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Agrément Certificate
13/4990
Product Sheet 1

LAPOLLA SPRAY APPLIED OPEN CELL INSULATION

LAPOLLA ATOC

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Lapolla ATOC, for use as a spray-applied in-situ thermal insulation for pitched roofs and lofts of new and existing dwellings or similar buildings. It can be installed between and under timber rafters in warm pitched roofs, or between and over ceiling joists in ventilated loft spaces.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Thermal performance — the product has a declared thermal conductivity (λ_D)* value of $0.037 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (see section 6).

Condensation risk — the product has a water vapour resistance factor (μ) of less than 5. The risk of interstitial condensation will depend on the roof construction and should, therefore, be assessed for each project. A vapour control layer (VCL) must be used (see section 7).

Durability — the product will have a life equivalent to that of the structure in which it is incorporated (see section 13).



The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. This product has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Albon'.

John Albon — Head of Approvals

Construction Products

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Claire Curtis-Thomas'.

Claire Curtis-Thomas

Chief Executive

Date of Second issue: 27 May 2015

Originally certificated on 1 May 2013

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Lapolla ATOC, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 7.4, 7.7 and 7.12 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO ₂ emission rates for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations; however, compensating fabric/services measures may be required. See section 6 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 7.4, 7.7 and 7.13 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting at least a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this product under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 7.4 and 7.7 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, Principal Designer/CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.2 and 3.3) and 15 *Precautions* of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2014

NHBC accepts the use of Lapolla ATOC, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.2 *Pitched roofs*.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the product based on European Technical Approval ETA-11/0241. An asterisk (*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown is given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Lapolla ATOC is a spray-applied open cell (low density) urethane foam insulation.

1.2 The product is available to a single specification and is yellowish in colour. It is prepared from two liquid components, isocyanate and resin, and is applied with a hand-held fixed ratio (1:1) volumetric displacement pump spray machine.

1.3 The product can be applied in a range of thickness between 50 mm and 300 mm, depending on the application.

1.4 The product, when used in habited spaces, must be covered with a conventional fire resistant plasterboard, manufactured in accordance with BS EN 520 : 2004

1.5 Ancillary items used with this product, but outside the scope of this Certificate include:

- rafter slide
- non-breathable and breathable roof underlays
- gypsum plaster board
- timber battens
- spray equipment.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The two components of the product are manufactured in a conventional batch blending process, and mixed on site via a spray-gun, which provides mixing to create an open-cell insulating material.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The product should be stored at temperatures between 15°C and 30°C.

3.2 The product must be stored in an area with positive ventilation.

3.3 The polyol (a component contained in the resin) is classified as 'harmful' and 'irritant' under *The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (CHIP4)/Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP Regulation) 2009*, and the packaging bears the appropriate hazard warning labels.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

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

Design Considerations

4 Use

4.1 Lapolla ATOC is satisfactory for use in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of roofs and lofts of dwellings or buildings of similar occupancy.

4.2 The product can be used:

- between, or between and over, timber ceiling joists in a ventilated non-habitable cold pitched roof (loft space). Insulation at ceiling level only
- between, or between and under, timber rafters in a habitable warm pitched roof (room in the roof). Insulation at rafter level only
- between or, between and under, timber rafters in a non-habitable warm pitched roof (loft space). Insulation at rafter level only.

4.3 In all applications the product must be covered by a plasterboard lining, except when used in a non-habitable loft space, where it is not necessary (see also section 9.2 and the *Installation* section).

4.4 Constructions must be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS 5250 : 2011
- BS 5534 : 2003
- BS 8103-3 : 2009
- BS EN 351-1 : 2007
- BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 and its UK National Annex.

4.5 It is essential that construction elements are designed and constructed to incorporate normal precautions against moisture ingress before the application of the product.

4.6 Existing constructions must be in a good state of repair with no evidence of rain penetration or damp. Defects must be made good prior to installation.

4.7 Installation must not be carried out until the moisture content of any roof timber framing is less than 20%.

4.8 The product must not come into direct contact with flue pipes, chimneys or other heat-producing appliances (see section 10).

4.9 The product must not come into contact with zinc or zinc-plated elements, as under certain environmental conditions, the foam will accelerate the corrosion of such elements. Zinc or zinc-plated elements are used as fixings for timber and extensively in prefabricated roof truss constructions. In all situations when foam could come in contact with zinc, the zinc must be separated from the foam by covering the zinc plate with a suitable protective coating. The Certificate holder can advise on an appropriate coating for a particular application. The performance of such a coating is outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.10 The product forms a strong bond with clean, dry substrates. This should be taken into account when specifying the product or anticipating future alterations.

4.11 To satisfy the requirements of the NHBC, a vapour control layer (VCL) of a type specified in NHBC Standards must be applied behind the plasterboard lining in roof applications, and the product must only be applied to a roof construction incorporating a breathable roof tile underlay.

Pitched roofs — tiled or slated to BS 5534 : 2003

4.12 Pitched roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those roofs having a pitch in excess of 15°.

4.13 The product can be spray-applied directly to the underside of reinforced bitumen membranes, breathable roof tile underlays or timber sarking boards between the rafters.

4.14 Care must be taken to ensure the integrity of the roof tile underlay drape when spraying the product. Refer to the Certificate holder's installation manual issued to Installers. See section 16.4 of this Certificate.

5 Practicability of installation

The product should only be installed by installers who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder (see section 14).

6 Thermal performance



6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of a roof should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006 using the declared thermal conductivity (λ_D)* of 0.037 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

6.2 The U value of a completed roof will depend on the insulation thickness, the roof structure and its internal finish. Example constructions are given in Tables 1 and 2. For improved energy or carbon savings, designers should consider appropriate fabric and/or services measures.

Table 1 U values – Warm pitched roof (insulation at rafter level only, with sloping ceiling)

Design U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	ATOC insulation thickness required (mm) between and under 47 mm wide rafters at 600 mm centres ⁽¹⁾	ATOC insulation thickness required (mm) between and under 50 mm wide rafters at 400 mm centres ⁽²⁾
0.13	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.15	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.16	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.18	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾
0.20	150 mm between + 50 mm below rafters	— ⁽³⁾
0.25	150 mm between + 15 mm below rafters	150 mm between + 25 mm below rafters

- (1) Pitched roof construction — 25 mm tile battens on low resistance (LR) breathable tile underlay, on timber rafters $\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (7.8%), with additional timber battens, 12.5 mm plasterboard sloping ceiling $\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$.
 (2) Pitched roof construction — 25 mm tile battens on high resistance (HR) non-breathable tile underlay, on timber rafters $\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (12.5%), with additional timber battens, 12.5 mm plasterboard sloping ceiling $\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$.
 (3) For improved thermal/carbon emission performance, additional batten/insulation thicknesses may be considered.

Table 2 U values – Cold pitched roof (non-habitable loft space) — Insulation at horizontal ceiling level

Design U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	ATOC insulation thickness required (mm) between and over 50 mm x 150 mm ceiling joists at 400 mm centres ⁽¹⁾
0.13	— ⁽²⁾
0.15	— ⁽²⁾
0.16	150 mm between + 95 mm over joists
0.18	150 mm between + 70 mm over joists
0.20	150 mm between + 50 mm over joists
0.25	150 mm between + 20 mm over joists

- (1) Ceiling construction — 12.5 mm thick plasterboard lining $\lambda = 0.25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, ceiling joists $\lambda = 0.13 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (13.5% includes noggins and insulated/air-tight loft hatch).
 (2) For improved thermal/carbon emission performance, additional insulation thicknesses may be considered.

Junctions



6.3 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of junctions with other elements to minimise thermal bridges and air infiltration. Detailed guidance can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

7 Condensation risk

Interstitial condensation

7.1 Care should be taken to provide adequate ventilation, particularly in rooms expected to experience high humidities, and to ensure the integrity of VCL's (where installed) and linings, against vapour ingress.

7.2 It is essential that the roof design, construction and maintenance not only limit opportunities for vapour migration by diffusion but also by convection through gaps, cracks and laps in air and/or VCL's and through penetrations.

Warm pitched roof (habitable room in the roof, or non-habitable loft space) with low resistance (LR) underlay (breathable) — insulation at rafter level only

7.3 The insulation is sprayed between, or between and under, the timber rafters only (no insulation between horizontal ceiling joists), applied to the underside of the breathable underlay.



7.4 Pitched roofs should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant parts of BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and H, including a well-sealed ceiling, using a μ value of less than 5 for the product. A VCL is required on the warm side of the insulation (at rafter level) for certain types of constructions unless an assessment to BS 5250 : 2011 can demonstrate otherwise. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

Warm pitched roof (habitable room in the roof, or non-habitable loft space) with high resistance (HR) underlay (non-breathable) — insulation at rafter level only

7.5 The insulation is sprayed between, or between and under, the timber rafters only (no insulation between horizontal ceiling joists), applied to the underside of the non-breathable underlay. A VCL is applied to the underside of the insulation (at rafter level), and the ceiling must be well sealed.

7.6 Dynamic simulations to BS EN 15026 : 2007 indicate that variable⁽¹⁾ VCL's (S_d between 0.2 m and 25 m) may be acceptable in pitched roofs (humidity class 3) with a continuous, airtight and sealed internal finish. For the case of a non-habitable loft space it is essential that the ceiling is airtight and of low vapour permeability. The suitability of other constructions/parameters may be assessed by using an appropriate dynamic modelling package (see section 17.2 of this Certificate).

- (1) A variable vapour control layer (VCL) alters its vapour resistance according to the direction of heat flow and the relative humidity between both sides of the membrane. In summer, the membrane's vapour resistance decreases, allowing moisture to pass through it back into the room below the membrane. In winter, the membrane's vapour resistance increases, which minimises vapour transfer into the roof space.

Cold pitched roof (non-habitable loft space) — Insulation at horizontal ceiling level only



7.7 Pitched roofs should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant parts of BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and H, including a well-sealed ceiling, using a μ value of less than 5 for the product.

7.8 It is important to seal existing service penetrations in the ceiling and to provide draught proofing to any loft hatches to reduce inflow of warm air and moisture. Any new loft insulation should be kept sufficiently clear of the eaves so that any adventitious ventilation is not reduced. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

7.9 Insulation material placed at ceiling level will considerably reduce the temperature of an unheated roof structure and, if moist air passes into the roof space, condensation on cold surfaces is likely to be enhanced. Roof structures incorporating the insulation at ceiling level must have provision for adequate permanent ventilation of the space above the insulation to minimise the formation of condensation in the roof space.

7.10 Permanent ventilation of the roof structure should be provided by continuous openings or regularly spaced vents of equivalent area situated along two opposite sides of the roof at eaves level, and at a high level when required. The size and position of ventilation openings for pitched roofs, should be in accordance with Clause H.4.4 of BS 5250 : 2011 (see Table 3). Further information and guidance is given in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002. Alternatively, the recommendations of a BBA Certificate for a breathable (low resistance LR) underlay may be followed.

Table 3 Minimum low level loft space ventilation openings

Pitch	Underlay	Ceilings	Vents with area equivalent to (mm)
>15° and <75°	HR ⁽¹⁾	Any	10 × longest horizontal dimension of roof
15° to <75°	LR	Normal	7 × longest horizontal dimension of roof
15° to <75°	LR	Well-sealed	3 × longest horizontal dimension of roof ⁽²⁾

(1) An additional high level vent 5 mm by longest horizontal dimension of roof should be provided where:

- the pitch exceeds 35°; or
- the span exceeds 10 m; or
- the roof is a lean-to or monopitch.

(2) Alternatively, high level vent, 5 mm by longest horizontal dimension of roof should be provided.

7.11 Ventilation openings should be arranged to prevent the ingress of rain, snow, birds and small mammals and the risk of subsequent blockage by other building operations.

Surface condensation



7.12 Roofs and loft spaces will limit the risk of surface condensation adequately where the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.35 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in section 6.3 of this Certificate.



7.13 For buildings in Scotland, constructions will be acceptable where the thermal transmittance (U) value of the roof does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point, and designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant parts of BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and H. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 6.3 of this Certificate.

8 Resistance to moisture

The short term water absorption* of the product is $0.97 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ when tested in accordance with EN 1609 : 2013.

9 Behaviour in relation to fire

9.1 The product is classified as Class E* to BS EN 13501-1 : 2007. The product is not classified as 'non-combustible' and must be protected from naked flames and other ignition sources during and after installation.

9.2 Once installed, except for the non-habitable loft application which is restricted under the national Building Regulations, the product must be contained by a suitable lining board, eg plasterboard, with joints fully sealed and supported by rafters, noggins or battens. Therefore, it will not contribute to the development stages of a fire.

9.3 Elements must incorporate cavity barriers at edges, around openings and at junctions with fire-resisting elements, and the maximum dimensions of any cavity in any direction must meet the requirements of the national Building Regulations. The design and installation of cavity barriers must take into account any anticipated differential movement.

10 Proximity of flues and appliances

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

England and Wales — Approved Document J

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10.2 The product must not be installed within 50 mm of heat-emitting devices, where the temperature is in excess of 93°C.

11 Materials in contact – wiring installations

11.1 The product is compatible with PVC materials in contact.

11.2 De-rating of electric cables should be considered in areas where the product restricts the flow of air. The use of suitable conduit or trunking is recommended.

11.3 Where recessed lighting is used, provision should be made to prevent the fitting overheating, or ventilated fittings must be used.

12 Maintenance

The product, once installed, does not require any regular maintenance and has suitable durability (see section 13), provided the waterproof layers are maintained in a weather-tight condition.

13 Durability



The product will have a life equivalent to that of the structure in which it is incorporated.

Installation

14 Approved installers

The Certificate holder operates an Approved Installer Scheme for this product, under which the installers are approved, registered and regularly reviewed by the Certificate holder to demonstrate that they are competent to carry out installation of the product in accordance with their instructions and this Certificate. Details of Approved Installers are available from the Certificate holder.

15 Precautions

15.1 To comply with the requirements of Section 4 of the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, it is essential that there is an exchange of information between the client and the installer before spray operations commence on any site. Existing health hazards and those brought into the premises by the installer should be discussed and measures agreed to deal with them effectively.

15.2 The process for the installation of the product may produce a build-up of harmful vapours. Installers must wear full personal protection equipment (PPE) when working with the product, including full-face fresh-air supplied respirators, protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves. Other trades and personnel must be kept at least four metres away from the applicator while spraying is taking place. The requirements of the *Lapolla Installation Manual* and the product safety data sheets issued to Installers must be followed at all times.

15.3 Vapours given off by certain components are generally heavier than air and will tend to move to lower parts of the building. These parts should be suitably ventilated.

15.4 If vapour levels need to be measured, methods should be those recommended by the Health and Safety Executive. Certain applications, eg confined roofs, require the use of extractor fans as recommended by the Certificate holder.

15.5 Care should be taken to minimise the degree of overspray generated whilst spraying. This is in the form of a fine mist of particles that can travel considerable distances and will adhere strongly to surfaces they land on.

15.6 To prevent the product from entering an occupied space, the loft hatch/cover must be kept closed during the spraying process. Protective covers must be placed over water tanks to prevent contamination and blockage during application, and should not be removed until sufficient time has elapsed for potentially harmful vapours to be ventilated from the roof space.

15.7 Over spray is of prime concern when installing any spray applied insulation system. To minimise the hazards of over spray, the following points should be observed:

- applicator must wear appropriate protective gear, including: a full-face NIOSH-approved fresh air respirator, protective overalls, gloves and boots
- other than the applicator, everyone must be kept away from the application area. No unprotected individuals should be in the structure where the application is being conducted
- the spray gun should never be left unattended
- the spray gun should only be pointed at the surface, or when not in use, at the floor.
- the product should not be installed if wind is a concern, use tarpaulins or other measures to block it
- cleaning the spray gun requires use of a solvent to breakdown and for removal of the reacted components. To prevent exposure to the components and the solvent, proper protection should be worn.

16 Procedure

General

16.1 The product should be spray applied to clean and dry substrates and built up in layers up to the required thickness.

Warm pitched roof (habitable room in the roof, or non-habitable loft space) — Insulation between, or between and under, rafters only

16.2 The product can be applied directly to the breathable roof underlay when a counter-batten is fitted above the underlay between the tiling/slating batten and underlay.

16.3 The product can be applied to a breathable rafter slide put in place to provide a 50 mm ventilated separation layer between the breathable roof underlay and the insulating foam.

16.4 For applying the product to the underside of the reinforced bitumen roofing underlay in a flash coat of approximately 1 mm thickness at normal processing settings. The flash coat should subsequently be allowed to set. Further passes are carried out using the standard technique until the required thickness is achieved. It's important to maintain the underlay drape at all times. In habitable roof scenarios, any excess cured foam can be shaved flush with the adjacent timber rafters to allow for fitting of a lining board with vapour barrier by others. In cases of non-habitable roof constructions a VCL should be in place at horizontal ceiling level. The ceiling should be well sealed.

16.5 When cured any excess foam can be shaved flush with the adjacent timber rafters before fitting of a plasterboard lining and vapour barrier.

Cold pitched roof with insulation at ceiling level: loft application — uninhabited space

16.6 All removable obstructions should first be cleared from the loft space and any holes in the ceiling, such as around pipes, should be sealed. Water tanks should be covered and any sources of moisture eg vent pipes for central heating, should be arranged to avoid water vapour entering the loft space.

16.7 To reduce the risk of frost damage due to ceiling insulation, the pipes and tank in the loft space should be lagged before installing the product. The area directly below cold water tanks when resting at joist level must not be insulated to avoid the risk of the stored water freezing in cold weather.

16.8 During installation it is essential that all ventilation points, for example eaves gaps and air bricks at gable ends, are kept clear of insulant so that the air flow is maintained. Suitable proprietary eaves ventilators must be used (see also section 7.7).

Technical Investigations

17 Tests

Tests were carried out by the BBA on and the results assessed to determine adhesion to substrates.

18 Investigations

18.1 An assessment was made of independent data relating to:

- thermal conductivity
- density
- reaction to fire and fire resistance
- water absorption
- water vapour permeability
- release of dangerous substances
- tensile strength
- compressive strength
- dimensional stability.

18.2 A series of dynamic computer simulations to BS EN 15026 : 2007 were carried out on a range of roof constructions/parameters to assess the risk of interstitial condensation.

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

Bibliography

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

BS 5534 : 2003 *Code of practice for slating and tiling (including shingles)*

BS 8103-3 : 2009 *Structural design of low-rise buildings — Code of practice for timber floors and roofs for housing*

BS EN 351-1 : 2007 *Durability of wood and wood-based products — Preservative-treated solid wood — Classification of preservative penetration and retention*

BS EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*

BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures — General — Common rules and rules for buildings*
NA to BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures — General — Common rules and rules for buildings*

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

BS EN 15026 : 2007 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements — Assessment of moisture transfer by numerical simulation*

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

EN 1609 : 2013 *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion*

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

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

ETA 11/0241 *Foam-Lok FL 500*

Conditions of Certification

19 Conditions

19.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page — no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document — it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

19.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

19.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

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

19.5 In issuing this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

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

19.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.