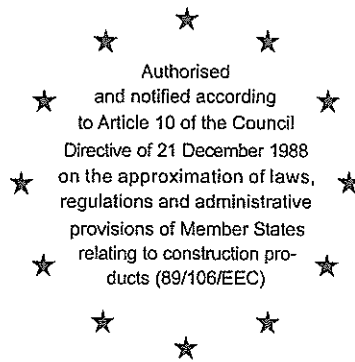


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Mitglied der EOTA
Member of EOTA

European Technical Approval ETA-05/0191

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

Handelsbezeichnung <i>Trade name</i>	isofloc L
Zulassungsinhaber <i>Holder of approval</i>	isofloc Wärmedämmtechnik GmbH Am Fieseler Werk 3 34253 Lohfelden
Zulassungsgegenstand und Verwendungszweck <i>Generic type and use of construction product</i>	Dämmstoff aus losen, ungebundenen Zellulosefasern <i>Insulating material made of loose, free cellulose fibres</i>
Geltungsdauer: <i>Validity:</i>	20. September 2005 20. September 2010
Herstellwerk <i>Manufacturing plant</i>	isofloc Wärmedämmtechnik GmbH Am Fieseler Werk 3 34253 Lohfelden

Diese Zulassung umfasst
This Approval contains

9 Seiten
9 pages



Europäische Organisation für Technische Zulassungen
European Organisation for Technical Approvals

I LEGAL BASES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 1 This European Technical Approval is issued by the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik in accordance with:
 - Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States relating to construction products¹, modified by Council Directive 93/68/EEC² and Regulation (EC) N° 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council³;
 - Gesetz über das In-Verkehr-Bringen von und den freien Warenverkehr mit Bauprodukten zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie 89/106/EWG des Rates vom 21. Dezember 1988 zur Angleichung der Rechts- und Verwaltungsvorschriften der Mitgliedstaaten über Bauprodukte und anderer Rechtsakte der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (Bauproduktengesetz - BauPG) vom 28. April 1998⁴, zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 06.01.2004⁵.
 - Common Procedural Rules for Requesting, Preparing and the Granting of European Technical Approvals set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 94/23/EC⁶;
- 2 The Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik is authorized to check whether the provisions of this European Technical Approval are met. Checking may take place in the manufacturing plant. Nevertheless, the responsibility for the conformity of the products to the European Technical Approval and for their fitness for the intended use remains with the holder of the European Technical Approval.
- 3 This European Technical Approval is not to be transferred to manufacturers or agents of manufacturers other than those indicated on page 1, or manufacturing plants other than those indicated on page 1 of this European Technical Approval.
- 4 This European Technical Approval may be withdrawn by the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, in particular pursuant to information by the Commission according to Article 5(1) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.
- 5 Reproduction of this European Technical Approval including transmission by electronic means shall be in full. However, partial reproduction can be made with the written consent of the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik. In this case partial reproduction has to be designated as such. Texts and drawings of advertising brochures shall not contradict or misuse the European Technical Approval.
- 6 The European Technical Approval is issued by the approval body in its official language. This version corresponds fully to the version circulated in EOTA. Translations into other languages have to be designated as such.

1 Official Journal of the European Communities N° L 40, 11.02.1989, p. 12
2 Official Journal of the European Communities N° L 220, 30.08.1993, p. 1
3 Official Journal of the European Union N° L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1
4 Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 812
5 Bundesgesetzblatt I, p.2, 15
6 Official Journal of the European Communities N° L 17, 20.01.1994, p. 34

II SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVAL

1 Definition of product and intended use

1.1 Definition of the construction product

This European technical approval applies to the insulating material made of loose, free cellulose fibres with the designation as stated in the following:

"isofloc L"

The cellulose fibres are produced from waste paper by mechanical crushing. During the manufacturing process the product is provided with a fire protection equipment.

1.2 Intended use

The insulating material serves for the production of insulation layers, not exposed to compression loads, by means of machine processing at the place of use. The machine processing is carried out in dry conditions or under the addition of water.

The insulating material is used for thermal insulation. For the eventual use for airborne sound insulation see 2.7 and 4.2.1.4.

The insulating material can be used for the following intended uses:

Area of application for walls

- Space-filling insulation in closed cavities of external and interior walls of timber frame constructions and similar structures

Area of application for roofs and ceilings/floors

- Insulation in closed cavities between rafters and timber beams as well as in cavities of corresponding structures
- Exposed insulation on horizontal or moderately pitched areas ($\leq 10^\circ$), e. g. insulation of topmost storey ceilings which are not subjected to foot traffic, however, are accessible
- Cavity insulation between flooring joist battens and similar substructures

The insulating material shall only be installed in structures where it is protected from wetting, weathering and moisture.

As to the application of the insulation material, the respective national regulations shall in addition be observed.

The provisions made in this European Technical Approval are based on an assumed working life of the insulating material of 50 years, provided that the conditions laid down in sections 4.2, 5.1 und 5.2 for the packaging, transport, storage, installation and use are met. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

2 Characteristics of product and methods of verification

2.1 Composition and production methods

With regard to composition and production method the insulating material shall correspond to that which was the basis for the approval tests. Composition and production methods are deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik. See also clause 4.1.

2.2 Density

The density of the insulating material is determined according to ISO/CD 18393⁷. Depending on the area of application the minimum densities stated in Table 1 are to be observed.

Table 1: Minimum densities depending on the area of application

area of application	minimum density kg/m ³
cavity insulation in walls	45
cavity insulation in pitched roofs, cavity insulation in floors in case of subsequent blowing into closed cavities	40
cavity insulation in floors, exposed insulation on horizontal and moderately pitched areas ($\leq 10^\circ$)	30

In case of machine processing under the addition of water the density shall be at least 30 kg/m³. Independent of the area of application the density shall not exceed the value of 60 kg/m³.

2.3 Settlement

The settlement is determined according to ISO/CD 18393⁵ following the test methods stated in Table 2. The maximum values of settlement stated in Table 2 are not exceeded.

Table 2: Settlement depending on the test method

Test method according to ISO/CD 18393	maximum settlement in %
Method A – Settling by impact excitation	15
Method C – Settling of wall cavity insulation by vibration	0
Method D – Settling by specified climatization	10

2.4 Thermal conductivity

The thermal conductivity of the insulating material is determined at a reference temperature of 10° C according to EN 12667⁸. The declared value of thermal conductivity, determined according to the standard EN ISO 10456⁹ for a moisture content of the insulating material at 23 °C/50 % relative humidity, amounts to $\lambda = 0.039 \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$.

The declared value of thermal conductivity is representative for at least 90 % of the production with a confidence level of 90 % and applies to the density range given in section 2.2. from 30 kg/m³ to 60 kg/m³.

For conversion of humidity the following applies:

- the mass-related moisture content at 23 °C/50 % relative humidity:
 $u = 0.07 \text{ kg/kg}$

7	ISO/CD 18393:2002-08	Thermal insulation – Accelerated ageing of thermal insulation materials – Assessment of settling of loose-fill thermal insulation used in attic and closed cavity applications
8	EN 12667:2001-01:	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
9	EN ISO 10456:1999-12:	Building materials and products – Procedures for determining declared and design thermal values

- the mass-related moisture content at 23 °C/80 % relative humidity:

$$u = 0.14 \text{ kg/kg}$$

- the conversion coefficient for the mass-related moisture content :

$$f_{u1(\text{dry} - 23/50)} = 0.65$$

- the conversion coefficient for the mass-related moisture content :

$$f_{u2(23/50 - 23/80)} = 0.63$$

For the admissible deviation of an individual value of the thermal conductivity from the declared value the method described in EN 13172¹⁰ section 7 applies.

2.5 Reaction to fire

The reaction to fire of the insulating material is tested according to the standard EN ISO 11925¹¹ and classified according to the standard EN 13501-1¹². The insulating material meets the criteria of class E according to EN 13501-1.

2.6 Resistance to the growth of mould

Verification of the resistance to the growth of mould was performed according to the EOTA testing procedure (CUAP "In situ formed loose fill thermal insulation material and/or acoustic insulation material made of vegetable or animal fibres" Edition June 2003). The assessment of the growth of fungi according to the standard EN ISO 846¹³, Table 4, resulted in the evaluation level 0.

2.7 Airflow resistance

Airflow resistance of the insulating material is determined according to the standard EN 29053¹⁴, Method A. The mean value of the airflow resistance per unit length at a density of 30 kg/m³ is 5.0 kPa · s/m² or more.

2.8 Corrosion-developing capacity

No performance determined.

2.9 Retention of additives

The verification of the retention of additives according to the EOTA testing procedure (CUAP "In situ formed loose fill thermal insulation material and/or acoustic insulation material made of vegetable or animal fibres" Edition June 2003) was passed.

2.10 Water absorption

No performance determined.

2.11 Emission of dangerous substances or radiation

Note: In addition to the specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this European Technical Approval, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e. g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the Construction Products Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

10	EN 13172:2001-05:	Thermal insulation products - Evaluation of conformity
11	EN ISO 11925-2:2002-02:	Reaction to fire tests for building products - Part 2: Ignitability when subjected to direct impingement of flame
12	EN 13501-1:2002-06:	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests
13	EN ISO 846:1997-06:	Plastics - Evaluation of the action of microorganisms
14	EN 29053: 1993-03:	Acoustics - Materials for acoustical applications - Determination of airflow resistance

3 Evaluation and attestation of conformity and CE marking

3.1 System of attestation of conformity

According to the decision 1999/91/EC of the European Commission¹⁵ amended by decision 2001/596/EC¹⁶ the system 3 of attestation of conformity applies.

This system of attestation of conformity is defined as follows:

System 3: Declaration of conformity of the product by the manufacturer on the basis of:

- (a) Tasks for the manufacturer:
 - (1) factory production control;
- (b) Tasks for the approved body:
 - (2) initial type-testing of the product.

Note: Approved bodies are also referred to as "notified bodies".

3.2 Responsibilities

3.2.1 Tasks of the manufacturer

3.2.1.1 Factory production control

The manufacturer shall exercise permanent internal control of production. All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic manner in the form of written policies and procedures, including records of results performed. This production control system shall insure that the product is in conformity with this European Technical Approval.

The manufacturer may only use initial materials stated in the technical documentation of this European Technical Approval.

The factory production control shall be in accordance with the "Control Plan of 20 September 2005 relating to the European Technical Approval ETA-05/0191 issued on 20 September 2005" which is part of the technical documentation of this European Technical Approval. The "Control Plan" is laid down in the context of the factory production control system operated by the manufacturer and deposited at the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.¹⁷

The results of factory production control shall be recorded and evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the "Control Plan".

3.2.1.2 Other tasks of manufacturer

The manufacturer shall, on the basis of a contract, involve a body which is approved for the tasks referred to in section 3.1 in the field of insulating materials in order to undertake the actions laid down in section 3.3. For this purpose, the "control plan" referred to in sections 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2 shall be handed over by the manufacturer to the approved body involved.

The manufacturer shall make a declaration of conformity, stating that the construction product is in conformity with the provisions of the European Technical Approval ETA-05/0191 issued on 20 September 2005.

3.2.2 Tasks of approved bodies

The approved body shall perform the

- initial type-testing of the product

¹⁵ Official Journal of the European Communities L 29/44 of 25 January 1999

¹⁶ Official Journal of the European Communities L 209/33 of 8 January 2001

¹⁷ The "control plan" is a confidential part of the European technical approval and only handed over to the approved bodies involved in the procedure of attestation of conformity. See section 3.2.2.

in accordance with the provisions laid down in the "Control Plan" of 20 September 2005 relating to the European Technical Approval ETA-05/0191 issued on 20 September 2005.

For initial type-testing the results of the test carried out as part of the assessment for the European technical approval shall be used, provided nothing changes in the production or at the factory. Otherwise the necessary initial type-testing shall be agreed on between Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik and the approved bodies involved.

The approved body shall retain the essential points of its actions referred to above and state the results obtained and conclusions drawn in a written report.

3.3 CE marking

The CE marking shall be affixed on the packaging or on the accompanying commercial document, e. g. the EC declaration of conformity). The letters "CE" shall be accompanied by the following additional information:

- the name and address of the producer,
- the last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed,
- the number of the European Technical Approval,
- identification of the product (trade name),
- installation density depending on the area of application,
- filling weight
- declared value of thermal conductivity,
- reaction to fire: (Class)¹⁸,

4 Assumptions under which the fitness of the product for the intended use was favourably assessed

4.1 Manufacturing

The European Technical Approval is issued for the product on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik before the changes are introduced. The Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik will decide whether or not such changes affect the ETA and consequently the validity of the CE marking on the basis of the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA shall be necessary.

4.2 Installation

The insulating material shall only be installed in structures where it will be protected from wetting, weathering and moisture.

The installation instructions given by the manufacturer shall be taken into account. Machine installation of the insulating materials shall be performed by companies trained by the manufacturer. In case of processing under the addition of water it shall be ensured that the main share of water is evaporated before closing the cavity. The time period necessary for this depends on the climatic conditions of the surroundings. Only building materials allowing an evaporation of moisture may be used as facing.

¹⁸ European classification of the reaction to fire of building materials according to Commission Decision 2000/147/EC of 8 February 2000 implementing Article 20 of Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products

The product shall be protected from moisture during installation. The insulating material shall not be exposed to compression loads. The conditions according to clause 1.2 shall be taken into account.

4.2.1 Parameters for the design of construction works or parts of construction works

4.2.1.1 Design value of thermal conductivity

The design value of thermal conductivity shall be laid down according to relevant national provisions.

4.2.1.2 Nominal thickness

When calculating the thermal resistance, the nominal thickness of the insulation layer according to Table 4 shall be applied.

Table 4: Nominal thickness depending on processing

processing of the insulating material	nominal thickness
cavity insulation in walls	clear span of the filled cavity
cavity insulation in pitched roofs, cavity insulation in floors in case of subsequent blowing into closed cavities	clear span of the filled cavity
cavity insulation in floors, exposed insulation on horizontal, and moderately pitched areas ($\leq 10^\circ$)	installation thickness of the insulating material minus 20 %

The insulation layer shall have a constant installation thickness taking account of the nominal thickness. For that purpose suitable height marks shall be arranged in sufficient distances before the processing. The executing company shall check the installation thickness.

When blowing in into closed cavities it shall be made sure by appropriate measures (e. g. control drillings) that the cavity is completely filled with the insulating material.

4.2.1.3 Water vapour diffusion resistance coefficient

For the determination of the diffusion-equivalent air layer thickness of the insulating material the water vapour diffusion resistance factor $\mu = 1$ and/or 2 shall be used for calculating¹⁹.

4.2.1.4 Use as insulating material for airborne sound insulation

When the insulating material is used for airborne sound insulation (cavity damping), the airborne sound insulation shall be determined in accordance with the relevant technical rules in force for the construction work at the place of use concerned.

4.2.1.5 Installation density

Depending on the area of application the densities at built-in stage stated in Table 5 are to be observed.

¹⁹ The most unfavourable value for the construction work shall be applied each.

Table 5: Densities depending on the area of application

Area of application	Installation density kg/m ³
cavity insulation in walls	45 - 60
cavity insulation in pitched roofs, cavity insulation in floors in case of subsequent blowing into closed cavities	40 - 60
cavity insulation in floors, exposed insulation on horizontal and moderately pitched areas ($\leq 10^\circ$)	30 - 60

In case of processing under the addition of water the density at built-in stage shall be at least 30 kg/m³.

The density is determined by calculation as a quotient from the mass of the material brought in and the full volume. The executing company shall check the density.

4.2.2 Executing companies

The insulating material may only be machine processed by companies stated in a list of the manufacturer which have adequate experience in installing the material. Concerning this matter the manufacturer has to train these companies.

The executing company shall issue a certificate which contains the following information with reference to this European technical approval for each application place:

- identification of the product (trade name),
- number of the European technical approval,
- executing company
- building project and building component
- date of installation,
- method of processing
- installation thickness

5 Indications to the manufacturer

5.1 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging of the product shall be performed such that the insulating material is protected from moisture during transport and storage, unless other measures are foreseen by the manufacturer for this purpose.

5.2 Use, maintenance, repair

In the information accompanying the CE marking the manufacturer shall specify that the product shall be installed following the installation instructions given by the manufacturer (machine processing by trained companies according to 4.2.2 only) and that it is to be protected from moisture during transport, storage and installation.

i.V. Seyfert