

# ISOMUR<sup>®</sup> PLUS

The wall base element for providing efficient insulation for the base of buildings





## OUR CONVICTION: FORWARD CONSTRUCTING.

Not just to reflect the current state of building technology, but always to be a decisive step ahead – this is our promise. This is why we constantly achieve pioneering work in all product areas. Our employees consistently use their extensive practical experience and creativity to benefit our customers. Through regular collaborative dialogue with our target groups, we develop today the products which are needed tomorrow. With our dynamics we set consistently milestones in building technology – yesterday, today and tomorrow. This is what we mean by Forward Constructing.

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The wall base element for providing efficient insulation for the base of buildings

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# THERMAL INSULATION AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

## SAVING ENERGY – A HEALTH RISK?

### THE BETTER THE THERMAL INSULATION OF THE BUILDING ENVELOPE, THE TRICKIER THE ISSUE OF THERMAL BRIDGING BECOMES.

Thermal bridges are becoming increasingly problematic due to continuous improvements to the thermal insulation of building envelopes.

This situation is borne out by the fact that fungal growth is an issue that must be taken seriously even in new buildings, and that building developers and construction specialists are increasingly being confronted by this problem.

The risk of mould growth is increased unless measures to tackle thermal bridging are introduced alongside the actual energy saving measures. This means that energy-saving measures that only concentrate on a single aspect of the problem can become a health risk.

## THE BASE OF THE BUILDING – A WEAK POINT

### UNINSULATED BASE OF THE BUILDING

If the base of the building is uninsulated, the walls built on top of it will create a gap in the thermal envelope of the building between the exterior wall insulation and the thermal insulation over the cellar roof.

This means:

- Increased risk of mould growth because of a local increase in relative humidity due to the lower surface temperature at the base of the wall
- Loss of heat

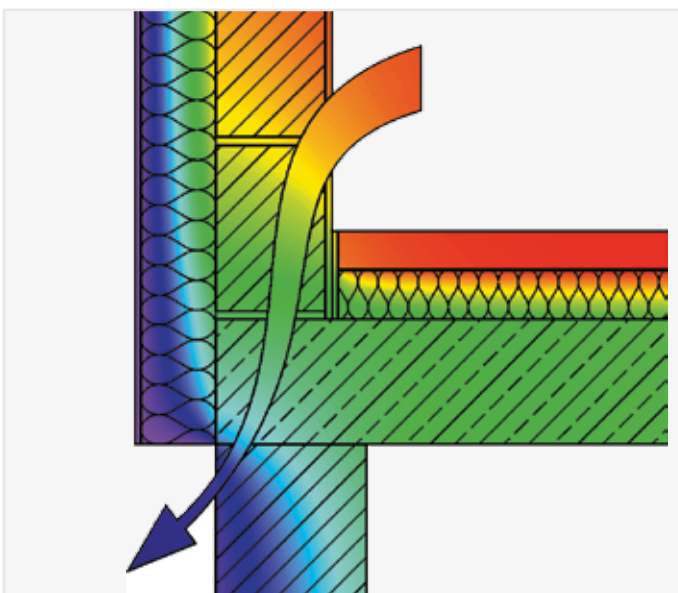
### INSULATED BASE OF THE BUILDING

ISOMUR® Plus closes the gap in the thermal insulation between the exterior wall insulation and the insulation over the cellar roof.

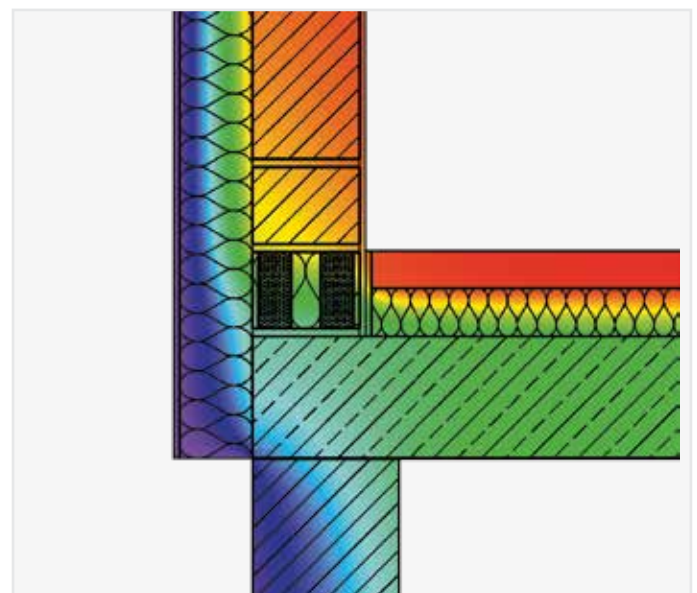
This means:

- Healthy indoor climate
- The risk of mould growth is mitigated
- Loss of heat is minimised

## UNINSULATED BASE OF THE BUILDING



## INSULATED BASE OF THE BUILDING



### NOTE:

Our ISOMUR® Plus elements are approved in accordance with the national technical approval no. Z-17.1-811

# THERMAL INSULATION AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

## EFFICIENT INSULATION FOR THE BASE OF BUILDINGS

ISOMUR® Plus elements are designed for use with all brick residential structures and correspond to brick compressive strength class 20.

The risk of moisture damage within rooms in the form of discolourations and mould growth can be mitigated by using ISOMUR® Plus. The elements fully meet all requirements for load-bearing capacity and suitability for use under practical conditions.

## ISOMUR® PLUS SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF THERMAL BRIDGING AT THE BASE OF THE WALL

These elements do not absorb moisture, which means that thermal insulation is not compromised by the moisture that occurs in the construction phase. ISOMUR® Plus has thermal insulating properties that significantly mitigate thermal bridging.

These elements can be installed easily and without problems, meaning that perfect quality is not dependant on tricky measures during construction.



Elements laid as the bottom layer in brickwork



# THERMAL INSULATION AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

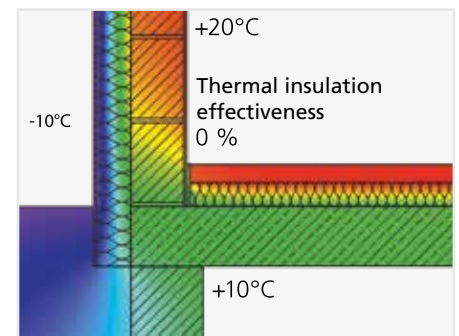
## COMPARISON OF INSULATING MEASURES

### BASE OF THE BUILDING WITH NO SPECIAL MEASURES

If no special measures are employed at the base of the building, the walls built on top of it will create a gap in the thermal envelope of the building between the exterior wall insulation and the insulation over the cellar roof. In conjunction with the high vertical thermal conductivity of the building bricks ( $\lambda \approx 1.0 \text{ W/mK}$ ), this causes a massive thermal bridge to form at the base of the building.

This means:

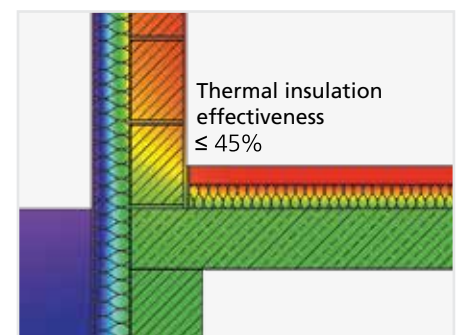
- A reduction in the surface temperature within the room, resulting in a risk of discolouration, mould growth and condensation forming
- Increased heat loss, resulting in higher heating costs



With no special insulation measures

### CONSTRUCTIONAL INSULATION MEASURES

The exterior wall insulation often continues into the earth in the form of perimeter insulation in order to mitigate thermal bridging at the base of the building. The costs of this measure are not insignificant and the thermal insulation that it provides is limited. Notably, continuing to extend the perimeter insulation downwards provides no further increase in insulation effectiveness beyond a depth of approx. 0.5 m.



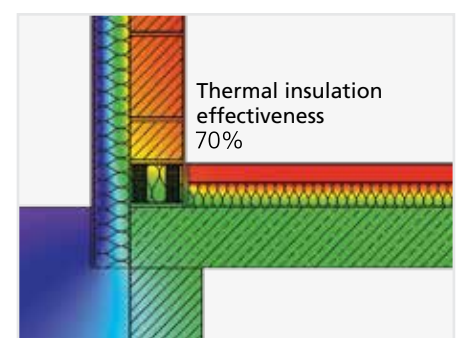
Constructional insulation measures

### INSULATION WITH ISOMUR® PLUS

ISOMUR® Plus load-bearing thermal insulation elements close the gap in the thermal insulation between the exterior wall insulation and the insulation over the cellar roof. This provides continuous and highly efficient thermal insulation.

This means:

- An increase in the surface temperature in the room to significantly above the critical dew point
- Mitigation of the risk of mould growth and condensation forming and a healthy indoor climate
- Loss of heat is minimised, providing a reduction in heating costs

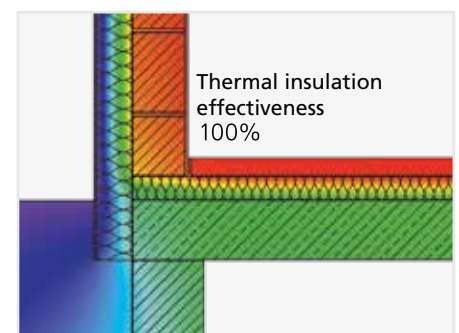


Insulation with ISOMUR® Plus

### THEORETICALLY IDEAL INSULATION FOR THE BASE OF THE BUILDING

The theoretically ideal scenario of a fully enclosed thermal insulation layer is defined as a reference point for the purpose of comparing the thermal insulation effectiveness of the constructions described above.

However, for structural reasons, it is not possible to implement this measure in practice.



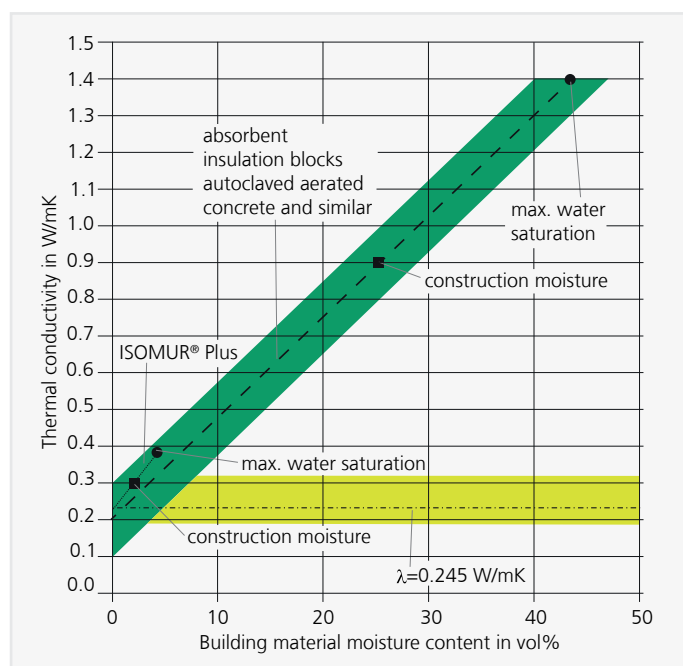
Theoretically ideal insulation

# THERMAL INSULATION AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

## MATERIALS AND THERMAL INSULATION EFFECTIVENESS

### THERMAL INSULATION EFFECTIVENESS AND MOISTURE

Thermal conductivity is a material parameter that is significantly affected by the moisture content of the material. The greater the absorbency of a material, the greater the negative effect on its thermal insulation effectiveness. This means that the choice of material is of vital importance for applications in damp environments.

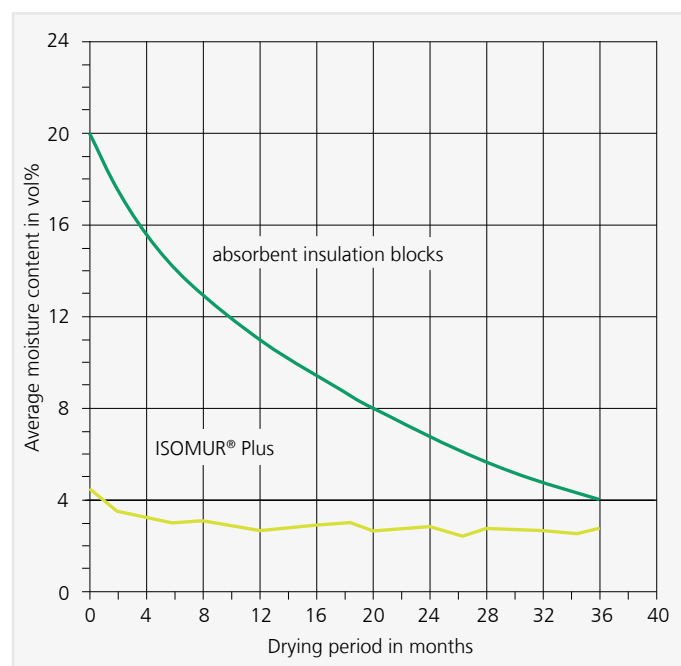


Relationship between thermal conductivity and moisture in building materials using aerated concrete and ISOMUR® Plus as examples\*

### DECLARED VALUES AND ACTUAL CONDITIONS

Absorbent building bricks have a significantly higher thermal conductivity than the  $\lambda$  values declared in data sheets when they are saturated with moisture.

Thermal conductivity increases by approx. 0.28 W/mK for every 10 vol% of moisture content. Autoclaved aerated concrete, for example, can absorb water up to 45 vol%. Consequently, it has a thermal conductivity of approx. 0.9 W/mK at a construction moisture level of 25 vol%. It should always be assumed that there will be moisture at the base of a wall, whether in the form of standing water on the ceiling in the shell or as a result of applying floating screed, to name just two of the possible factors.



Moisture content during the drying period using absorbent insulation blocks and ISOMUR® Plus as examples

### PROGRESSION OF THE DRYING OUT OF BUILDINGS OVER TIME

The moisture absorbed during the construction phase can only be drained away again very slowly at the base of the wall due to the "packing" of the first layer of bricks on all sides. The Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics used FEM simulations to ascertain that the actual thermal conductivity of absorbent bricks is significantly higher than the declared  $\lambda$  value, not only during the construction phase but over the entire drying period of a new building, which lasts for several years.

### THE SOLUTION: MOISTURE-RESISTANT COMPONENTS

ISOMUR® Plus elements feature such a low level of water absorption that they practically act as a barrier layer when laid as the first layer of bricks. This ensures that thermal insulation is guaranteed from the beginning without the need for costly measures during construction.

\*Source: Martinelli R., Menti K.: "Mauerfusselemente: Trockene (Mauer-) Füsse für behagliche Räume", TZ Bau + Architektur 3/2001 Untersuchungsbericht Nr. 13.17388 zur Waseraufnahme von ISOMUR® Plus Elementen, FMPA Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart

# FIRE PROTECTION AND SOUND INSULATION

## FIRE PROTECTION

### FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The fire protection requirements for building walls in Germany are determined by the state building regulations (Landesbauordnungen) specific to each federal state.

In accordance with the fire protection requirements of the standard building regulations (Musterbauordnung), load-bearing walls in buildings that have a low height (meaning that the uppermost floor level is no higher than 7 m above ground level at any point) and are not free-standing require a fire resistance class of at least F30-B. The provisions in the valid state building regulations must be complied with in each specific case.

### FIRE RESISTANCE CLASSES F30 AND F90\*

The installation of ISOMUR® elements does not cause the loss of F30 - F90 classification for enclosing walls in accordance with DIN 4102-2:1977-09 – Fire Behaviour of Building Materials and Building Components; Building Components; Definitions, Requirements and Tests – or DIN 4102-4 as long as the following fire protection measures have been carried out:

- Installation of the elements within the ceiling structure so that the upper edge of the element  $\leq$  the upper edge of the screed (fire behaviour class A), or
  - Elements plastered on both sides with a minimum plaster thickness of 15 mm in accordance with DIN 4102-4, section 4.5.2.10
- Alternatively, the plaster on the outside of exterior walls can be replaced with mineral wool with a melting point of  $\geq 1000$  °C as thermal insulation or with faced brickwork.

F90 classification in accordance with DIN 4102:1977-09 for enclosing exterior walls with a thickness of at least 175 mm will likewise not be lost as long as the ISOMUR® Plus elements are only installed at the base of the wall and within the ceiling structure in such a way that the upper edge of the element  $<$  the upper edge of the screed (fire behaviour class A) and as long as a thermal insulation composite system with insulating material that is at least flame resistant is applied on the outside.

Installation of the thermal insulation elements does not cause the loss of F30 - F90 classification for non-enclosing walls in accordance with DIN 4102-2:1977-09 or DIN 4102-4. Additional fire protection measures are not necessary.

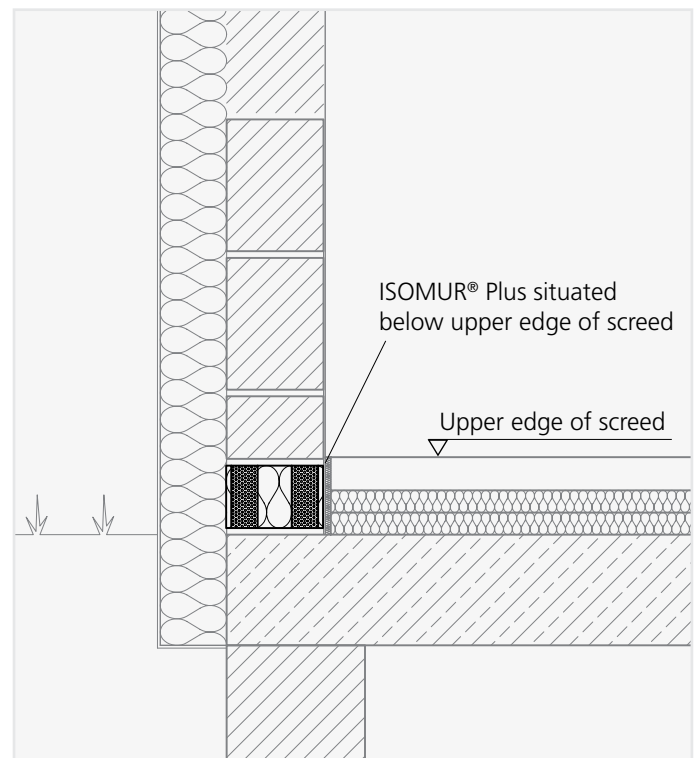
The designation of the walls during installation of ISOMUR® Plus is as follows:

### F30-AB, F60-AB or F90-AB in accordance with DIN 4102-2

The fire resistance class for load-bearing columns and load-bearing, non-enclosing wall sections (length  $<$  1 m) has not been established.

### FIREWALLS\*

The use of ISOMUR® Plus elements in firewalls in accordance with DIN 4102-3:1977-09 – Fire Behaviour of Building Materials and Building Components; Fire Walls and Non-load-bearing External Walls; Definitions, Requirements and Tests – is not permitted.



F30 or F90 for fire protection enclosing walls

## SOUND INSULATION

Installing ISOMUR® Plus does not compromise the sound insulation characteristics of the wall.



# ENERGY SAVING REGULATION (EnEV)

The German Energy Saving Regulation came into force on 01.02.2002 and provides a binding specification for the energy standard for new buildings.

The calculation methods in accordance with the EnEV numerically factor in the effects of thermal bridging when calculating heat loss due to transmission. The effects of thermal bridging play a particularly significant role in buildings that have a high thermal standard.

## THREE OPTIONS FOR QUANTITATIVELY RECORDING THE EFFECTS OF THERMAL BRIDGING:

1. No verification of thermal bridging: The thermal transmittance is increased by an increment of  $\Delta U_{WB} = 0.10 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$  for the entire thermal transmission surface area.

2. Verification of thermal bridging in accordance with DIN 4108, supplementary sheet 2: For construction details in accordance with the planning examples as per DIN 4108, supplementary sheet 2, an increase in the heat transmittance by  $\Delta U_{WB} = 0.05 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$  must be expected for the entire thermal transmission surface area.

3. Accurate verification of thermal bridging: With verification of thermal bridging in accordance with DIN 4108-6 in conjunction with DIN EN ISO 10211-1 and DIN EN ISO 12211-2, the effective  $\Psi_a$  heat loss coefficients of the thermal bridges can be taken into account.

	No verification of thermal bridging	Verification of thermal bridging in accordance with DIN 4108, supplementary sheet 2	Accurate verification of thermal bridging*
Description	No verification	Materials and geometry correspond to the planning examples	Thermal bridge details in accordance with thermal bridge catalogue or calculation
Thermal bridge correction factor	0.10	0.05	Cannot be universally specified/individual thermal bridges have been recorded
Heat loss due to transmission $H_T$ (W/K)	$\sum F_i U_i A_i + 0.10 A_{total}$	$\sum F_i U_i A_i + 0.05 A_{total}$	$\sum F_i U_i A_i + \sum F_i \Psi_i I_i$
Moisture protection	Risk of mould due to condensation	Moisture protection implemented in accordance with standard	Precise analysis of the moisture quality
Example calculation of a detached house			
Thermal bridge correction factor $\Delta U_{WB}$ (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) resp. $\Psi_a$ (W/mK)	0.10	0.05	-0.01
Deterioration of the U value	≥ 31%	≥ 15%	~ 0%
Surface temperature in the inside corner of the exterior wall	No information – risk of mould growth	No information – non-critical in accordance with DIN 4108, supplementary sheet 2	15.9 °C, moisture protection resolved optimally

## COMMENT REGARDING HEAT LOSS COEFFICIENTS $\Psi_a$

In accordance with the EnEV, the heat lost through the heat-exchanging external components is calculated using the exterior dimensions. However, in the case of outside corners, for example, this causes the product of the heat-exchanging surfaces and their U value to be too high, as these calculation values are significantly too large compared to using the actual heat-exchanging

surfaces based on the interior dimensions and additionally taking the thermal bridges into account. For this reason, it is possible to arrive at negative values when calculating the  $\Psi_a$  values, which causes the overall losses calculated using the exterior dimensions to be reduced.

\* The calculated  $\Psi$  values for common exterior wall and interior wall constructions are listed on page 10 in this brochure. These values can be used to provide accurate verification of the thermal bridging (variant 3).

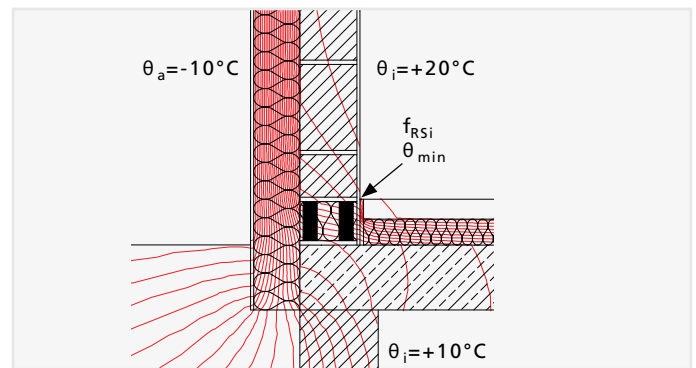
# THERMAL PARAMETERS

The thermal parameters of ISOMUR® Plus and sand-lime brick-work result in the following thermal bridge heat loss coefficients, temperature factors and minimum surface temperatures.

ISOMUR® Plus Type	Thermal conductivity [W/mK] <sup>4)</sup>
20-11.5	0.245
20-15.0	
20-17.5	
20-20.0	
20-24.0	

## THERMAL INSULATION COMPOSITE SYSTEM

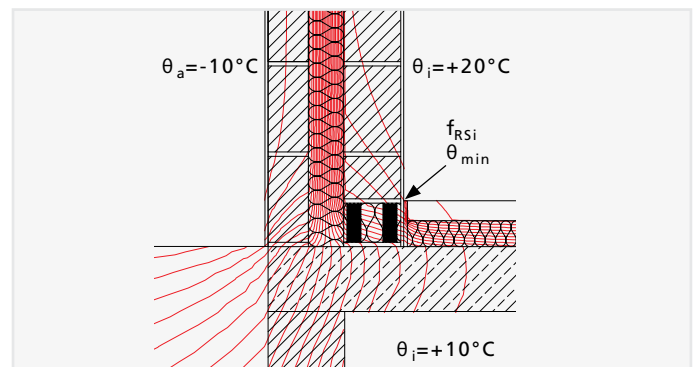
Insulation [cm]	ISOMUR® Plus type	$\Psi_a^{1)}$ [W/mK]	$f_{Rsi}^{2)}$ -	$\theta_{min}^{3)}$ [°C]
16	20-15.0	-0.01	0.867	16.0
14	20-17.5	-0.01	0.860	15.8
12	20-20.0	-0.01	0.853	15.6
10	20-24.0	-0.03	0.844	15.3



Isotherms with thermal composite system

## EXTERIOR CAVITY WALL

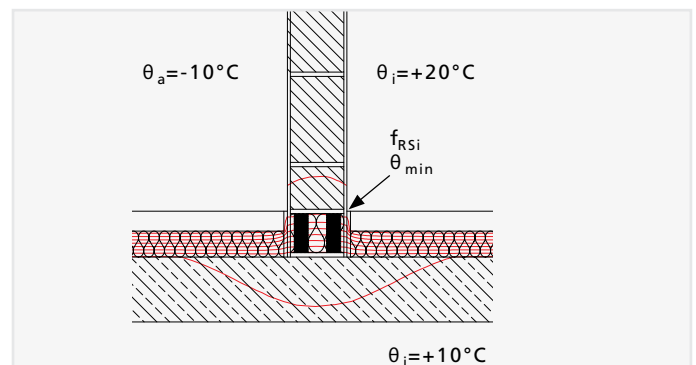
Insulation [cm]	ISOMUR® Plus type	$\Psi_a^{1)}$ [W/mK]	$f_{Rsi}^{2)}$ -	$\theta_{min}^{3)}$ [°C]
16	20-15.0	-0.02	0.863	15.9
14	20-17.5	-0.03	0.846	15.4
12	20-20.0	-0.03	0.836	15.1
10	20-24.0	-0.04	0.825	14.8



Isotherms with exterior cavity wall

## INTERIOR WALL

ISOMUR® Plus Type	$\Psi_a^{1)}$ [W/mK]	$f_{Rsi}^{2)}$ -	$\theta_{min}^{3)}$ [°C]
20-15.0	0.14	0.857	18.6
20-17.5	0.17	0.843	18.4
20-20.0	0.19	0.834	18.3
20-24.0	0.21	0.827	18.3



Isotherms with interior wall above unheated cellar

- 1) Exterior thermal bridge heat loss coefficient  $\Psi_a$  at  $R_{se} = 0.04$  and  $R_{si} = 0.13$  (m<sup>2</sup>K/W)
- 2) Temperature factor  $f_{Rsi} = (\theta_{min} - \theta_a) / (\theta_i - \theta_a)$  at  $R_{se} = 0.04$  and  $R_{si} = 0.25$  (m<sup>2</sup>K/W)
- 3) Minimum surface temperature  $\theta_{min}$
- 4) Design value for thermal conductivity in accordance with approval, equivalent  $\lambda$  value on a homogeneous body

# STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONING

## BRICK COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH CLASS 20

ISOMUR® Plus elements perspective	ISOMUR® Plus type	Width W [mm]	Height H [mm]	Length L [mm]	Load-bearing capacity kN/m	Thermal conductivity <sup>1)</sup> [W/mK]
 <p> <input type="checkbox"/> High-strength lightweight concrete  <input type="checkbox"/> Rigid polystyrene foam         </p>	20-11.5	115	113	600	In accordance with approval	0.245
	20-15.0	150				
	20-17.5	175				
	20-20.0	200				
	20-24.0	240				
	20-30.0*	300				

\* without approval

Dimensioning of brick walls using ISOMUR® Plus is carried out in accordance with DIN 1053, part 1. All regulations that deviate from this standard are listed in the approval Z-17.1-811.

These concern:

- **Lateral earth pressure:** ISOMUR® Plus is only used in walls that are not subject to long-term lateral earth pressure loads
- **Spatial rigidity:** Brick walls with ISOMUR® Plus do not require mathematical verification for multi-storey buildings up to

two full stories plus loft conversion if the conditions stated in DIN 1053 part 1, section 6.4 have been met

- **Earthquake zones 3 and 4:** Verification that buildings are sufficiently braced is performed on the basis of interior walls, as walls with ISOMUR® Plus are not taken into account for calculations in the stated zones

## BASIC VALUES $\sigma_0$ FOR THE PERMITTED COMPRESSIVE STRESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVAL <sup>2)</sup>

ISOMUR® Plus type	Compressive strength class of sand-lime bricks	Basic values $\sigma_0$ for the permitted compressive stresses in N[mm <sup>2</sup> ] Brickwork with mortar in accordance with DIN 1053-1		
		Standard mortar from mortar group IIa	Standard mortar from mortar group III	Thin bed mortar
20-11.5	12 ≥ 20	1.6 1.9	1.6 1.9	1.8 2.4
20-15.0				
20-17.5				
20-20.0				
20-24.0				

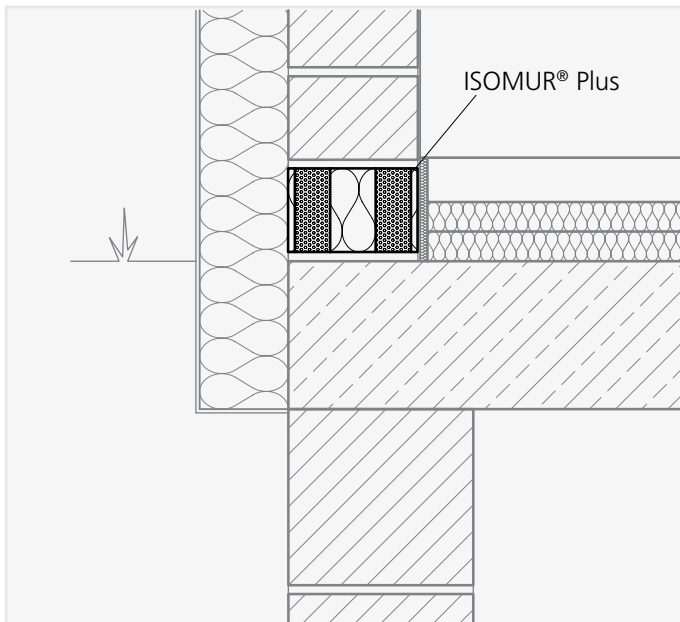
1) Design value for thermal conductivity, equivalent  $\lambda$  value on a homogeneous body

2) Brickwork: Sand-lime bricks or sand-lime blocks in accordance with DIN 106, part 1; solid brick in accordance with DIN 105, part 1 or 2 (proportion of holes ≤ 15%)

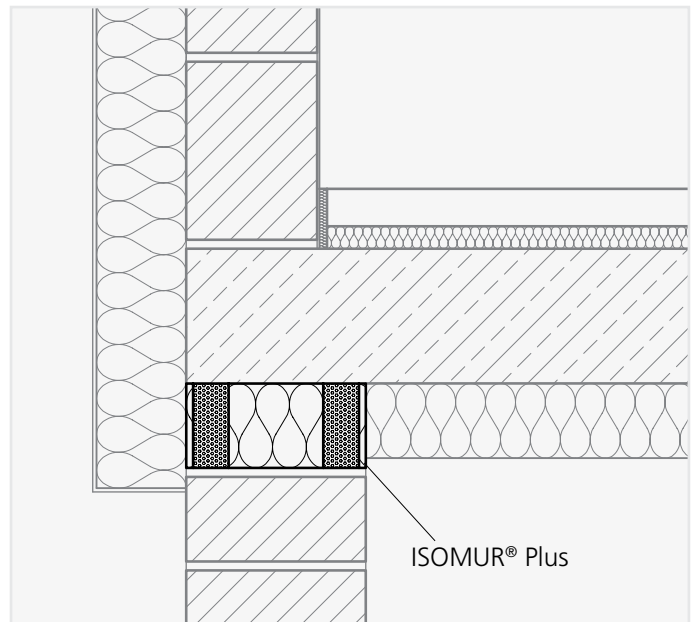
# WALL BASE DESIGN

## THERMAL INSULATION COMPOSITE SYSTEM

Thermal insulation element on the ceiling

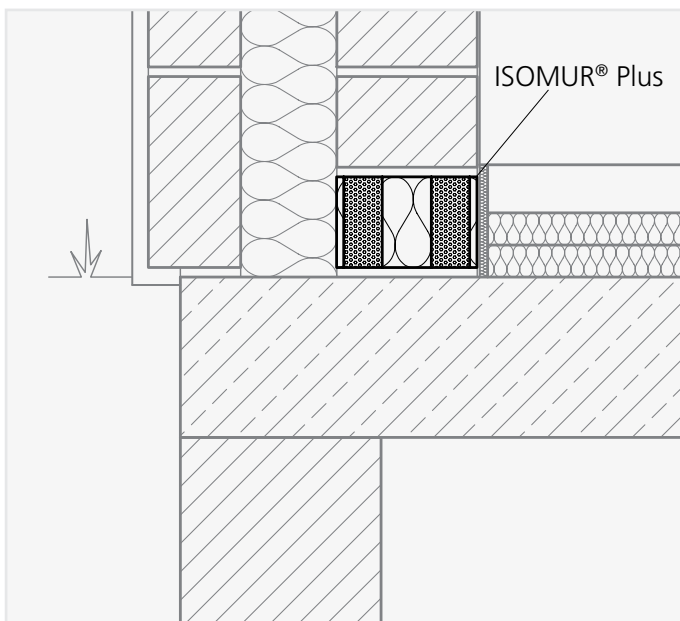


Thermal insulation element under the ceiling

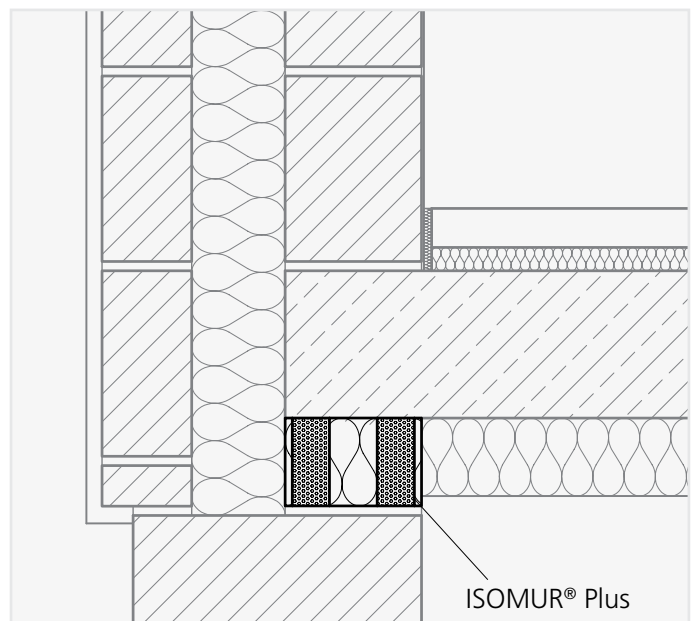


## CAVITY WALLS

Thermal insulation element on the ceiling



Thermal insulation element under the ceiling



# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## INSTALLATION ABOVE THE CELLAR ROOF

- Use ISOMUR® Plus bricks to lay the first row of brickwork, laying them in the mortar layer directly next to each other without applying mortar in the connection joints across the entire surface.

The position of the elements is determined by the marking

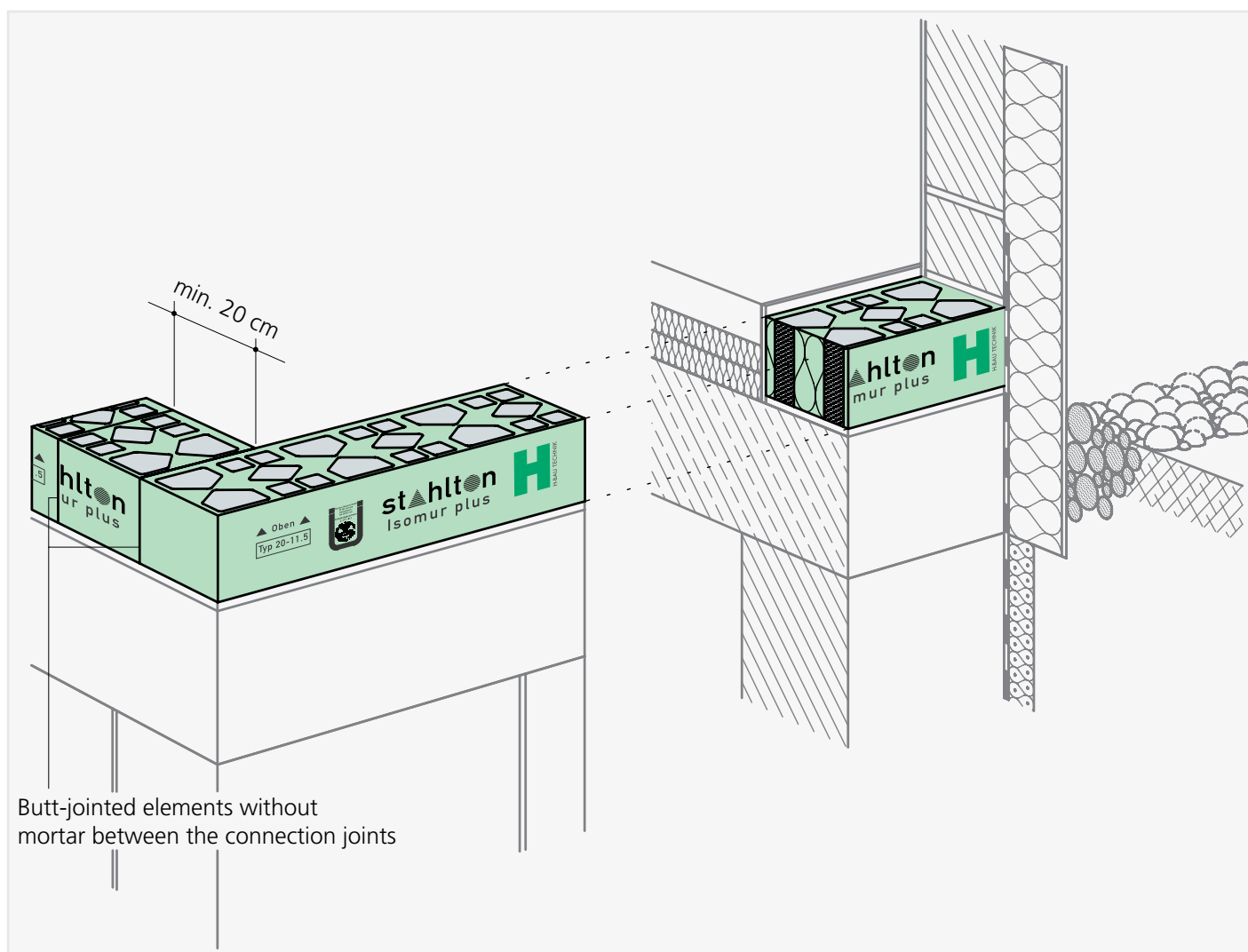
- The position of the elements must be carefully adjusted, taking particular care to ensure that an even, horizontal surface is provided for laying blocks
- Bricks are laid on top of the ISOMUR® Plus elements once the mortar has dried and stability is ensured
- If thin bed mortar is used for sand-lime block walls, it must be applied to ensure that a joint with a thickness of at least 1 mm and at most 3 mm is formed on the rigid polystyrene foam and any negative tolerances in the lightweight concrete load-bearing structure are compensated for

## INSTALLATION UNDERNEATH THE CELLAR ROOF

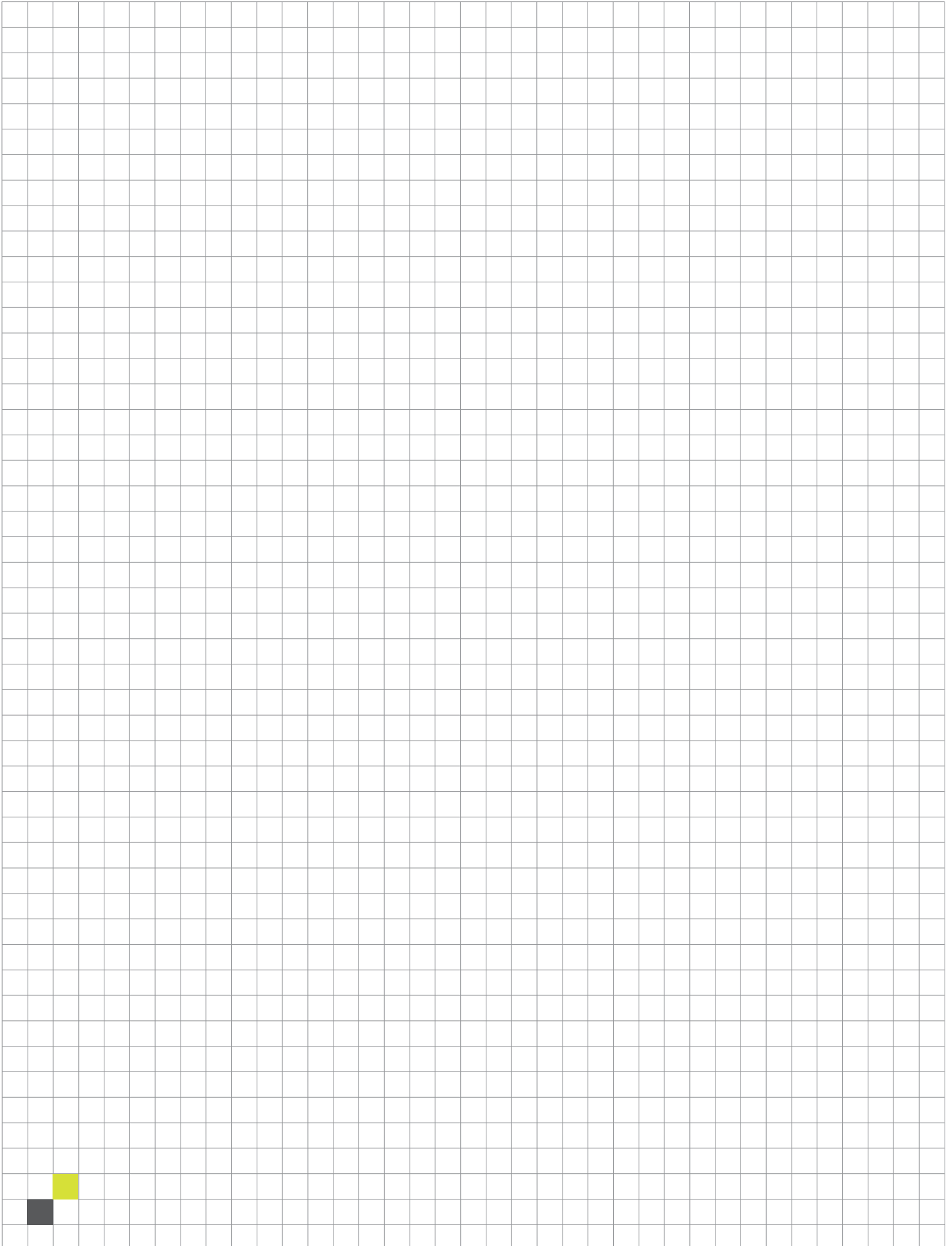
- Use ISOMUR® Plus bricks to lay the last row of brickwork, laying them in the mortar layer directly next to each other without applying mortar in the connection joints across the entire surface. The position of the elements is determined by the marking

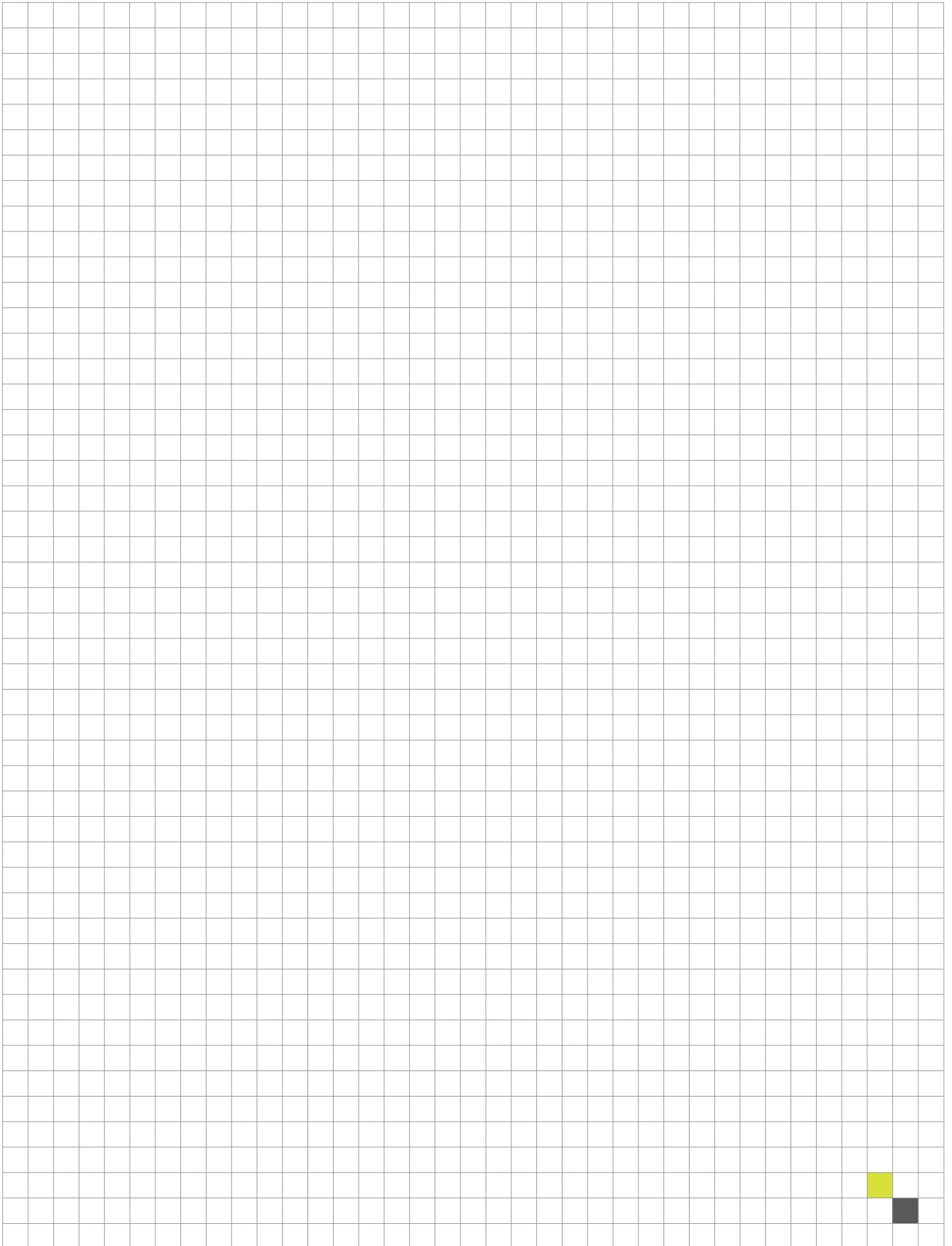
## GENERAL INFORMATION

- Protect rigid polystyrene foam against solvents and high temperatures
- ISOMUR® Plus elements can be shortened using standard construction tools. All shortened sections used must be at least 20 cm long. Shortened sections must not be laid next to each other
- ISOMUR® Plus elements must not be laid on top of each other
- Slots and recesses that weaken the load-bearing cross-section are not permitted



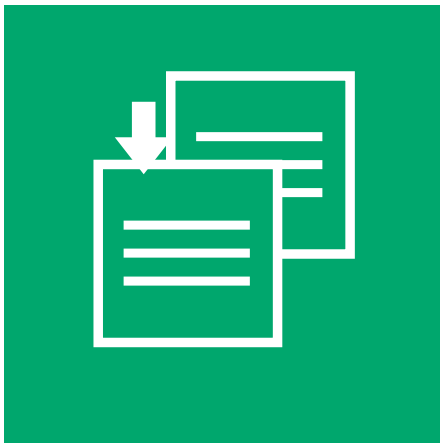






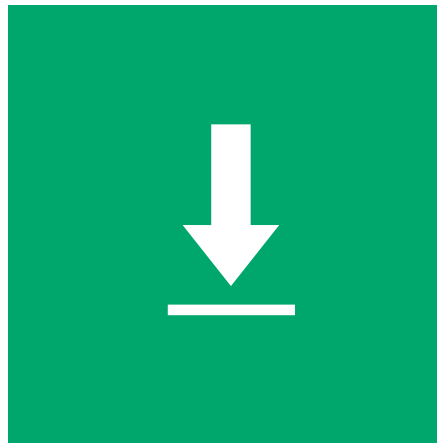
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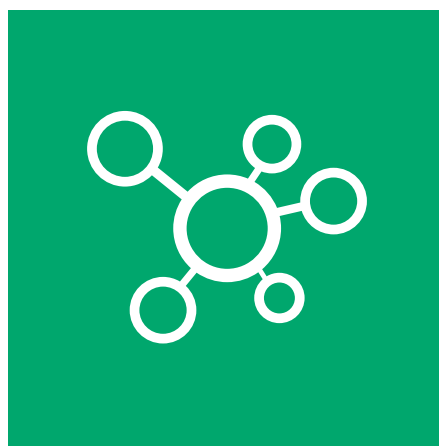
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