk density of hardened mortar.
EN 1015-11	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 11: Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar.
EN 1015-12	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 12: Determination of adhesive strength of hardened rendering and plastering mortars on substrates.
EN 1015-18	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 18: Determination of water absorption coefficient due to capillary action of hardened mortar.
EN 1015-19	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 19: Determination of water vapour permeability of hardened rendering and plastering mortars.
EN 12002	Adhesives for tiles - Determination of transverse deformation for cementitious adhesives and grouts.
EN 12004	Adhesives for tiles - Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation.
EN 12090	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour.
EN 12371	Natural stone test methods - Determination of frost resistance.
EN 12372	Natural stone test methods - Determination of flexural strength under concentrated load.
EN 12617-4	Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Part 4: Determination of shrinkage and expansion.
EN 12664	Thermal performance of building materials and products. Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods. Dry and moist products of medium and low thermal resistance.
EN 12667	Thermal performance of building materials and products. Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods. Products of high and medium thermal resistance.
EN 12808-4	Grouts for tiles - Part 4: Determination of shrinkage.
EN 12939	Thermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods - Thick products of high and medium thermal resistance.
EN 1308	Adhesives for tiles - Determination of slip.
EN 13161	Natural stone test methods - Determination of flexural strength under constant moment.

EN 13238	Reaction to fire tests for building products - Conditioning procedures and general rules for selection of substrates.
EN 13496	Thermal insulation products for building applications - Determination of the mechanical properties of glass fibre meshes as reinforcement for External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with renders (ETICS).
EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests.
EN 13823	Reaction to fire tests for building products - Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item.
EN 13888	Grout for tiles - Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation.
EN 14411	Ceramic tiles - Definitions, classification, characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.
EN 14617-1	Agglomerated stone - Test methods - Part 1: Determination of apparent density and water absorption.
EN 14617-11	Agglomerated stone - Test methods - Part 11: Determination of linear thermal expansion coefficient.
EN 14617-2	Agglomerated stone - Test methods - Part 2: Determination of flexural strength (bending).
EN 14617-5	Agglomerated stone - Test methods - Part 5: Determination of freeze and thaw resistance.
EN 1469	Natural stone products - Slabs for cladding – Requirements.
EN 15286	Agglomerated stone - Slabs and tiles for wall finishes (internal and external).
EN 15824	Specifications for external renders and internal plasters based on organic binders.
EN 1603	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23°C/50% relative humidity).
EN 1604	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions.
EN 1745	Masonry and masonry products - Methods for determining thermal properties.
EN 1934	Thermal performance of buildings. Determination of thermal resistance by hot box method using heat flow meter. Masonry.
EN 318	Wood based panels - Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity.
EN 480-8	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of the conventional dry material content.
EN 998-1	Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar.
EN ISO 10140-1	Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 1: Application rules for specific products.
EN ISO 10211	Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations.
EN ISO 10456	Building materials and products - Hygrothermal properties - Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values.
EN ISO 10545-10	Ceramic tiles. Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion.

EN ISO 10545-12	Ceramic tiles. Part 12: Determination of frost resistance.
EN ISO 10545-2	Ceramic tiles. Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality.
EN ISO 10545-3	Ceramic tiles. Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density.
EN ISO 10545-4	Ceramic tiles - Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength.
EN ISO 10545-8	Ceramic tiles - Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion.
EN ISO 1182	Reaction to fire tests for products - Non-combustibility test.
EN ISO 11925-2	Reaction to fire tests - Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame - Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2).
EN ISO 12572	Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of water vapour transmission properties.
EN ISO 13788	Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements. Internal surface temperature to avoid critical surface humidity and interstitial condensation. Calculation method.
EN ISO 1716	Reaction to fire tests for products - Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value).
EN ISO 6946	Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method.
EN ISO 717-1	Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.
DIN 66133	Determination of Pore Volume Distribution and Specific Surface Area of Solids by Mercury Intrusion.

ANNEX A – REACTION TO FIRE

A.1 General

A.1.1 Principle

The determination of reaction to fire of the ETICS with thermal insulation mortar with continuous or discontinuous exterior skin is based on testing of “the worst case” - the most critical configuration in sense of reaction to fire. According to the rules described further in the text, the classification obtained on the most critical configuration of the ETICS is valid for all configurations having better performance in sense of reaction to fire.

For the particular parts of the ETICS, the following principles apply:

- Each combination of different types of ETICS components shall be tested separately, in particular:
 - Each different type and material of thermal insulation mortar.
 - Each different materials of the skin (finishing coats, cladding elements and grouts).
- Within a family of component material (finishing coats, cladding element, grout, base coat, reinforcement mesh, thermal insulation and adhesives) the component with the highest amount of organic content⁶ (if there are only differences in the amount of organic content but no difference in the organic component itself) or the highest PCS value (according to EN ISO 1716) of this organic component shall be tested.
- In addition, each component selected for testing according to the previous point shall have the lowest amount of flame retardants.

A.1.2 Physical properties influencing the reaction to fire behaviour

- Type of thermal insulation mortar (composition, thickness, density).
- Type of base coat, reinforcement mesh, finishing coat, grout and adhesives (composition, thickness, mass per unit area).
- Type of cladding element (composition, thickness, density).
- Type of key coats and decorative coats (composition, mass per unit area).
- Type and nature of fixings.
- The organic content of the binder and of any organic additive; this can be checked by providing the formulation of the base coat, finishing coat, cladding element grout and adhesive, by performing suitable characterization tests or by determining the glow loss or net calorific value.
- Type and amount of flame retardant.

Note: Fire breaks are important for the behaviour of the whole ETICS and cannot be assessed on the basis of SBI-testing. The influence can only be observed during a large-scale test. Therefore, breaks are not included in the mounting and fixing rules for the SBI-test.

Although the rest of this annex applies the “worst case scenario” for deciding what to test, it is accepted that, where the manufacturer produces a range of ETICS having different overall classifications, he may group these together into a number of different sub-groups (e.g. each sub-group corresponding to a different overall classification) with the ‘worst case scenario’ being identified for each sub-group.

⁶ The manufacturer is responsible for the information on organic content per unit area. If the information is not available, the PCS value shall be tested to decide about the worst case.

Components of an ETICS, where these require separate assessment (as opposed to being tested as part of the ETICS as a whole), which are classified A1 without testing according to Decision 96/603/EC (as amended) do not need to be tested.

A.2 Testing according to EN ISO 1182

This test method is relevant for classes A1 and A2.

Using this test method, only the substantial components of the ETICS need to be tested. 'Substantial components' are defined by thickness (≥ 1 mm) and/or mass per unit area (≥ 1 kg/m²).

In the following, the thermal insulation mortar, base coat, reinforcement mesh, finishing coats, cladding element, grout and adhesive are considered as 'Substantial components'.

For these components, the principles specified in clause A.1 shall be applied.

A.2.1 Thermal Insulation mortar

For ETICS expected to be classified as A1 or A2, it is anticipated that only thermal insulation mortars with reaction to fire class A1 or A2 will form the insulation layer. For testing the thermal insulation mortar reference shall be made to the relevant product standards or other relevant documents.

Differences greater than tolerances ± 10 % concerning the density shall be considered by testing the lowest and the highest density.

A.2.2 Base coat, finishing coat, grout and adhesive

The reaction to fire behaviour of the base coat, finishing coat, grout and adhesive not falling under EC Decision 96/603/EC (as amended) shall be tested taking into account the principles indicated in section A.1.

The test results can be directly applied to all variants with the same base coat, finishing coat, grout and adhesive with a lower amount of organic components. When the subject of the directly applied result contains a flame retardant, it shall be of the same type and its content shall be at least that of the product tested.

Differences greater than tolerances $\pm 10\%$ concerning the density shall be considered by testing the lowest and the highest density.

A.2.3 Key coats and decorative coats

The principles indicated in section A.1 shall be applied.

A.2.4 Cladding element

For ETICS expected to be classified as A1 or A2, it is anticipated that only cladding elements materials with reaction to fire class A1 or A2 will form the cladding element. For testing the cladding element reference shall be made to the relevant product standards.

A.3 Testing according to EN ISO 1716 (PCS-value)

This test method is relevant for classes A1 and A2.

This test method shall be performed to all components of the ETICS except for cases which are classified as A1 without testing.

Parameters relevant for this test method are: composition (when performing calculation of the PCS_s-value), density or mass per unit area and thickness. Mechanical fixings and ancillary materials which are not continuous but discrete components of ETICS do not need to be considered for testing and for the calculation of the PCS_s.

A.3.1 Thermal insulation mortar

For testing the thermal insulation mortar, reference shall be made to the relevant product standards or other related documents.

It is not realistic to require that each thermal insulation mortar of the same type is tested within the classification of an ETICS. If the insulation mortars come from different manufacturers and/or are of different thickness, density and formulation from those used in the testing, these may be used subject to the requirements of class A1 and A2 still being fulfilled. It shall be proved by calculation that the ETICS, together with the actual insulation mortar used in end use application, still fulfils the requirements concerning the PCS-value of the whole product. For example, it is sufficient to determine the PCS-value of the insulation mortar and if this is lower than the originally tested product then it is acceptable to use the alternative insulation mortar instead of that used in the original test.

Note: Information relating to alternative insulation mortars of the same type to that originally tested may be evaluated on the basis of the supplier's evidence provided within the context of its CE marking.

A.3.2 Cladding element

For testing the cladding element, reference shall be made to the relevant product standards.

It is not realistic to require that each cladding element of the same material is tested within the classification of an ETICS. If the insulation mortars come from different manufacturers and/or are of different thickness, density and formulation from those used in the testing, these may be used subject to the requirements of class A1 and A2 still being fulfilled. It shall be proved by calculation the ETICS, together with the actual cladding element used in end use application, still fulfils the requirements concerning the PCS-value of the whole product. For example, it is sufficient to determine the PCS-value of the ceramic tile and if this is lower than the originally tested product then it is acceptable to use the alternative ceramic tile instead of that used in the original test.

Note: Information relating to alternative cladding element of the same material to that originally tested may be evaluated on the basis of the supplier's evidence provided within the context of its CE marking.

A.3.3 Base coat, grout and finishing coat

In general, when performing calculations of the unit area referred PCS_s-value (related to the surface) the variant that provides the highest PCS_s-value shall be considered.

The test shall be performed in accordance with the principles specified in section A.1 applied to each component.

It is not necessary to test a base coat or grout with different grain sizes if the organic content is the same as or lower than that of the tested component.

The test results can be directly applied to all variants with the same base coat and grout but with a lower amount of organic components. When the subject of the directly applied result contains a flame retardant, it shall be of the same type and its content shall be at least that of the product tested.

A.3.4 Adhesive

For the adhesives of the ETICS, each product with a different formulation shall be tested for reaction to fire behaviour by selecting the variant with the highest amount of organic components. The test results can be

directly applied to all variants with the same composition but lower amount of organic components. For the case where the base coat is used as the adhesive, the rules according to section A.3.3 shall be applied.

A.3.5 Reinforcement

Each type of reinforcement shall be tested according to EN ISO 1716. For reinforcement that is randomly dispersed (e.g. fibres) in the render then it shall be tested as part of the render.

A.4 Testing according to EN 13823 (SBI-test)

This test method is relevant for classes A2, B, C and D (in some cases also for A1).

Mounting and fixing provisions for the SBI-test for ETICS with claddings are indicated in section A.4.1.

Parameters which are relevant for this test method:

- Type of cladding element (thickness, dimensions and density).
- Type of finishing coat, grout, base coat and adhesives (composition, thickness and mass per unit area).
- Type of insulation mortar (thickness and density).
- Type of reinforcement mesh (composition, thickness and mass per unit area).
- Amount of organic content of each component.
- Amount of flame retardant of each component, if any.

In principle, it is desirable to find the test specimen configuration that gives the worst case concerning the reaction to fire test results. In the test procedure according to EN 13823, values for the rate of heat release, total heat release, lateral flame spread, rate of smoke release, total smoke release and burning droplets are determined. Due to the possible effects of the insulation mortar, the following proposals are divided by considering separately the testing of ETICS with class A1 and A2 insulation mortars and the testing of ETICS with class B, C, D and E insulation mortars.

A.4.1 Mounting and fixing provisions for the SBI-test

In this test procedure the complete ETICS shall be tested. The ETICS is fixed to a substrate representing that on which the ETICS is fixed in the end use application (reference is made to EN 13238). The fixing shall be made using the base adhesive used in the end use application. When base adhesives are used, the test result is valid also for supplementary mechanical fixings.

The maximum testable thickness of the test specimen, including a standard substrate according to EN 13238, is 200 mm. However, in practice, for many ETICS, the total overall thickness may be greater than 200 mm. In such cases, using a standard substrate, the thickness of the insulation mortar shall be reduced to provide for the maximum specimen thickness of 200 mm. Results obtained on an ETICS at 200 mm thickness are accepted for greater thicknesses.

The test specimen consists of a corner construction which shall be representative of the construction in practice. All edges are covered with the skin excluding the bottom edge and the top of the specimen. The floor of the test trolley beneath the test specimen can be covered by an aluminium foil (see figure A.1).

It is recommended to prepare the specimens at the lab and then put it onto the trolley (with the foil on), or the manufacturer builds the wall at the factory and carries it to the lab where it is put onto the trolley. After preparation of the test specimens they shall be conditioned according to EN 13238.

A.4.2 Insulation mortar

For the testing of ETICS with insulation mortars with reaction to fire class A1 or A2 the insulation mortar with the highest thickness, the highest density (with a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$) and the highest organic content (related to the mass in dried condition) has to be used for preparing the test specimen. The reaction to fire classes A1 or A2 of the insulation mortar shall be proven separately⁷.

For the testing of ETICS with insulation mortars with reaction to fire class B, C, D or E, each type of insulation mortar shall be tested within the system. For each type of insulation mortar the insulation mortar with the highest thickness and the highest density (with a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$) shall be used for preparing the test specimen. The reaction to fire class B, C, D or E of the insulation mortar shall be proven separately⁷.

Specimens shall be tested:

- on the highest thickness of the insulation mortar in cases where it has an organic content equal to or less than 15% (related to the mass in dried condition and in end use application), and
- on the highest and the lowest thickness of the insulation mortar in cases where it has an organic content of more than 15% (related to the mass in dried condition and in end use application).

Besides, extra samples for density determination of insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the fire performance achieved.

A.4.3 Continuous rendering (finishing coat, key coat and decorative coat)

By testing one specific render coating representing a range of different coats, the following rules shall be applied to discriminate the composition, which is able to represent a range of coats:

- The base coat, the key coat, the finishing coat and the decorative coat to be used for preparing the specimen, taking account of the permissible combination(s) allowed by the manufacturer, shall be determined in accordance with the principles specified in section A.1.
- For a base coat and a finishing coat having an organic content less than or equal to 5% (related to the mass in dried condition as used in the end use application), only the lowest thickness needs to be used for preparing the test specimen.
- For a base coat or a finishing coat having an organic content higher than 5%, both the lowest and the highest thickness of the layer of the base coat and finishing coat shall be used for preparing the test specimens.

Regardless of the organic content, only the highest thickness of a base coat and a finishing coat shall be tested on insulation material with class A1 or A2-s1,d0.

When the only difference in coatings is thickness and it is 0,5 mm or less, the coatings may be considered to be the same.

A.4.4 Discontinuous skin (cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive)

By testing one skin (combination between cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive) representing a range of different skins, the following rules should be applied to discriminate the composition, which is able to represent a range of skins:

⁷ In some Member States requirements might exist to demonstrate the behaviour of products with respect to continuous glowing combustion in the case of fire. The mandates for the product standards, therefore, are currently under revision. Additional national assessment e.g. on the basis of national procedures to demonstrate this behaviour might be required until a European harmonised procedure is available.

- The cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive, taking account of the permissible combination(s) allowed by the manufacturer, shall be determined in accordance with the principles specified in section A.1.1.
- The test specimen shall be prepared with the cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive with the highest organic content or PCSs-value per unit area.
- For cladding elements reaction to fire different to class A1 or A2, the cladding elements with lowest and highest thickness / density have to be tested.

A.4.5 Base coat for discontinuous claddings

By testing one specific base coat representing a range of different base coats, the following rules shall be applied to discriminate the composition, which is able to represent a range of base coats:

- The base coat to be used for preparing the specimen, taking account of the permissible combination(s) allowed by the manufacturer, shall be determined in accordance with the principles specified in section A.1.
- For a base coat having an organic content less than or equal to 5% (related to the mass in dried condition as used in the end use application), only the lowest thickness needs to be used for preparing the test specimen.
- For a base coat having an organic content higher than 5%, both the lowest and the highest thickness of the layer of the base coat shall be used for preparing the test specimens.

Regardless of the organic content, only the highest thickness of a base coat shall be tested on insulation material with class A1 or A2-s1,d0.

A.4.6 Reinforcement

The specimens shall be prepared with the reinforcement that is intended to be used in end use application. If different reinforcements are intended to be used, the reinforcement with the highest PCSs-value per unit area shall be used for preparing the SBI specimen. At the long wing of the SBI specimens a vertical joint of the reinforcement shall be included at a distance of 200 mm away from the inner corner of the specimens by 100 mm overlapping of the two layers of the reinforcement (that means the joint begins at a distance of 150 mm and ends at a distance of 250 mm away from the inner corner). The test results from a system with an overlap of the reinforcement of 100 mm are valid for all joints with an overlapping of 100 mm or more.

A.4.7 Application of test results

The test result is valid for:

- insulation mortars:
 - of the same type,
 - with lower density,
 - with lower thickness or between those evaluated in the tests, provided that the worst result of the two thicknesses tested is used for intermediate thicknesses,
 - with equal or less organic content,
- discontinuous skin:
 - of the same material of cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive,
 - the range of cladding element between lowest and highest thickness / density, for cladding elements reaction to fire different to class A1 or A2,

- components with equal or lower organic content,
 - components with equal or lower PCS_s-value per unit area,
 - components with equal or higher content of the same type of flame retardants.
- base coats and finishing coats:
- with equal or less organic content,
 - with equal or greater content of the same type of flame retardants,
 - with equal or greater thickness if the organic content is equal to or less than 5%,
 - base coat and finishing coat having more than 5% organic content: with thickness between those evaluated, provided that the worst result of the two thicknesses tested is used for intermediate thicknesses
- key coats:
- with equal or less organic content,
 - with equal or greater content of the same type of flame retardants,
- decorative coats:
- with equal or less organic content per unit area,
 - with equal or greater content of the same type of flame retardants,
- reinforcements:
- with equal or lower PCS_s-value per unit area.

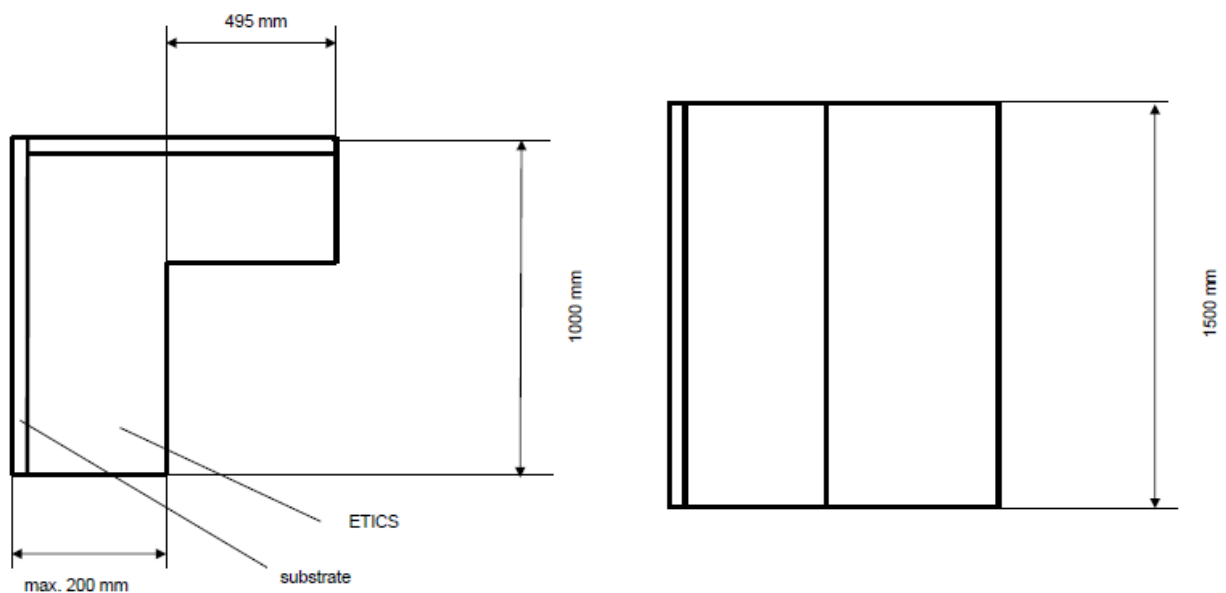


Figure A.1: Example of installation for ETICS.

Remark: this proposed test specimen arrangement is not in accordance with the standard due to the extended substrate of the small specimen wing, but is supposed to represent better the end use application.

A.5. Testing according to EN ISO 11925-2

This test method is relevant for the classes B, C, D and E.

In this test procedure, the ETICS is tested without using a substrate. The maximum thickness of the test specimen is 60 mm. In cases where the thickness of the ETICS is larger than 60 mm, the insulation mortar may be reduced for the purposes of testing. The results from the testing of specimens at 60 mm are applicable to greater thicknesses.

Parameters which are relevant for this test method:

- Type of cladding element (thickness, dimensions and density).
- Type of finishing coat, base coat, grout and adhesive (composition, thickness and mass per unit area).
- Type of insulation mortar (thickness and density).
- Type of reinforcement mesh (composition, thickness and mass per unit area).
- Amount of organic content of each component.
- Amount of flame retardant of each component, if any.

The specimens are prepared in such a way that the edges are not covered with the skin (cut edges). The tests are performed with surface flaming of the front side and possibly edge flaming of the test specimen turned by 90° according to the rules of standard EN ISO 11925-2.

A.5.1 Insulation mortar

An insulation mortar, representative in its characterisation (type, reaction to fire classification and density) for the end use application shall be used. The ETICS shall be evaluated incorporating the insulation mortar at the highest possible thickness and the highest and the lowest possible densities.

For ETICS with insulation mortars classified class E, the test results are valid only for the insulation mortars as used in the test. Manufacturer has the possibility of using insulation mortars from different manufacturers when the following additional tests are performed and conditions are fulfilled or the manufacturer provides the necessary evidence.

A.5.2 Skin (continuous or discontinuous)

For testing one specific skin representing a range of different skins, the rules as mentioned in section A.4.3 and A.4.4 apply.

A.5.3 Base coat for discontinuous skin

For testing one specific base coat representing a range of different base coats, the rules as mentioned in section A.4.5 apply.

A.5.4 Reinforcement

The specimen shall be prepared with the reinforcement intended to be used in end use application. If different reinforcements are intended to be used, the reinforcement with the highest PCS_S-value per unit area has to be tested.

A.5.5 Application of test results

The test result covers end use application arrangements with the same type of insulation mortar as used in the tests with thicknesses and densities as described in section A.5.1 and equal or lower organic content.

The test results from tests with insulation mortars classified class E are valid for ETICS with insulation mortars as used in the test or for ETICS with any insulation mortars classified class E when the test evidence according to section A.5.1 was provided.

For the direct application of test results regarding skin, base coat, reinforcement and adhesives the same rules shall apply as given in section A.4.7.

ANNEX B – WATER ABSORPTION BY CAPILLARITY TEST

B.1 Preparation of the test specimen

Test shall be carried out on at least three specimens.

Specimens shall have a surface area of at least 200 mm x 200 mm, and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The following aspects should be recorder in the test report:

- thickness of each layer of the specimen;
- thickness of joints;
- weigh of the whole specimen;
- summary of the manufacturer's instruction used for the specimen installation;
- technical information about the components considered in the test specimens.

As it is indicated in section 2.2.3, tests shall be carried out for:

- the whole ETICS, including the skin (finishing coat or cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive) and also;
- the ETICS without the skin (reinforced base coat as external layer).

The edges of the specimens (including the thermal insulation mortar) should be sealed against water, to ensure that during subsequent testing, only the front face of the ETICS (with and without skin) is subject to water absorption.

Besides, extra samples for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

In particular, in the case of the specimens with discontinuous skin (cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive), the skin shall be prepared taking into account the following criteria:

- if the minimum surface area of the cladding element of the ETICS is equal to or bigger than the surface area of the specimen (e.g. 200 mm x 200 mm), the skin shall be prepared with the configuration of joints as it is shown in figure B.1 with the maximum thickness of joints between the cladding elements;
- if the minimum surface area of the cladding element of the ETICS is smaller than surface area of the specimen (e.g. 200 mm x 200 mm), the skin shall be prepared with the maximum area of joints in the surface area of the specimen.

Exception for not testing these configurations of joints can be accepted provided that a technical argumentation is given.

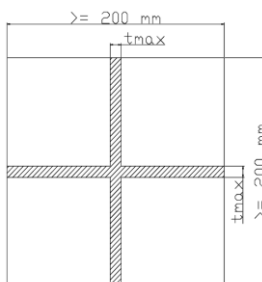


Figure B.1: Configuration of joints for the ETICS skin when the cladding element surface area is equal to or bigger than specimen surface area.

B.2 Conditioning of the specimens

The prepared specimens are conditioned for 7 days at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH.

They are then subject to a series of 3 cycles comprising the following phases:

- Phase 1: 24 h partial immersion in a water bath (tap water) at (23 ± 2) °C

The specimens are immersed face downwards, to a depth of 2 to 10 mm, the depth of immersion depends upon surface roughness. To achieve complete wetting of rough surfaces, the specimens shall be tilted as they are introduced into the water. The depth of immersion can be regulated in the water tank by means of a height-adjustable slat.

- Phase 2: 24 h drying at (50 ± 5) °C

If interruptions are necessary, e.g. at weekends or holidays, the specimens are stored at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH after the drying at (50 ± 5) °C.

After the cycles, the specimens are stored for at least 24 h at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH.

B.3 Test procedure

To start the capillarity test the specimens are again immersed in a water bath as described above.

The specimens are weighed after 3 minutes immersion in the bath (reference weight) and then after 1 hour and 24 hours. Prior to the second and subsequent weighing, water adhering to the surface of the specimen is removed with a damp sponge cloth.

Note: If the ETICS is applied down to the ground and is therefore exposed to direct contact with earth and the risk of rising damp, the TAB may need to develop additional assessment in an appropriate way subject to consensus within EOTA.

B.4 Test results

Calculation is undertaken to determine the mean value of water absorption per square metre after 1 hour and 24 hours of the three specimens.

ANNEX C – WATER VAPOUR PERMEABILITY

C.1 General

Input data for calculation is the water vapour permeability of the ETICS components.

Water vapour diffusion resistance of the ETICS components (thermal insulation mortar, reinforced base coat, finishing coat, cladding adhesive, cladding element and grout), should be obtained from the relevant hEN or EAD.

When the hEN or EAD does not give an assessment method or when there is no relevant hEN or EAD applicable to an ETICS component, the water vapour permeability of this component shall be tested according to EN ISO 12572 if no tabulated values according to EN ISO 10456, EN 12524 or EN 1745 are available. Water vapour permeability of the base coat shall be given together with the reinforcement.

This data can be expressed by means of one of the following terms:

- Water vapour diffusion resistance factor, μ
- Water vapour diffusion-equivalent air layer thickness, S_d [m]
- Water vapour diffusion resistance, Z , in $[m^2 \cdot s \cdot Pa/kg]$
- Water vapour permeance, W , in $[kg/(m^2 \cdot s \cdot Pa)]$

The related equations are:

$$Z = 1/W; \quad Z = (d \cdot \mu) / \delta_a; \quad Z = S_d / \delta_a; \quad \mu = \delta_a / \delta; \quad S_d = \mu \cdot d = \delta_a \cdot Z;$$

where:

d = thickness of layer [m].

δ_a = water vapour permeability of the air $[kg/(m \cdot s \cdot Pa)]$ See page 15 of EN ISO 12572 or section 6.2 of EN ISO 13788. $\delta_a = 2,0 \cdot 10^{-10} kg/(m \cdot s \cdot Pa)$ may be used as reference value.

δ = water vapour permeability $[kg/(m \cdot s \cdot Pa)]$

C.2 Calculation procedure

The water vapour diffusion resistance Z of ETICS can be calculated by the addition of water vapour diffusion resistance of the different layers:

- In the case of continuous skin (finishing coat):

$$Z_{ETICS} = Z_{skin} + Z_{base_coat} + Z_{insulation}$$

- In the case of discontinuous skin (cladding element, grout and cladding adhesive):

$$Z_{ETICS} = Z_{skin} + Z_{cladd-adhesive} + Z_{base_coat} + Z_{insulation}$$

When relevant, because the skin is configured of the cladding element and the grout of the joints, the water vapour diffusion resistance, Z_{SKIN} , can be calculated by proportionality of the areas of both components.

$$Z_{skin} = Z_{cladding} \cdot P_{cladding} + Z_{grout} \cdot P_{joint}$$

Where:

$P_{cladding}$ = percentage surface of cladding element (%)

P_{joint} = percentage surface of joints (%)

ANNEX D – ACCELERATED AGEING PROCEDURES

This annex establishes two types of accelerated ageing tests, which are:

1. Hygrothermal behaviour test (see section D.1), which include:
 - Heat-rain cycles
 - Heat-cold cycles
2. Freeze-thaw behaviour test (see section D.2).

Alternatively, when the manufacturer requires it, a combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles test may be carried out according to section D.3.

The principle is to determine the effects of accelerated ageing procedures on the ETICS.

After the accelerated ageing procedures, bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) shall be carried out on samples taken of the test specimens.

The initial test specimens (without accelerated ageing procedures) shall be prepared at the same time that these test samples.

D.1 Hygrothermal behaviour test

D.1.1 Principles related to the preparation of the specimen

The ETICS must be applied, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, onto a sufficiently stabilised masonry or concrete substrate (minimum 28 days).

The test wall shall have one or two openings (depending on the number of exterior skin configurations that are to be tested) positioned as it is indicated in the figures D.1. The dimension of the weather surface of the test wall shall be:

- width: $\geq 2,50$ m (for one opening) or $\geq 3,00$ m (for two openings)
- height $\geq 2,00$ m

The openings shall be at the upper part of the test wall positioned at a distance $\geq 0,40$ m from the edges (preferably positioned as shown in figures D.1, for one and two openings). The openings shall have a width and a height of $(0,5 \pm 0,1)$ m.

The configuration of the specimen shall be decided according to the following rules:

- At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints between the claddings, minimum cohesion and adherence of ETICS components, minimum thickness of ETICS components, etc) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.
- As general rule, only one thermal insulation mortar and only one reinforced base coat shall be used for the whole specimen.
- At the very most two exterior skins (different nature of finishing coats or different nature of cladding elements, grout and cladding adhesive) can be applied per opening in the test wall (vertical divisions). Maximum two configurations in the case one opening (see figure D.1a) and maximum four configurations in the case of two openings (see figure D.1b).

- If different exterior skins are used, the lower part of the test piece ($A = 1/3$ of the total height) consists of the reinforced base coat alone (without any skin).

Any exterior skins not tested on the specimen shall be assessed by means of small specimens $\geq 0,4 \text{ m}^2$ applying the same hygrothermal cycles and subsequent bond strength tests according to section 2.2.8.

The ETICS should also be applied to the lateral faces with a uniform maximum thickness of thermal insulation mortar of 20 mm.

Special methods for reinforcing corners of the opening are applied, if necessary.

Installation of the window sill and other ancillary materials is under responsibility of the manufacturer.

The test shall be conducted without supplementary mechanical fixings.

Thermal insulation mortar requiring stabilisation (prescribed delay between production and sale) shall be not older than 15 days beyond the minimum specified period.

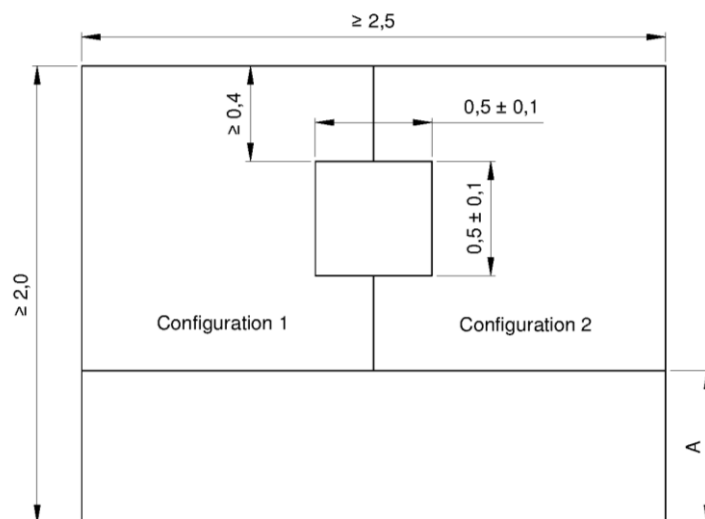


Figure D.1a: Example of hygrothermal behaviour test specimen with one opening (dimensions in metres).

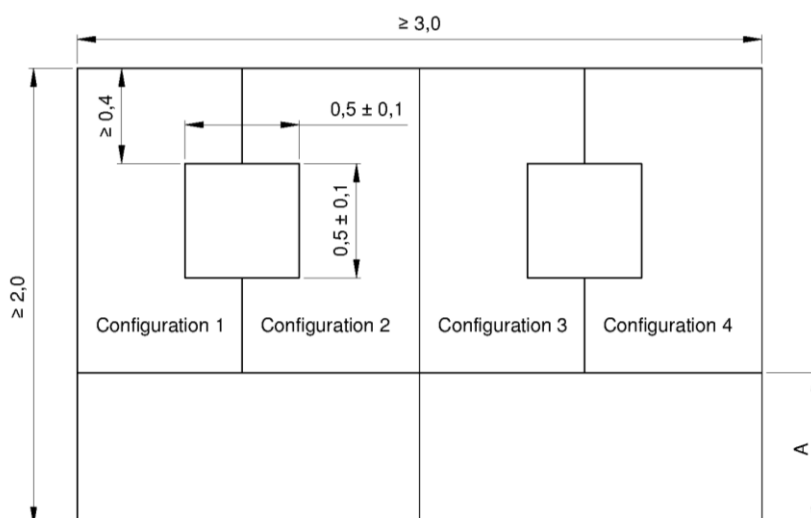


Figure D.1b: Example of hygrothermal behaviour test specimen with two openings (dimensions in metres).

D.1.2 Preparation of the specimen

The preparation of the specimen shall be carried out by the manufacturer and be supervised by the laboratory in charge of the test, regarding:

- In case of thermal insulation mortar requiring stabilisation (prescribed delay between production and sale), verification that it is not older than 15 days beyond the minimum specified period.
- Checking of the respective manufacturer prescriptions: all stages shall be in accordance with the technical documentation of the manufacturer.
- Registering of all the stages of the installation:
 - the date and time of the various stages,
 - temperature and % RH during the installation (every day – at least at the beginning),
 - name and production lot of the components,
 - figure describing the specimen (place of the ETICS components and of the joints, ...),
 - way of thermal insulation mortar, base coat, finishing coat, grout and adhesive preparation (tool, % of mixing, possible pause time before application,...) as well as their way of application (hand tool, machines, number of layers,...),
 - quantities and/or thickness of thermal insulation mortar, base coat, finishing coat, grout and adhesive applied per square meter,
 - drying period between each layer,
 - use and position of accessories,
 - any other relevant information.

Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as characterization of the skin components.

Besides, extra specimens for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

D.1.3 Conditioning of the specimen

Each layer shall be cured inside for the time defined by the manufacturer (if no information is given, the whole specimen shall be cured for 28 days). During the curing time the ambient temperature shall be (20 ± 10) °C. The relative humidity shall not be less than 50%. To ensure that these conditions are met, records shall be made at regular intervals.

To prevent the layers from drying out too rapidly the manufacturer may require the layers to be wetted once per week by spraying for approximately 5 minutes. This should start according to the prescriptions of the manufacturer.

During the curing time any deformations of the layers, i.e. blistering, cracking, are recorded.

D.1.4 Hygrothermal cycles

The test apparatus is positioned against the front face of the specimen, 0,10 m to 0,30 m from the edges.

The specified temperatures during the cycles are measured at the surface of the specimen. The regulation shall be obtained by adjustment of the air temperature.

Heat - rain cycles:

The specimen is subjected to a series of 80 cycles, comprising the following phases:

1. Heating to 70°C (rise for 1 hour) and maintaining at (70 ± 5) °C and 10% to 30% RH for 2 hours (total of 3 hours).
2. Spraying for 1 hour, water temperature (15 ± 5) °C, amount of water $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ l/m² min.
3. Leave for 2 hours (drainage) at (20 ± 5) °C.

Heat-cold cycles:

After at least 48 hours of subsequent conditioning at temperatures (20 ± 10) °C and a minimum relative humidity of 50%, the same test specimen is exposed to 5 heat/cold cycles of 24 hours comprising the following phases:

1. Exposure to (50 ± 5) °C (rise for 1 hour) and maximum 30% RH for 7 hours (total of 8 hours).
2. Exposure to $(- 20 \pm 5)$ °C (fall for 2 hours) for 14 hours (total of 16 hours).

D.1.5 Observations during the tests

At periods of every four cycles during the heat/rain cycles and at every cycle during the heat/cold cycles, observations relating to a change in characteristics or performance (blistering, detachment, crazing, loss of adhesion, formation of cracks, etc ...) of the entire ETICS and of the part of the specimen consisting of only the reinforced base coat are recorded as follows:

- the surface finish (base coat or skin) of the ETICS must be examined to establish whether any cracking has occurred. The dimensions and position of any cracks should be measured and recorded,
- the surface should also be checked for any blistering or peeling and the location and extent should again be recorded,
- the sills and profiles should be checked for any damage/degradation together with any associated cracking of the finish. Again, the location and extent should be recorded.

Following the completion of the test, a further investigation is conducted involving removal of sections containing cracks to observe any water penetration within the ETICS.

D.1.6 After the cycles

After the heat-rain and heat-cold cycles, bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) shall be carried out on samples taken from the test specimens.

These tests shall be performed after at least 7 days drying.

D.1.7 Test report

The test report shall detail the following:

- Observations recorded during the test (see section D.1.5).
- Photos to detail the damages occurred on each specimen after the cycles and, if necessary, after each visual inspection.

D.2 Freeze-thaw behaviour test

The freeze-thaw test shall be carried out as determined by the analysis of the capillarity test (see section 2.2.3), i.e. shall be done except if the water absorption after 24 hours of both the of the whole ETICS (with skin) determined with each type of skins and the ETICS without skin (reinforced base coat) is less than 0,5 kg/m².

D.2.1 Test specimen preparation

The test shall be carried out on at least three samples 500 mm x 500 mm.

These samples are prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions on a masonry or concrete substrate and then stored for at least 28 days at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum water absorption of the ETICS components, maximum area of joints between the claddings, minimum cohesion and adherence of ETICS components, minimum thickness of ETICS components, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as characterization of the skin components.

The edges of the specimens (including the thermal insulation mortar) should be sealed against water, to ensure that during subsequent testing.

Besides, extra specimens for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

D.2.2 Freeze-thaw cycles

The specimens are subjected to a series of 30 cycles comprising:

1. Exposure to water for 8 hours at (23 ± 4) °C by immersion of the specimens, with the skin submerged in a water bath, according to the method described in section 2.2.3.
2. Freezing to (-20 ± 2) °C (fall for 2 hours) for 14 hours (total of 16 hours).

If the test is interrupted, because the specimens are handled manually and there are stops during weekends or holidays the specimens shall always be stored at a temperature of (-20 ± 2) °C between the cycles.

Remark: the specified temperatures are measured at the surface of the samples. The regulation is obtained by conditioned air.

D.2.3 Observations

At the end of the test, observations relating to a change in characteristics of the surface or to the behaviour of the entire ETICS are recorded according to section D.1.5.

Any distortion at the edges of the samples shall also be reported.

D.2.4 After the cycles

After the freeze-thaw cycles, bond strength tests (see section 2.2.8) shall be carried out on each specimen submitted to freeze-thaw cycles.

These tests shall be performed after at least 7 days drying.

D.2.5 Test report

See section D.1.7.

D.3 Alternative test with combined hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles

D.3.1 Principles related to the preparation of the samples

See section D.1.1.

D.3.2 Preparation of the specimen

See section D.1.2.

D.3.3 Conditioning of the specimen

See section D.1.3.

D.3.4 Hygrothermal cycles

The test apparatus is positioned against the front face of the specimen, 0,10 m to 0,30 m from the edges.

The specified temperatures during the cycles are measured at the surface of the specimen. The regulation shall be obtained by adjustment of the air temperature.

Heat - rain cycles:

The specimen is subjected to a series of 80 cycles (6 hours each cycle), comprising the following phases:

1. Heating to 70°C (rise for 1 hour) and maintaining at (70 ± 5) °C and 10% to 30% RH for 2 hours (total of 3 hours).
2. Spraying for 1 hour, water temperature (15 ± 5) °C, amount of water $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ l/m² min.
3. Leave for 2 hours (drainage) at (20 ± 5) °C.

Heat-cold cycles:

After at least 48 hours of subsequent conditioning at temperature (20 ± 10) °C and a minimum relative humidity of 50%, the same test specimen is exposed to 5 heat/cold cycles of 24 hours comprising the following phases:

1. Exposure to (50 ± 5) °C (rise for 1 hour) and maximum 30% RH for 7 hours (total of 8 hours).
2. Exposure to (-20 ± 5) °C (fall for 2 hours) for 14 hours (total of 16 hours).

Freeze-thaw cycles:

After at least 48 hours of subsequent conditioning at temperature (20 ± 10) °C and a minimum relative humidity of 50%, the same test specimen is exposed to:

- Conditioning the test specimen spraying for 8 hours, water temperature (15 ± 5) °C, amount of water $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ l/m² min.
- 30 freeze/thaw cycles of 8 hours comprising the following phases:
 - Freeze the surface of the specimen at least 2 hours to (-20 ± 5) °C and maintain it for 4 hours (in total 6 hours).

- Thaw the specimen for 1 hour at temperature of (20 ± 5) °C.
- Spraying for 8 hours, water temperature (15 ± 5) °C, amount of water $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ l/m² min.

After the 30 cycles condition specimen at ambient temperature (20 ± 10) °C.

D.3.5 Observations during the tests

At periods of every four cycles during the heat/rain cycles and at every cycle during the heat/cold cycles and freeze-thaw cycles, observations relating to a change in characteristics or performance (blistering, detachment, crazing, loss of adhesion, formation of cracks, etc ...) of the entire ETICS and of the part of the specimen consisting of only the reinforced base coat are recorded as follows:

- the surface finish (base coat or skin) of the ETICS must be examined to establish whether any cracking has occurred. The dimensions and position of any cracks should be measured and recorded,
- the surface should also be checked for any blistering or peeling and the location and extent should again be recorded,
- the sills and profiles should be checked for any damage/degradation together with any associated cracking of the finish. Again, the location and extent should be recorded.

Following the completion of the test, a further investigation is conducted involving removal of sections containing cracks to observe any water penetration within the ETICS.

D.3.6 After the cycles

See section D.1.6.

D.3.7 Test report

See section D.1.7.

ANNEX E – IMPACT RESISTANCE TEST

E.1 General

The principle is to establish the impact resistance of the ETICS to hard body and soft body impacts. Besides, this annex includes the impact use categories to correspond to the degree of exposure to impacts in use.

The impact bodies and the test equipment are indicated in EOTA TR001.

In the case of discontinuous skin, the points of impact shall be selected taking into account the behaviour of the cladding element, varying according to whether the impact point is or is not located in an area of greater rigidity (at less than 50 mm from the edge of cladding element).

Hard body impacts are:

- H1 and H2 (1 J and 3 J respectively), carried out with the steel ball weighing 0,5 kg and from a height of 0,20 m and 0,61 m respectively (at least in three locations).
- H3 (10 J), carried out with the steel ball weighing 1,0 kg and from a height of 1,02 m (at least in three locations).

Soft body impacts are:

- Small soft body S1 and S2 (10 J and 60 J respectively), carried out with the soft ball weighing 3,0 kg and from a height of 0,34 m and 2,04 m respectively (at least in three locations).
- Large soft body S3 and S4 (100 J and 400 J respectively), carried out with the spherical bag weighing 50,0 kg and from a height of 0,61 and 0,82 m respectively (at least in the space between two profiles).

Note: National building regulations in some member states may have specific requirements. The TAB may consider other energy values for the hard and soft body impacts. Any change shall be indicated in the ETA.

At least, the mechanically weakest design shall be tested.

The size of the test specimen shall be chosen to carry out all the impacts indicated in table E.1.

The dimensions of any indentation shall be reported. Noted shall be made of any damage caused.

Besides, extra samples for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

E.2 Test procedure

Test procedure can be carried out using one of following options:

1. When the impact resistance is chosen by the manufacturer or it is known, using the impact tests indicated in table E.1 for this impact resistance chosen or known.
2. When the impact resistance is not known, starting with the lowest impact bodies and continue increasing the impacts, with the aim of obtaining the maximum impact resistance.

Table E.1: Hard and soft body impact tests.

External impacts and assessment						
			Category IV	Category III	Category II	Category I
Hard body impact	H1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 0,5 kg Impact: 1 J (height 0,20 m) No. impacts: 3 Position of impacts: three different locations 	Skin not penetrated (2) Skin not perforated (3)	---	---	---
	H2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 0,5 kg Impact: 3 J (height 0,61 m) No. impacts: 3 Position of impacts: three different locations 	---	Skin not penetrated (2) Skin not perforated (3)	Skin not deteriorated (1)	Skin not deteriorated (1)
	H3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 1 kg Impact: 10 J (height 1,02 m) No. impacts: 3 Position of impacts: three different locations 	---	---	Skin not penetrated (2) Skin not perforated (3)	Skin not deteriorated (1)
Soft body impact	S1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 3 kg Impact: 10 J (height 0,34 m) No. impacts: 3 Position of impacts: three different locations 	Skin not deteriorated (1)	Skin not deteriorated (1)	---	---
	S2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 3 kg Impact: 60 J (height 2,04 m) No. impacts: 3 Position of impacts: three different locations 	---	---	Skin not deteriorated (1)	Skin not deteriorated (1)
	S3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 50 kg Impact: 300 J (height 0,61 m) No. impacts: 1 Position of impacts: At least in the centre point of a cladding element, when relevant 	---	---	Skin not deteriorated (1)	---
	S4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight: 50 kg Impact: 400 J (height 0,82 m) No. impacts: 1 Position of impacts: At least in the centre point of a cladding element, when relevant 	---	---	---	Skin not deteriorated (1)
<p>(1) Superficial damage, provided there is no cracking, is considered as showing "no deterioration" for all the impacts.</p> <p>(2) The test result is assessed as being "penetrate" if there is any cracking penetrating (internal layers are observed) to be observed in the skin in at least 2 of 3 impacts. Superficial cracking (not penetrating) is allowed.</p> <p>(3) The test result is assessed as being "perforated" if there is a destruction of the skin in at least 2 of 3 impacts.</p>						

E.3 Definition of the impact use categories

The categories given in table E.2 correspond to the degrees of exposure in use. They do not include an allowance for acts of vandalism.

Table E.2: Impact use categories.

Category	Use
I	A zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use. (e.g.: Façade bases in buildings sited in public locations, such as squares, schoolyards or parks. Cleaning gondolas can be used on the façade).
II	A zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the kit will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care (e.g.: Façade bases in buildings not sited in public locations (e.g. squares, schoolyards, parks) or upper façade levels in buildings sited in public locations that occasionally can be hit by a thrown object (e.g. ball, stone, etc.). Cleaning gondolas can be used on the façade).
III	A zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects (e.g.: Upper façade levels in buildings (not including base) not sited in public locations, that occasionally can be hit by a thrown object (e.g. ball, stone, etc.). Cleaning gondolas cannot be used on the façade).
IV	A zone out of reach from ground level (e.g. High façade levels that cannot be hit by a thrown object. Cleaning gondolas cannot be used on the façade).

ANNEX F – BOND STRENGTH TEST

F.1 General

Tests shall be carried out for the connections between the main layers of the ETICS and conditionings indicated in table F.1.

Bond strength	Specimen conditioning (i)	Bond strength minimum level (MPa)	
		Continuous rendering as exterior skin	Discontinuous cladding as exterior skin
Between the external layers (skin and reinforced base coat) and the thermal insulation mortar	a) dry conditions	$\geq 0,08$ (iii) or $\geq 0,03$ if cohesive rupture in thermal insulation mortar	
	b) 2 d. H ₂ O + 2 h. drying		
	c) 2 d. H ₂ O + 7 d. drying		
	d) after hygrothermal cycles (ii)		
	e) after freeze-thaw cycles		
Between the thermal insulation mortar and the substrate	a) dry conditions	$\geq 0,08$ (iii) or $\geq 0,03$ if cohesive rupture in thermal insulation mortar	
	b) 2 d. H ₂ O + 2 h. drying		
	c) 2 d. H ₂ O + 7 d. drying		
(i) The different conditionings are defined as: a) after at least 28 days curing at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) %RH, i.e. without any supplementary conditioning (on dry conditions); b) after immersion in water for 2 days and 2 hours drying at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) %RH after removing the samples from the water; c) after immersion in water for 2 days and 7 days drying at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) %RH after removing the samples from the water; d) on samples taken from the specimen after hygrothermal cycles (see section 2.2.6.1) or after the alternative test combining hygrothermal and freeze-thaw cycles (see section 2.2.6.3); e) on specimens after freeze-thaw cycles (see section 2.2.6.2); f) (ii) On samples taken from the specimen. (iii) One single test result lower than 0,08 MPa but higher than 0,06 MPa is admissible.			

Table F.1: Bond strength. Conditioning and minimum level.

F.2 Preparation of the test specimen

Samples with appropriate size to obtain the cut specimens shall be prepared according to the manufacturer instructions. Components used, thickness, weight and method of application shall be recorded.

Samples are cured at least 28 days at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) %RH (conditioning indicated as a) in table F.1).

Test shall be carried out on at least five specimens, for each connection and conditioning, obtained by cut on the large sample size.

Each specimen shall have a square surface with dimension 50 mm x 50 mm.

The square specimens are cut through the layers according to figure F.1 using an angle grinder. At least 50 mm of distance is necessary between each square specimen and with the border of the sample. Square metal plates of appropriate size are affixed to these areas with a suitable adhesive.

Besides, extra samples for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

F.3 Test procedure

The bond strength test (see figure F.1) is performed at a tensioning speed between 1 to 10 mm/minute.

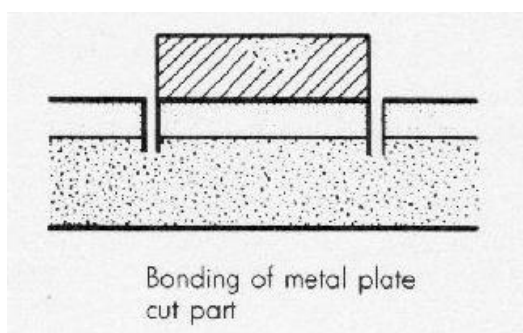


Figure F.1: Bond strength test.

F.4 Test results

Each individual value of bond strength and the rupture type (cohesive rupture and/or adhesive rupture) shall be recorded.

ANNEX G – DEAD LOAD BEHAVIOUR TEST

H.1 General

This characteristic is only applicable to ETICS with discontinuous claddings as exterior skin.

The principle is to establish the effects of dead loads on the ETICS.

The test shall be conducted without supplementary fixings.

At least the worst case (e.g. maximum thickness and minimum cohesion of insulation mortar, maximum thickness and weight of skin, maximum transverse deformation of the adhesives, minimum density of mechanical fixings, etc.) or the more representative case of the ETICS shall be tested.

The test shall be carried out under normal environmental laboratory conditions (20 ± 10) °C and (50 ± 20) % relative humidity.

Test shall be carried out on at least three specimens.

The ETICS specimens shall have a surface area of at least 200 mm x 200 mm and bonded on a masonry or concrete substrate, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. These topics shall be recorded.

Besides, extra samples for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

Five steps are necessary to carry out the test:

- Step 1: no additional dead load is added on the skin layer.
- Step 2: an additional dead load, $F_{ad} = 0,25 \times F_{ref}$ is added on the skin layer.
- Step 3: an additional dead load, $F_{ad} = 0,50 \times F_{ref}$ is added on the skin layer.
- Step 4: an additional dead load, $F_{ad} = 0,75 \times F_{ref}$ is added on the skin layer.
- Step 5: an additional dead load, $F_{ad} = 1,00 \times F_{ref}$ is added on the skin layer.

Where the reference load F_{ref} must be obtained as is indicated in section H.2.

The displacement at the skin layer shall be measured.

For each step, the test shall be carried out at least during 24 hours unless the difference between the measured displacements is equal to or less than 0,1 mm after two successive measurements in 1 hour.

Dead loads applied, differences of displacement obtained and the deflection curves in function of the time shall be recorded.

H.2 Reference load (F_{ref})

For obtaining the reference load (F_{ref}), one of the following options may be considered:

Option 1 – Considering the limits of both, bond strenght between ETICS layers and insluation shear strenght:

The referene load, in N, must be obtained accorfing the following equation:

$$F_{ref} \geq 0,80 \times \left[\min \left(\frac{0,03 \times A \times h}{6 \times d} ; 0,02 \times A \right) - Q_{spec} \times A \right]$$

Where:

A = area, in mm, of the specimen (e.g. 200 mm x 200 mm);

h = high, in mm, of the specimen (e.g. 200 mm);

d = distance, in mm, between the substrate to the point of the load application (addition of layer thickness):

$$d = t_{\text{insulation}} + t_{\text{base-coat}} + t_{\text{cladd-adhesive}} + 0,5 \times t_{\text{skin}}$$

Q_{spec} = mass per unit area, in MPa, of the specimen.

Option 2 – Considering the results of a previous test applying a load at constant speed rate:

A previous test on an specimen with the same dimension to be considered in the dead load test (e.g. 200 mm x 200 mm) must be carried out.

A force must be exerted at a constant speed rate of 5 mm/min (see figure H.1) until failure (specimen breaks). The ultimate force (F_{u_test}) and the graphic of displacements and forces measured shall be recorded.

The test shall be conducted without the supplementary fixing devices.

After the previous test, the referene load, in N, must be obtained accorfing the following equation:

$$F_{\text{ref}} \geq 0,50 \times F_{u_test}$$

Where:

F_{u_test} = ultimate force, in N, obtained from the previous test.

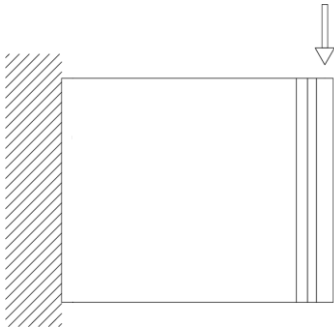


Figure H.1: Test specimen configuration.

ANNEX H – THERMAL RESISTANCE VALUES

This annex establishes:

- Procedure to determine the thermal conductivity and the conversion factor to moisture content of thermal insulation mortar (see section H.1).
- Calculation procedure to obtain the thermal resistance of the whole ETICS using the thermal resistance of each ETICS component (see section H.2).

H.1 Determination of thermal conductivity and conversion factor to moisture content of thermal insulation mortar

This procedure includes:

1. the determination of the thermal conductivity of thermal insulation mortar at dry conditions, at moisture content conditions (23 °C; 50% RH) and at high moisture content conditions (23 °C; 80% RH);
2. the determination of the moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,1}$) and the high moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,2}$).

H.1.1 Number of specimens

The number of test specimens are:

- at least three specimens to carry out the determinations (mass and thermal conductivity) at dry conditions;
- at least three specimens to carry out the determinations (mass and thermal conductivity) at moisture content conditions (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH, and;
- when relevant, at least three specimens to carry out the determinations (mass and thermal conductivity) at high moisture content conditions (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % RH.

H.1.2 Preparation of test specimens

The laboratory conditions shall be (20 ± 10) °C and (50 ± 20) % RH.

All test specimens shall be prepared and cured at the same time.

The test specimens shall be applied (using a formwork) and fully cured according to the manufacturer's instructions or cured at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH for at least 28 days or until constant mass, i.e. until two subsequent mass measurements differ less than 1% over a 24 h period.

The final mass of all test specimens after cured shall be measured.

For the determination of the moisture conversion factor $f_{u,1}$ and the conversion factor to high moisture content $f_{u,2}$, the test specimens shall be taken from the same production run.

Besides, extra samples for the determination of the density of the thermal insulation mortar shall be prepared at the same time (see section I.1.3) or shall be taken from test specimens after testing. This is in order to relate the characteristics of the material to the performance achieved.

H.1.3 Conditioning and determination of mass of test specimens

At least three specimens shall be conditioned at dry conditions according to EN 1015-10 section 7.1.

At least two specimens shall be conditioned at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH until constant mass (until two subsequent mass measurements differ less than 1% over a 24 h period).

At least two specimens shall be conditioned at (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % RH until constant mass (until two subsequent mass measurements differ less than 1% over a 24 h period).

After each conditioning the mass of each specimen shall be measured. Mean values for each conditioning shall be calculated (m_{dry} ; $m_{23/50}$ & $m_{23/80}$).

H.1.4 Determination of the thermal conductivity

Thermal conductivity of each specimen at temperature⁸ $(10 \pm 0,3)$ °C according to EN 12664, EN 12667 or EN 12939 for thick products shall be determined after the conditionings and mass measurements indicated previously.

Thermal conductivity mean value for each conditioning shall be calculated ($\lambda_{10,dry,m}$; $\lambda_{10,23/50,m}$ & $\lambda_{10,23/80,m}$).

The λ fractile at 10 °C, at dry conditions ($\lambda_{10,dry,90/90}$) as a limit value representing at least 90% of the production with a confidence limit of 90% shall be calculated according to statistical interpretation indicated in section H.1.5.

The statistical value of thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{10,dry,90/90}$) shall be rounded up to the nearest 0,001 W/(m·K) and shall be stated as λ_D .

It shall be noted that the design value λ_U shall be calculated according to EN ISO 10456.

H.1.5 Statistical interpretation

The λ fractile at 10°C, at dry conditions ($\lambda_{10,dry,90/90}$) as a limit value representing at least 90% of the production with a confidence limit of 90% shall be calculated using statistical formulas according to:

$$\lambda_{10,dry,90/90} = \lambda_{10,dry,mean} + k_2 \cdot S$$

Where:

$\lambda_{10,dry,90/90}$ = the fractile giving 90% confidence that 90% of the test results will be lower than this value.

$\lambda_{10,dry,m}$ = the mean value of thermal conductivity at dry condition.

k_n = the variable as a function of the number of test specimens for 10% ($p = 0,90$) with 90% confidence level when the population standard deviation is unknown (see EN ISO 10456, Annex B, table B.1).

S = the standard deviation of series under consideration.

H.1.6 Calculation of the moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,1}$)

The moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,1}$) shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$f_{u,1} = \frac{\ln \frac{\lambda_{10,23/50}}{\lambda_{10,dry}}}{u_{23/50} - u_{dry}}$$

where:

⁸ Thermal conductivity may also be measured at mean temperatures other than 10°C, provided that the accuracy of the relationship between the temperature and thermal properties is well documented.

$\lambda_{10,23/50}$ = thermal conductivity mean value after conditioning (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH (see section H.1.4);

$\lambda_{10,dry}$ = thermal conductivity mean value after dry conditioning (see section H.1.4);

u_{dry} = moisture content at dry conditions = 0 by definition;

$u_{23,50}$ = moisture content at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH (see the following formula).

$$u_{23,50} = \frac{m_{23,50} - m_{dry}}{m_{dry}}$$

where:

$m_{23,50}$ = mass mean value after conditioning (23 ± 2)°C and (50 ± 5)% RH (see section H.1.3);

m_{dry} = mass mean value after dry conditioning (see section H.1.3).

H.1.7 Calculation of the high moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,2}$)

The high moisture conversion factor ($f_{u,2}$) shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$f_{u,2} = \frac{\ln \frac{\lambda_{10,23/80}}{\lambda_{10,23/50}}}{u_{23/80} - u_{23/50}}$$

where:

$\lambda_{10,23/80}$ = thermal conductivity mean value after conditioning (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % RH (see section H.1.4);

$\lambda_{10,23/50}$ = thermal conductivity mean value after conditioning (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH (see section H.1.4);

$u_{23,50}$ = moisture content at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH (see the formula in section H.1.6).

$u_{23,80}$ = moisture content at (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % RH (see the following formula).

$$u_{23,80} = \frac{m_{23,80} - m_{dry}}{m_{dry}}$$

where:

$m_{23,80}$ = mass mean value after conditioning (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % RH (see section H.1.3);

m_{dry} = mass mean value after dry conditioning (see section H.1.3).

H.2 Calculation procedure to obtain the thermal resistance of the whole ETICS

H.2.1 General

The additional thermal resistance provided by the ETICS (R_{ETICS}) to the substrate wall is calculated from the thermal resistance of the ETICS components:

- Thermal insulation mortar ($R_{insulation}$) shall be given according to section H.1.
- Reinforced base coat (R_{base_coat}), adhesives ($R_{adhesive}$) and grout (R_{grout}) shall be obtained either from tabulated values according to EN ISO 10456 or EN 1745, or from measured values according to EN 12939, EN 12667 or EN 12664 or, when relevant, according to the harmonized standard.
- Cladding element ($R_{cladding}$) shall be given either by tabulated values according to EN ISO 10456 or according to relevant harmonized standard;
- In the case of continuous skin, the thermal resistance of this layer (R_{skin}) is the thermal resistance of the finishing coat ($R_{finishing_coat}$);
- When relevant, because the external layer of the skin is configured of the cladding element and the grout in the joints, the thermal resistance of this layer (R_{skin}), can be calculated by proportionality of the areas of both components.

$$R_{skin} = R_{cladding} \cdot P_{cladding} + R_{grout} \cdot P_{joint} \quad [W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$$

where:

$P_{cladding}$ = percentage surface of cladding element (%)

P_{joint} = percentage surface of joints (%)

H.2.2 Calculation procedure

The thermal resistance of the whole ETICS (R_{ETICS}) can be calculated by the addition of thermal resistance of the different layers as described in EN ISO 6946 and EN ISO 10456:

$$R_{ETICS} = R_{skin} + R_{cladd-adhesive} + R_{base_coat} + R_{insulation} + R_{base-adhesive} \quad [W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$$

If the thermal resistance cannot be calculated, it can be measured on the complete ETICS as described in EN 1934.

The thermal bridges caused by mechanical fixing devices influence the thermal transmittance of the whole external wall and shall be taken into account using the following calculation:

$$U_c = U + \Delta U \quad [W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$$

where:

U_c = corrected thermal transmittance of the whole external wall, including thermal bridges;

U = thermal transmittance of the whole external wall, including ETICS, without thermal bridges;

$$U = \frac{1}{R_{si} + R_{substrate} + R_{ETICS} + R_{se}}$$

$R_{substrate}$ = thermal resistance of the substrate wall [$W/(m^2 \cdot K)$]

R_{se} = external surface thermal resistance [$W/(m^2 \cdot K)$]

- R_{si} = internal surface thermal resistance [W/(m²·K)]
- ΔU = correction term of the thermal transmittance for mechanical fixing devices = $X_p \cdot n_{fix}$ (for anchors)
- X_p = point thermal transmittance value of the anchor [W/K] (see EOTA TR025). If not specified in the anchors ETA, the following values apply:
- = 0,002 W/K for anchors with a plastic screw/nail, stainless steel screw/nail with the head covered by plastic material, and for anchors with an air gap at the head of the screw/nail;
 - = 0,004 W/K for anchors with a galvanized steel screw/nail with the head covered by a plastic material;
 - = 0,008 W/K for all other anchors (worst case);
- n_{fix} = number of anchors per unit area [1/m²].

The influence of thermal bridges can also be calculated as described in EN ISO 10211. It shall be calculated according to this standard if there are more than 16 anchors per m² foreseen. The X_p values do not apply in this case.

ANNEX I – OTHER COMPONENTS TESTS

This annex establishes special test methods of components used for the verification of constancy of performance and for the characterization of the components.

I.1 Density of mortars

I.1.1 Product as delivered

Pastes and liquids:

This is measured at (23 ± 2) °C in a 1000 cm³ cylinder.

Powders:

This is measured at (23 ± 2) °C in a 500 cm³ cylinder.

Method of operation:

The results are recorded after maximum packing down on a vibrating table and levelling of the surface. The results are expressed in kg/m³ (mean value of 3 tests).

I.1.2 Fresh mortar

Preparation of mortar:

The mortar is prepared in the laboratory according to manufacturer's instructions.

In most cases, manufacturers shall specify both spray (large surfaces) and trowel (small surfaces) applied mortar. Therefore, unless the ETA-Applicant specifies the method of application, or the more onerous application method can be determined, tests shall be conducted with both spray and trowel applied material and the density of both shall be measured. The ETA shall specify the densities and their tolerances for trowel and spray applied renderings.

Method of operation:

The apparent density is determined using a 1 litre cylindrical container, previously tared (mass M_0 in g). The container is filled with paste and after compacting down, wiped off and weighed (mass M_1 in g). The density of the paste (in kg/m³) is equal to $M_1 - M_0$. The density of the paste is measured immediately after mixing.

I.1.3 Hardened mortar

The specimens shall be prepared according to section I.1.2 using an adequate formwork or mould.

Apparent density of hardened mortar shall be determined by measuring mass and dimensions. The accuracy for weighing is 1/1000 and for the dimensions is 1/100.

Alternative method according to EN 1015-10 can be used.

I.2 Particle size grading

Pastes:

Particle size grading is established from a sample of fillers removed from the manufactured product after washing on a sieve, mesh size 0,08 mm or after any other suitable and pertinent preparation. The test is carried out after drying at least 105 °C.

Powders:

Particles size grading is established from a sample of fillers removed from the manufactured product.

Method of operation:

The test is performed using air stream sieving on an about 50 g specimen for 5 minutes per sieve. The curve is traced from 0,04 (for powders) or 0,08 (for pastes) to 4 mm with at least 5 intermediate sieves.

I.3 Dry extract (only pastes and liquids)

I.3.1 Lime and polymer based products

This is determined after placing the sample in a ventilated oven set at (105 ± 5) °C until a constant mass is obtained.

The mass is regarded as constant if the difference in mass between two successive weightings, one hour apart, does not exceed 0,1 g.

Initial weighing for testing:

- 2 g for liquid products (impression, etc ...),
- 5 g for products in paste form.

The results are expressed as a percentage relative to the initial mass (mean value of 3 tests).

Alternative method according to EN 480-8 can be used.

I.3.2 Silicate based products

The dry extract is determined by the following method:

A - Initial weighing of approximately 5 g (product in the as-delivered state) on an aluminium sheet, approximately 100 mm x 100 mm, 2/3 covered.

B - Pre dry for 1 hour at (125 ± 10) °C. Dry for 2 hours at (200 ± 10) °C.

C - Final weighing.

Weighing accuracy shall be within 5 mg.

The difference in mass from the initial weighing is accounted for by volatile components including water of crystallization.

The results are expressed as a percentage relative to the initial mass (mean value of 3 tests).

Alternative method according to EN 480-8 can be used.

I.4 Ash content

I.4.1 Thermal insulation mortar, base coat, finishing coats, adhesives and grout

Pastes and liquids:

The ash content is determined on the same samples as those on which the dry extract has been measured.

Powders:

The ash content is determined at 450 °C and 900 °C on a sample of approximately 5 g pre-dried at (100 ± 5) °C or at (200 ± 5) °C for silicate based products, to constant mass. The mass is regarded as constant if the difference in mass between two successive weightings, one hour apart, does not exceed 0,1 g.

Method of operation:

- The sample is placed in a tared crucible either fitted with a lid or enclosed in a leak-tight container and the whole is weighed,
- After the lid has been removed, where necessary, the crucible is placed in the oven maintained at ambient temperature,
- The temperature of the oven is then raised to (450 ± 20) °C (ash content at 450 °C) or to (900 ± 20) °C (ash content at 900 °C) and maintained at that temperature for 5 hours,
- The crucible is allowed to cool down to room temperature in the desiccators before being weighed.

The results are expressed as a percentage relative to the initial mass after drying (mean value of 3 tests).

Note: the tolerances at 900 °C may become larger, taking account of the products' composition.

I.4.2 Glass fibre reinforcement mesh

The ash content is determined at (625 ± 20) °C on three 100 mm square samples, cut parallel to the yarn and at least 100 mm apart from the side to constant mass.

The result is expressed as a percentage relative to the initial mass.

I.5 Modulus of elasticity, tensile strength and elongation

I.5.1 Products with a thickness greater than 5 mm

Preparation and storing of test samples:

The mortar is prepared by mixing as described in section I.1.2.

Test samples, conforming to the dimensions defined in the paragraphs below, are prepared in metal moulds in two layers.

Each layer is compacted into position by dropping alternately each side of the mould from a height of 5 mm approximately ten times. The test samples are then levelled with a metal ruler.

The test samples are removed from the mould after 24 h.

They are then stored for at least 28 days at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity.

The measurements of the mass and dimensions of the test piece are needed to calculate the modulus. The accuracy for weighing is 1/1000 and for the dimensions 1/100.

3 - Expressing the results:

As the basic longitudinal resonance frequency, the mass and the dimensions of the test piece are known the dynamic modulus of elasticity is determined using the following formula:

$$E_d = 4L^2 * F^2 * \rho * 10^{-6}$$

E_d = Longitudinal dynamic modulus of elasticity in Newton per square millimetre.

L = Length of test piece in metres.

F = Longitudinal resonance frequency in Hertz.

ρ = Mass per unit volume in kg/m³.

I.5.2 Products with a thickness up to 5 mm

Preparation and storing of test samples:

The mortar is prepared by mixing as described in section I.1.2.

The tests are performed on test samples measuring 3 mm x 50 mm x 300 mm.

Moulds for the samples are made using appropriately positioned 3 mm thick strips of extruded polystyrene adhered to expanded polystyrene boards.

After the mortar (without reinforcement) has dried, test samples are cut from the polystyrene with hot wire.

The test sample is subjected to a tensile test until it breaks using a suitable machine which records the tensile stress and elongation. The distance between the jaws of the machine is 200 mm. The sample is held between the jaws with the interposition of pads.

The tensioning speed is 2 mm/minute.

The tests are carried out on five samples stored for at least 28 days at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH and on five samples which have undergone the hygrothermal test (placed in the window of the specimen).

I.6 Shrinkage

The measurement is carried out on three samples of product measuring 20 mm x 40 mm x 160 mm prepared and stored as described in section I.1.2, by inserting measuring spindles in the front end (10 mm x 40 mm) of the samples.

Measurements are carried out at regular intervals. The value after 28 days is recorded. In addition if there is doubt in the curve associated with stabilisation, the test is continued and the value after 56 days is recorded.

Alternative method according to EN 12617-4 or EN 12808-4 can be used.

I.7 Dimensional stability of the hardened thermal insulation mortar

The measurement is carried out on at least three samples of thermal insulation mortar measuring 200 mm x 200 mm x (thickness) prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The thermal insulation mortar shall be applied (using a formwork) and fully cured according to the manufacturer's instructions or cured at $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ for at least 28 days or until constant mass, i.e. until two subsequent mass measurements differ less than 1% over a 24 h period.

The final mass of all test specimens after cured shall be measured.

All test specimens shall be prepared and cured at the same time.

After curing, dimensional stability test according to EN 1604 shall be carried out for the subsequent conditions:

- under constant normal laboratory conditions ($23 ^\circ\text{C} / 50\% \text{RH}$);
- under specified temperature and humidity conditions ($70 ^\circ\text{C} / 90\% \text{RH}$).

I.8 Mass per unit area of reinforcement mesh

The mass per unit area is determined by measuring and weighting a one metre length of mesh.

For reinforcement in roll form, the width of the sample should be the same as the roll width.

The result is expressed in g/m^2 .

I.9 Mesh size and number of filaments

The mesh size is determined by measuring the distance between 21 yarns (e.g. 20 mesh) in warp and in weft direction.

The mesh opening is calculated by subtracting the thickness of the yarn from the mesh size.

I.10 Tensile strength and elongation of reinforcement mesh

Tensile strength and elongation of the reinforcement mesh is determined according to EN 13496 in the following conditions:

- As-delivered state: after conditioning the samples at $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ for at least 24 hours.
- After ageing: after immersion the samples for 28 days in the alkaline solution at $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$. 20 samples (10 in the weft and 10 in the warp direction) in 4 litres solution.

ANNEX J - FAÇADE FIRE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT METHODS

Country	Assessment method
Austria	ÖNORM B 3800-5
Czech Republic	ČSN ISO 13785-1
Denmark, Sweden, Norway	SP Fire 105
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP Fire 105 • BS 8414
France	LEPIR 2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIN 4102-20 Complementary reaction-to-fire test for claddings of exterior walls, • Technical regulation A 2.2.1.5
Hungary	MSZ 14800-6:2009 Fire resistance tests. Part 6: Fire propagation test for building façades
Ireland	BS 8414 (BR 135)
Poland	PN-B-02867:2013
Slovak Republic	ISO 13785-2
Switzerland, Lichtenstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIN 4102-20 • ÖNorm B 3800-5 • Prüfbestimmung für Aussenwandbekleidungssysteme
UK	BS 8414 -1:2015 and BS 8414-2:2015