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GUIDELINE FOR EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVAL
of
EXTERNAL THERMAL INSULATION
COMPOSITE SYSTEMS WITH RENDERING

E O T A ©

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FOREWORD

Background of the ETAG

This Guideline has been drawn up by the EOTA Working Group 04.04/11 - External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS).

The WG consisted of members from fourteen EU-countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic (Convenor since 2008), Denmark, Finland, France (Convenor until 2007), Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) and five European industrial organisations (EEWISA (European External Wall Insulation Systems Association), EMO (European Mortars Organisation), EUMEPS (European Manufacturers of Expanded Polystyrene), EURIMA (European Insulation Manufacturers Association) and EAE (European Association for ETICS).

The Guideline sets out the performance requirements for External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS) for the use as external insulation of building walls, the verification methods used to examine the various aspects of performance, the assessment criteria used to judge the performance for the intended use and the presumed conditions for the design and execution.

The UEAtc Directives for the Assessment of External Insulation Systems for Walls (Expanded Polystyrene Insulation Faced with a Thin Rendering), June 1988 and UEAtc Technical Guide for the Assessment of External Wall Insulation Systems Faced with Mineral Render, April 1992 have formed part of the basis for the Guideline.

Reference documents

Reference documents are referred to within the body of the ETAG and are subject to the specific conditions mentioned therein.

EOTA Guidance Document 004	The Provision of Data for Assessments Leading to ETA
EC GUIDANCE PAPER B	The definition of factory production control in technical specifications for construction products
EC GUIDANCE PAPER C	The treatment of kits and systems under the construction products directive
ISO 7892	Vertical building elements - Impact resistance tests - Impact bodies and general test procedures
EOTA ETAG 014	Plastic anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering (short form: Plastic anchors for ETICS)
EN ISO 3386 – 1	Flexible cellular polymeric materials– Determination of stress – strain characteristic in compression- Part 1: Low-density materials
EN ISO 3386 –2	Flexible cellular polymeric materials– Determination of stress – strain characteristic in compression - Part 2: High-density materials
EN ISO 6946	Building materials and products - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method
EN ISO 10456	Building materials and products – Hygrothermal properties - Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values.

EN ISO 10211	Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations.
EN 1934	Thermal insulation - Determination of steady state thermal transmission properties - Calibrated and guarded hot box
EN 1609	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion
EN 12086	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of water vapour transmission properties
EN 1607	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the faces
EN 12090	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour
EN 1602	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of the apparent density
EN 822	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of length and width
EN 823	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of thickness
EN 824	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of squareness
EN 825	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of flatness
EN 826	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compression behaviour
EN 1603	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimension 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 13162	Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made mineral wool (MW) products - Specifications
EN 13163	Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of expanded polystyrene (EPS) - Specifications
EN 13164	Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) - Specifications
EN 13165	Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PUR) products - Specifications
EN 13166	Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of phenolic foam (PF) - Specifications
EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements: Part 1 – Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests
EN 13238	Reaction to fire tests for building products. Conditioning procedures and general rules for selection of substrates
EN ISO 1182	Reaction to fire tests for building products – Non combustibility test
EN ISO 1716	Reaction to fire tests for products – Determination of the cross

	heat of combustion (calorific value)
EN ISO 11925-2	Reaction to fire tests – Ignitability of building products subjected to direct impingement of flame – Part 2: Single-flame source test
EN ISO 7783-1	Paints and varnishes - Determination of water-vapour transmission rate - Part 1: Dish method for free films
EN ISO 7783-2	Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete - Part 2: Determination and classification of water-vapour transmission rate (permeability)
97/556/EC	Commission Decision of 14 July 1997 on the procedure for attesting the conformity of construction products pursuant to Article 20 (2) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards external thermal insulation composite systems/kits with rendering (ETICS)
EN ISO 1460	Metallic coatings – Hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials – Gravimetric determination of the mass per unit area.
EN ISO 1461	Metallic coatings – Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles – Specifications and test methods
EN 10244-2	Steel wire and wire products – Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire- Part 2: Zinc or zinc alloy coatings
ASTM C91	Standard specification for masonry cement
EN ISO 13788	Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements - Internal surface temperature to avoid critical surface humidity and interstitial condensation - Calculation methods
EN ISO 9001	Quality management systems. Requirements
EN 13823	Reaction to fire tests for building products. Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item
EOTA TR 25	Determination of point thermal transmittance of plastic anchors for the anchorage of external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS)
EOTA TR 26	Evaluation of plate stiffness from plastic anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering (ETICS)
89/106/EEC	Council Directive of 231 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products as amended by Council Directive 93/68/EC
2001/596/EC	Comision Decision of 8 January 2001 amending Decisions 95/467/EC, 96/578/EC, 96/580/EC, 97/176,EC, 97/462/EC, 97/556/EC, 97/740/EC, 97/808/EC, 98/213/EC, 98/214/EC, 98/279/EC, 98/436/EC, 98/437/EC, 98/599/EC, 98/600/EC, 98/601/EC, 1999/89/EC, 1999/90/EC, 1999/91/EC, 1999/454/EC, 1999/469/EC, 1999/470/EC, 1999/471/EC, 1999/472/EC, 2000/245/EC, 2000/273/EC and 2000/447/EC on the procedure for attesting the conformity of certain construction products pursuant to Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC
2000/147/EC	Comision Decision of 17 January 2003 establishing the classes of reaction-to-fire performance for certain construction products
EN 1990	Eurocode: Basis of structural design
EN 1992	Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures
EN 1996	Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures
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 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.

Updating conditions

The edition of a reference document given in this list is that which has been adopted by EOTA for its specific use.

When a new edition becomes available, this supersedes the edition mentioned in the list only when EOTA has verified or re-established (possibly with appropriate linkage) its compatibility with the guideline.

Section one: INTRODUCTION

1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1 LEGAL BASIS

This ETAG has been established in compliance with the provisions of the Council Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD) and has been established taking into account the following steps:

- issuing of the final mandate by the EC: 12 February 1997
- issuing of the final mandate by EFTA: 12 February 1997
- adoption of the Guideline 004- edition March 2000 by EOTA (Executive Commission): 13 October 1999
- endorsement of the Guideline 004- edition March 2000 by the EC / EFTA:
 - SCC opinion of 9-10 December 1999
 - EC letter of 11 August 2000
- adoption of the Guideline 004- edition 2011 by EOTA (Executive Commission): 19/07/2011
- endorsement of the Guideline 004 – edition by the EC / EFTA:
 - SCC opinion of
 - EC letter of

This document is published by the Member States in their official language or languages according to Art 11/3 of the CPD.

This ETAG 004 – edition supersedes the ETAG004 – edition March 2000.

1.2 STATUS OF ETA-GUIDELINES

1.2.1 An ETA is one of two types of technical specifications in the sense of the EC 89/106 Construction Products Directive. This means that Member States shall presume that the approved products are fit for their intended use, i.e. they enable works in which they are employed to satisfy the Essential Requirements during an economically reasonable working life, provided that:

- the works are properly designed and built,
- the conformity of the products with the ETA has been properly attested.

1.2.2 This ETAG is a basis for ETAs, i.e. a basis for technical assessment of the fitness for use of a product for an intended use. An ETAG is not itself a technical specification in the sense of the CPD.

This ETAG expresses the common understanding of the Approval Bodies, acting together within EOTA, as to the provisions of the Construction Products Directive 89/106/EEC and of the Interpretative Documents, in relation to the products and uses concerned, and is written within the framework of a mandate given by the Commission and the EFTA secretariat, after consulting the Standing Committee for Construction.

1.2.3 When accepted by the European Commission after consultation with the Standing Committee for Construction, this ETAG is binding for the issuing of ETAs for the products for the defined intended uses.

The application and satisfaction of the provisions of an ETAG (examinations, tests and evaluation methods) lead to an ETA and a presumption of fitness of a product for the defined use only through an evaluation and approval process and decision, followed by the corresponding attestation of conformity. This distinguishes an ETAG from a harmonized European standard which is the direct basis for attestation of conformity.

Where appropriate, products which are outside of the precise scope of this ETAG may be considered through the approval procedure without guidelines according to art. 9.2 of the CPD.

The requirements in this ETAG are set out in terms of objectives and of relevant actions to be taken into account. It specifies values and characteristics, the conformity with which gives the presumption that the requirements set out are satisfied, wherever the state of art permits and after having been confirmed as appropriate for the particular product by the ETA.

2 **SCOPE**

2.1 **SCOPE**

This guideline deals with "External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS)" with rendering intended for use as external thermal insulation to the walls of buildings. The walls are made of masonry (bricks, blocks, stones ...) or concrete (cast on site or as prefabricated panels).

ETICS are designed and installed in accordance with the ETA-applicant's design and installation instructions. The ETICS comprise components which are factory-produced by the ETA-applicant or the component suppliers. The ETA-applicant is ultimately responsible for all components of the ETICS which should be specified by the ETA-applicant.

The ETICS kit comprises prefabricated insulation product bonded onto the wall, or mechanically fixed using anchors, profiles, special pieces, etc., or a combination of adhesive and mechanical fixings. The insulation product is faced with a rendering consisting of one or more layers (site applied), one of which contains a reinforcement. The rendering is applied directly to the insulating panels, without any air gap or disconnecting layer.

ETICS using other facings such as brick slips or tiles are dealt with in other subsequent parts.

ETICS where the connection between rendering and insulation product has no function in their behaviour are not covered by this guideline.

The ETICS may include special fittings (e.g. base profiles, corner profiles ...) to connect them to adjacent building structures (apertures, corners, parapets ...).

The ETICS are designed to give the wall to which they are applied satisfactory thermal insulation. They should provide a minimal thermal resistance in excess of 1 m².K/W. In special use, smaller thicknesses of insulation can be used subject to checking that there is no particular problem.

The ETICS can be used on new or existing (retrofit) vertical walls. They can also be used on horizontal or inclined surfaces which are not exposed to precipitation.

The ETICS are non load-bearing construction elements. They do not contribute directly to the stability of the wall on which they are installed. The ETICS can contribute to durability by providing enhanced protection from the effects of weathering.

The ETICS are not intended to ensure the airtightness of the building structure.

2.2 **TYPES OF SYSTEMS**

From the design point of view, ETICS are differentiated according to the methods of fixing:

Bonded ETICS:

1. Purely bonded ETICS

ETICS may be fully bonded (over the entire surface) or partially bonded in strips and/or dabs.

2. Bonded ETICS with supplementary mechanical fixings

The load is totally distributed by the bonding layer. The mechanical fixings are used primarily to provide stability until the adhesive has dried and act as a temporary connection to avoid the risk of detachment. They can also provide stability in case of fire.

Mechanically fixed ETICS:

3. Mechanically fixed ETICS with supplementary adhesive

The load is totally distributed by the mechanical fixings. The adhesive is used primarily to ensure the flatness of the installed ETICS.

4. Purely mechanically fixed ETICS

The ETICS are secured to the wall by mechanical fixings only.

Several categories have been adopted to correspond to the degree of exposure to impact in use. These categories are defined in paragraph 6.1.3.3.

2.3 ASSUMPTIONS

The provisions of this ETAG apply to the preparation and issue of European Technical Approvals in accordance with Art. 9.1 of the CPD and section 3.1 of the Common Procedural Rules.

The state of the art does not enable the development, within a reasonable time, of full and detailed verification methods and corresponding technical criteria/guidance for acceptance for some particular aspects or products. This ETAG contains assumptions taking account of the state of art and makes provisions for appropriate, additional case by case approaches when examining ETA-applications, within the general framework of the ETAG and under the CPD consensus procedure between EOTA members.

The guidance remains valid for other cases which do not deviate significantly. The general approach of the ETAG remains valid but the provisions then need to be used case by case in an appropriate way. This use of the ETAG is the responsibility of the Approval Body which receives the special application, and subject to consensus within EOTA.

In cases in which a certain provision of this ETAG is not or not fully applicable or a particular aspect of a kit, kit component, assembled system and/or intended use to be assessed is not or not sufficiently covered by the methods and criteria of the ETAG, the procedure of Art. 9.2 of the CPD and section 3.2 of the Common Procedural Rules may apply with regard to the deviation or aspect concerned.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.1 COMMON TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

(See Annex A)

For the meaning of these terms see EOTA document "Common terms used in Guidelines for European technical approval" published on the EOTA website.

3.2 SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY

3.2.1 Substrates

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 or with tiles.

- Masonry walls:

Walls constructed from units of 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.

3.2.2 ETICS components

The adhesive (§ 3.2.2.1.), the base coat and the finishing coat (§ 3.2.2.3.) can include a range of binders from pure polymeric to pure cementitious. They are available in the following forms:

- Dry mortar, powder 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.

3.2.2.1 Adhesive

A product used for bonding the insulation product to the wall substrate.

3.2.2.2 Insulation product

A pre-fabricated product, with a high thermal resistance, which is intended to impart insulating properties to the substrate to which it is applied.

Note: the insulation product is assessed by its own harmonized technical specification (hEN, ETA according to ETAG or CUAP).

3.2.2.3 Rendering system

All the coats applied to the outer face of the insulation product together with the reinforcement.

- Reinforcement:

Glass fibre mesh, metal lath or plastic mesh reinforcement (embedded) as well as fibres (dispersed) in the base coat to improve its mechanical strength.

For glass fibre mesh, 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.

- Render coating:

The rendering is applied to the insulation product in one or several coats (application of a new coat on top of an existing dry coat).

Installation can also be done in several layers (putting one layer on top of a fresh layer).

Generally, multi-coat renders include the following:

- Base coat: Coat applied directly onto the insulation product; the reinforcement is embedded into it and provides most of the mechanical properties of the rendering,
- Key coat: Very thin coat which may be applied to the base coat and is intended to act as a preparation for the application of the finishing coat. It can also be eventually used for aesthetic reasons (for example in case of “dark” ribbed finishing coats),
- 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, *Type of finishing coat: Where the only difference between two finishing coats is due to the size of the aggregates, they are designed as one type.*
- Decorative coat: Coat which generally contributes to the aesthetic finishing (to cover efflorescence ...) of finishing coat and can also provide supplementary protection against weathering.

3.2.2.4 Mechanical fixing devices

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

3.2.2.5 Ancillary materials

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 ...).

3.2.3 ETICS description

3.2.3.1 Bonded ETICS

ETICS where the connection to the substrate is ensured by bonding. They may or may not include supplementary mechanical fixings.

3.2.3.2 Mechanically fixed ETICS

ETICS where the connection to the substrate is ensured by mechanical fixings. They may or may not include supplementary bonding.

3.2.3.3 ETICS kit

A set of components delivered as a kit to the site by the ETA holder to form the ETICS, with “kit” defined according to EC GP C.

Section two: GUIDANCE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE FITNESS FOR USE

GENERAL NOTES:

a) Applicability of the ETAG:

This ETAG provides guidance on the assessment of ETICS and their intended uses. It is the manufacturer or producer who defines the ETICS for which he is seeking ETA and how it is to be used in the works, and consequently the scale of the assessment.

b) General lay out of this section:

The assessment of products with regard to their fitness for intended use in construction works is a process with three main steps:

- Chapter 4 clarifies the specific requirements for the works relevant to the products and uses concerned, beginning with the Essential Requirements for works (CPD art. 11.2) and then listing the corresponding relevant characteristics of products,
- Chapter 5 extends the list in chapter 4 into more precise definitions and the methods available to verify product characteristics and to indicate how the requirements and the relevant product characteristics are described. This is done by test procedures, methods of calculation and of proof, etc
- Chapter 6 provides guidance on the assessing and judging methods to confirm fitness for the intended use of the ETICS,

Chapter 7, assumptions and recommendations are only relevant in as far as they concern the basis upon which the assessment of the ETICS is made concerning their fitness for the intended use.

c) Levels or classes or minimum requirements, related to the Essential Requirements and to the product performance (see ID clause 1.2 and EC Guidance Paper E):

According to the CPD "Classes" in this ETAG refer only to mandatory levels or classes laid down in the EC-mandate.

This ETAG indicates however the compulsory way of expressing relevant performance characteristics for the ETICS. If, for some uses at least one Member State has no regulations, a manufacturer always has the right to opt out of one or more of them, in which case the ETA will state "no performance determined" against that aspect, except for those properties for which, when no determination has been made, the ETICS no longer falls under the scope of the ETAG; such cases shall be indicated in the ETAG.

d) Working life (durability) and serviceability:

The provisions, test and assessment methods in this guideline or referred to, have been written based upon the assumed working life of the ETICS for the intended use of at least 25 years,

provided that the ETICS is subject to appropriate use and maintenance (cf. chapter 7). These provisions are based upon the current state of art and the available knowledge and experience.

An "assumed working life" means that it is expected that, when an assessment following the ETAG-provisions is made, and when this working life has elapsed, the real working life may be, in normal use conditions, considerably longer without major degradation affecting the Essential Requirements.

Note: The real working life of a product incorporated in a specific works depends on the environmental conditions to which that works is subject and the particular conditions of the design, execution, use and maintenance of that works may be outside this ETAG. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that in these cases the real working life of the product may also be shorter or longer than the assumed working life.

The indications given as to the working life of an ETICS cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the ETA-holder or his representative or the Approval Body issuing the ETA. They should only be regarded as a means for choosing the appropriate criteria for ETICS in relation to the expected, economically reasonable working life of the works (based upon ID. 5.2.2).

e) Fitness for the intended use:

"Fitness for (the intended) use" of a construction product means that the product has such characteristics that the **works** in which it is to be incorporated **can**, if properly designed and built,

1. **satisfy** the Essential Requirements when and where such works are subject to regulations containing such requirements (CPD Art. 2.1) and
2. **be fit** for their intended use, account being taken of economy, **and** in this connection **satisfy** the Essential Requirements for an economically reasonable working life, if normally maintained (see CPD Annex I, sentence 1 and 2).

In the case of kits, "fitness for (the intended) use" refers to:

- a) the characteristics of the assembled system (they must be such that the works in which the kit is to be incorporated, assembled, applied or installed, can, if properly designed and built, satisfy the Essential Requirements when and where such works are subject to regulations containing such requirements), as well as
- b) the characteristics of the components of the assembled system (they must be such that the assembled system, if properly assembled, has the characteristics referred to in clause a above).

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.0 GENERAL

This chapter sets out the aspects of performance to be examined in order to satisfy the relevant Essential Requirements, by:

- expressing in more detail, within the scope of the ETAG, the relevant Essential Requirements of the CPD in the Interpretative Documents and in the mandate, for works or parts of the works, taking into account the actions to be considered, as well as the expected durability and serviceability of the works,
- applying them to the scope of the ETAG (product and where appropriate its constituents, components and intended uses), and providing a list of relevant product characteristics and other applicable properties. When a product characteristic is specific to one of the Essential Requirements, it is dealt under that Essential Requirement. If, however, the characteristic is relevant to more than one Essential Requirement, it is addressed under the most relevant one with cross reference to the other(s). This is especially important where a manufacturer claims “No performance determined” for a characteristic under one Essential Requirement and it is critical for the assessing and judging under another Essential Requirement. Similarly, characteristics which have a bearing on durability may be dealt with under ER 2, ER 3, ER 4 and ER 6. Where there is a durability characteristic which cannot easily be assigned to a particular ER, this is dealt with in 4.7.

This chapter also takes into account further requirements, if any (e.g. resulting from other EC Directives) and identifies aspects of serviceability including specifying characteristics needed to identify the products (cf. ETA-format § II.2).

The following Table 1 presents an overview of the Essential Requirements, the relevant paragraphs of the corresponding Interpretative Documents and the related requirements to product performance.

Table 1. Relationship between ID paragraph for works, ID paragraph for product performance, product characteristic given in the mandate and ETAG paragraph on product performance.

ER	Corresponding ID paragraph for works	Corresponding ID paragraph for ETICS performance	Mandate product characteristic	ETAG paragraph on ETICS performance
1	-	-	-	-
2	4.2.3.4.2b Limitation of spread of fire and smoke beyond the room of origin: Walls 4.2.4.2a Limitation of spread of fire to neighbouring construction works: External walls and facades	4.3.1.1 Reaction to fire requirements: Facades / external walls 4.3.3.5.2b Facades/external walls - fire propagation aspects	Reaction to fire (for application of ETICS subject to fire regulations)	4.2 Reaction to fire
3	3.3.1.2 Indoor environment: Dampness	3.3.1.2.3.2.e1 Dampness control: Walls, walling materials	Watertightness Water absorption Impact resistance: hard body impact and perforation Water vapour permeability Dangerous substances	4.3.1 Water absorption Watertightness Impact resistance Water vapour permeability 4.3.2 Outdoor environment 4.3.3 Release of dangerous substances
4	3.3.2.1 Impacts of falling objects, forming part of the works, upon users	3.3.2.3 Mechanical resistance and stability	Fixing strength (for mechanically fixed ETICS) Bond strength (for bonded ETICS)	4.4 Intrinsic weight Movements of the main structure Resistance to windload
5	-	-	-	-
6	4.2 Energy consumption limitation	4.3.2.1 Fabric materials Table 4.1 Characteristics 4.3.2.2 Fabric components Table 4.2 Component characteristics	Thermal resistance	4.6 Thermal resistance
Aspects of durability and service-ability			Resistance to: - Temperature - Humidity - Freeze/thaw - ...	4.7 Resistance to temperature, humidity and shrinkage Resistance to

				freeze/thaw Dimensional stability
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4.1 **ER1: MECHANICAL RESISTANCE AND STABILITY**

Requirements with respect to the mechanical resistance and stability of non load bearing parts of the works are not included in this Essential Requirement but are treated under the Essential Requirement Safety in use (see Clause 4.4).

4.2 **ER2: SAFETY IN CASE OF FIRE**

The Essential Requirement laid down in the Council Directive 89/106/EEC is as follows: The construction works shall be designed and built in such a way that in the event of an outbreak of fire:

- the generation and spread of fire and smoke within the works are limited,
- the spread of fire to neighbouring construction works is limited,
- occupants can leave the works or be secured by other means,
- the safety of rescue teams is taken into consideration.

The following aspects of performance are relevant to this Essential Requirement for ETICS:

Reaction to fire:

The reaction to fire performance of ETICS shall be in accordance with laws, regulations and administrative provisions applicable to the ETICS in its intended end use application. This performance shall be expressed in the form of a classification specified in accordance with the relevant EC decision and the relevant CEN classification standard.

4.3 **ER3: HYGIENE, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

4.3.1 **Indoor environment, dampness**

As far as dampness is concerned for external walls, two requirements have to be considered, for which ETICS have a favourable effect:

- moisture proofing from outside damp
Walls shall prevent moisture from the ground from entering the building and shall not carry moisture from the ground to any part where it could cause damage.
External walls shall also resist the penetration of rain and snow to the inside of the building; they shall not be damaged by rain and snow and shall not carry moisture to any part where it could cause damage.
- avoiding condensation on internal surfaces and interstitial condensation. Surface condensation is usually reduced by the application of ETICS.

Under normal conditions of use, harmful interstitial condensation does not occur in the ETICS. Where there is a high incidence of water vapour internally, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ETICS from becoming damp, for example by suitable design of the products and choice of materials.

To ensure that the first of the above mentioned characteristics is sufficiently retained, the performance on exposure to mechanical stresses under normal use shall be considered, i.e.:

- the ETICS shall be designed so that it retains its properties under the effect of impacts caused by normal traffic and normal use. Its performance shall be such that the effect of normal accidental or deliberately caused unexceptional impact does not cause any damage,
- where applicable, it shall be possible to lean standard maintenance equipment against the ETICS, without causing any breaks or perforation of the render.

This means that for ER3 the following product characteristics have to be assessed for the ETICS and/or each of its components:

- water absorption,
- watertightness,
- impact resistance,
- water vapour permeability,
- thermal characteristics (covered under ER6).

4.3.2 Outdoor environment

Installations and construction works shall not release pollutants to the immediate environment (air, soil, water).

The content and rate of release of pollutants to outdoor air, soil and water for building materials used in external walls shall therefore be in accordance with laws, regulations and administrative provisions, applicable for the location where the product is incorporated in the works.

4.3.3 Release of dangerous substances

The product/kit shall be such that, when installed according to the appropriate provisions of the Member States, it allows for the satisfaction of the ER3 of the CPD as expressed by the national provisions of the Member States and in particular does not cause harmful emission of toxic gases, dangerous particles or radiation to the indoor environment nor contamination of the outdoor environment (air, soil or water).

4.4 ER4: SAFETY IN USE

Even though an ETICS is without a structural intended use, mechanical resistance and stability is still required.

The ETICS shall be stable to the combined stresses generated by normal loads such as intrinsic weight, temperature, humidity and shrinkage, as well as movements of the main structure and wind forces (suction).

This means that for ER 4, the following product characteristics have to be assessed for the ETICS and/or its components.

Effect of intrinsic weight:

The ETICS shall support itself without harmful deformation.

Performance on exposure to movements of the main structure:

Normal movements of the main structure shall not give rise to any crack formation or loss of adhesion in the ETICS. The ETICS shall withstand movements due to the temperature and stress variations except at structural joints where special precautions have to be taken.

Effect of the wind suction:

The ETICS shall, with a sufficient safety factor, exhibit appropriate mechanical resistance to the forces of pressure, suction and vibration, due to wind.

4.5 ER5: PROTECTION AGAINST NOISE

Requirements with respect to the protection against noise are not addressed, since these requirements should be satisfied by the entire wall including the ETICS as well as windows and other apertures.

4.6 ER6: ENERGY ECONOMY AND HEAT RETENTION

ETICS improve thermal insulation and make it possible to reduce heating (in winter) and air conditioning (in summer).

Therefore the improvement of the thermal resistance of the wall introduced by the ETICS shall be assessed so that it can be introduced in the thermal calculations required by the national regulations on energy consumption.

Mechanical fixings or temporary anchor fixings can cause localised differences in temperature. The thermal bridges shall be assessed or assurance shall be obtained that this effect is small enough not to influence the thermal insulating properties.

In order to establish the benefits of the ETICS to the wall, relevant component characteristics shall be specified as follows:

- thermal conductivity/resistance,
- water vapour permeability (covered under ER3),
- water absorption (covered under ER3).

4.7. ASPECTS OF DURABILITY AND SERVICEABILITY

All of the ER's mentioned above shall be fulfilled for the life of the ETICS under the actions to which it is subjected.

Comment: It should be noted that the substrate can influence the ETICS durability.

Durability of the ETICS:

The ETICS shall be stable to temperature, humidity and shrinkage.

Neither high nor low temperatures shall exercise a destructive or irreversibly deforming effect.

Low air temperatures of the order of - 20°C and high air temperatures of + 50°C are generally regarded as the extremes in temperature change. In northern European countries however, the temperatures of the air can decrease to - 40°C.

Solar radiation increases the surface temperatures of the ETICS when exposed. The increase depends on the radiation flow and the energy absorption of the surface (colour). It is generally considered that the maximum surface temperature is 80°C.

A change (of the order of 30°C) in the surface temperature shall not cause any damage, e.g. a sudden change due to prolonged exposure to solar radiation followed by intensive rain, or the change of temperature between sun and shade.

In addition, steps shall be taken to prevent crack formation both at the expansion joints of the structure and where elements of the facade are of different materials, e.g. connections to windows.

Durability of components

All components shall retain their properties during the overall service life of the ETICS under normal conditions of use and maintenance such that the ETICS quality is maintained. This requires the following:

- All components shall display chemical-physical stability and be at least reasonably predictable if not absolutely known. Where reactions between materials in contact occur they shall take place slowly,
- All materials shall be either naturally resistant to, or be treated or protected against attack by corrosion,
- All materials shall be compatible with each other.

5 METHODS OF VERIFICATION

5.0 GENERAL

This chapter refers to the verification methods used to determine the various aspects of performance of the products in relation to the requirements for the works (calculations, tests, engineering knowledge, site experience, etc).

In order to assess and judge ETICS it is often necessary to adopt verification methods which require the testing of two or more components in a small scale assembly. As such, they are neither ETICS nor components. By taking this approach, it is possible to either avoid a large number of full scale tests or at least limit the number required, by enabling the selection of the appropriate combination of components to provide an assessment of the complete range.

Therefore, the structure of this chapter is that these tests relate to the system rather than to the individual components.

The relevant Essential Requirements, the relevant verification methods and the related product characteristics to be assessed are indicated in the following table (Table 2).

Table 2. Relationship between ETAG paragraph on product performance, product characteristic and ETAG paragraph on verification method for the ETICS or component.

ER	ETAG Paragraph on product performance	Product characteristic	ETAG paragraph on verification method	
			ETICS	Component
1	-	-	-	-
2	4.2 Reaction to fire	Reaction to fire	5.1.2 ETICS 5.1.2.1 Reaction to fire	5.2 INSULATION PRODUCT 5.2.2 Reaction to fire
3	4.3 Water absorption Watertightness Impact resistance Water vapour permeability Outdoor environment	Water absorption Watertightness Impact resistance Water vapour permeability Release of dangerous substances	5.1.3 ETICS 5.1.3.1 Water absorption (capillarity test) 5.1.3.2 Watertightness 5.1.3.2.1 Hygrothermal behaviour 5.1.3.2.2 Freeze/thaw behaviour 5.1.3.3 Impact resistance 5.1.3.3.1 Resistance to hard body impact 5.1.3.3.2 Resistance to perforation 5.1.3.4 Water vapour permeability 5.1.3.5 Release of dangerous substances	5.2.3 INSULATION PRODUCT 5.2.3.1 Water absorption 5.2.3.2 Water vapour permeability

4	4.4 Intrinsic weight Movements of the main structure Resistance to wind load	Bond strength Fixing strength (transverse displacement) Resistance to wind load	5.1.4 ETICS	5.2.4 INSULATION PRODUCT
			5.1.4.1 Bond strength	5.2.4.1 Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces
			5.1.4.1.1 Bond strength between base coat and insulation product	5.2.4.2 Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity
			5.1.4.1.2 Bond strength between adhesive and substrate	
			5.1.4.1.3 Bond strength between adhesive and insulation product	
			5.1.4.2 Fixing strength (transverse displacement)	
			5.1.4.2.1 Displacement test	
			5.1.4.3 Wind load resistance	
			5.1.4.3.1 Pull-through tests of fixings	
			5.1.4.3.2 Static foam block test	
			5.1.4.3.3 Dynamic wind uplift test	
				5.3.4 ANCHORS
				5.3.4.1 Pull-out strength of anchors
				5.4.4 PROFILES
				5.4.4.1 Pull-through resistance of fixings from profiles
				5.5.4 RENDER
				5.5.4.1 Render strip tensile test
5	-	-	-	-
6	4.6 Thermal resistance	Thermal resistance	5.1.6 ETICS	5.2.6 INSULATION PRODUCT
			5.1.6.1 Thermal resistance	5.2.6.1 Thermal resistance
				5.3.6 Thermal transmittance
Aspects of durability and serviceability	4.7 Resistance to temperature, humidity and shrinkage		5.1.7 ETICS	5.6.7 REINFORCEMENT
			Resistance to temperature, humidity and shrinkage Resistance to freeze/thaw Dimensional stability (treated under relevant ERs)	5.6.7.1 Glass fibre mesh – Tearing strength and elongation
			5.1.7.1 Bond strength after ageing	5.6.7.2 Metal lath or mesh
				5.6.7.3 Other reinforcements

The tests described in the following may not all be necessary if the product is not new and has been used for several years, so that existing data are available, see EOTA Guidance Document no.004 on “The Provision of Data for Assessments Leading to ETA”

5.1 TEST ON THE ETICS

As much as possible (all tests carried out at the same time for example), all the tests shall be performed on the same production lot for each component.

5.1.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant

5.1.2 Safety in case of fire

5.1.2.1 Reaction to fire

The ETICS shall be tested, using the test method(s) relevant for the corresponding reaction to fire class, in order to be classified according to EN 13501-1.

If no performance is determined, the products fall in class F without testing.

Method of the test:

The determination of the worst case(s) as well as the mounting and fixing provisions that are considered to be appropriate for the testing and are representative of the intended end use application are specified in Annex D.

Note: A European reference fire scenario has not been laid down for façades. In some Member States, the classification of ETICS according to EN 13501-1 might not be sufficient for the use in façades. An additional assessment of ETICS according to national provisions (e.g. on the basis of a large scale test) might be necessary to comply with Member State regulations, until the existing European classification system has been completed.

5.1.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

5.1.3.1 Water absorption (capillarity test)

These tests have 3 purposes, to determine:

- the water absorption, in order to assess, in Chapter 6, whether it is acceptable,
- which finishing coats should be applied on the rig to be subjected to hygrothermal testing (5.1.3.2.1),
- whether the freeze-thaw testing described in 5.1.3.2.2 is necessary.

Preparation of the samples:

Samples are prepared, each by taking a piece of the specified insulation product, surface area to be at least 200 mm x 200 mm, and applying, in accordance with the ETA-applicant's instructions, e.g. thickness, mass per unit area and method of application, **both**:

- the reinforced base coat alone

and

- all the configurations of complete rendering systems proposed by the ETA-applicant, i.e. reinforced base coat covered with each type of finishing coat and (associating or not) key coat and/or decorative coat. If the application of the key coat and/or the decorative coat is optional, at least configurations without them shall be tested.

Exception for not testing all the above mentioned configurations can be accepted provided that a technical argumentation is given in the Evaluation Report.

Within a type of finishing coat, the test shall be carried out with at least the thickest layer (generally higher particles size grading with floated finishing aspect).

Three samples are prepared for each configuration. Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as identification of the render's components according to Annex C.

The prepared samples are conditioned for at least 7 days at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$.

The edges of the samples, including the insulation product, are sealed against water, to ensure that during subsequent testing, only the face of the reinforced base coat or the rendering system is subject to water absorption.

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

- 24 h immersion in a water bath (tap water) at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$. The samples are immersed rendered face downwards, to a depth of 2 to 10 mm, the depth of immersion dependent upon surface roughness. To achieve complete wetting of rough surfaces, the samples 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.
- 24 h drying at $(50 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$.

If interruptions are necessary, e.g. at week-ends or holidays, the samples are stored at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\% \text{RH}$ after the drying at $(50 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$.

After the cycles, the samples are stored for at least 24 h at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\% \text{RH}$.

Capillarity test procedure:

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

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

Analysis of results:

Calculation is undertaken to determine the mean water absorption of the three samples per square metre after 1 and 24 hours. The outcome of these results will determine the following:

- Acceptability of the ETICS : see § 6.1.3.1
- Hygrothermal behaviour :
For the choice of the finishing coats to be applied on the rig, see Annex B and § 5.1.3.2.1
- Freeze/Thaw test: see Annex B
The freeze/thaw test (§ 5.1.3.2.2.) is necessary if the water absorption of either the reinforced base coat or of the rendering coating is equal to or more than 0.5 kg/m² after 24 hours.

Footnote – Special requirements for some ETICS:

- In order to provide information about the stabilisation, the water absorption measured can be plotted on a chart as a function of \sqrt{t} ,
- If the ETICS is applied down to the ground and is therefore exposed to rising damp, the Approval Body may need to develop additional tests in an appropriate way subject to consensus within EOTA.

5.1.3.2 Watertightness

5.1.3.2.1 Hygrothermal Behaviour

Based on the outcome of the water absorption test, the specification to be tested is determined, e.g. the number of finishing coats (see Annex B)

Some samples are prepared at the same time as the rig in order to evaluate the following characteristics after heat/rain and heat/cold cycles (for sample size and number: see relevant test method):

- Bond strength between the base coat and insulation product (only if the low part of the rig does not only consist of the reinforced base coat alone, i.e. ETICS with only one finishing coat) (5.1.4.1.1)
- Tensile strength and elongation at break (Annex C, C1.3.2) (for products with an application thickness up to 5 mm).

In the case of reinforced base coat with a thickness greater than 5 mm, complementary samples shall also be prepared to perform the test on the hardened product according to Annex C (C1.3.1)

Principles related to the preparation of the rig:

- As a general rule, only one reinforced base coat and at the very most four finishing coats (vertical divisions) can be applied per rig.
- If several adhesives are proposed for the ETICS, only one shall be tested on the rig. Further testing is described in 5.1.4.1.

- If more than 4 finishing coats are proposed for the ETICS, the maximum number of coats, representative of the different types proposed, shall be tested on rig(s). Furthermore, if the water absorption of the reinforced base coat after 24 h is equal to or more than 0.5 kg/m² (see 5.1.3.1), each type of finishing coat containing a pure polymeric binder (non cementitious) shall be submitted to hygrothermal cycles on rig(s) . Any finishing coats not tested on the rig shall be examined according to 5.1.7.1.2.
- If different finishing coats can be used in the ETICS, the lower part of the test piece (1,5 x insulating panel height) consists of the reinforced base coat only without any finishing coat.
- If several ETICS differ only in the method of fixing (bonded or mechanically fixed) of the insulation product, the test is only carried out on the ETICS applied with adhesive at the edge of the rig and with mechanical fixings devices in the centre.
- If several ETICS differ only in the type of insulation product, two insulation products can be applied to the rig. The insulation products are divided vertically at the centre of each rig.
- The ETICS is applied, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, to a sufficiently stabilised masonry or concrete substrate.
- The ETICS shall also be applied to the lateral faces with a uniform maximum thickness of insulation product of 20 mm. If the insulation product is not available in this thickness (Mineral wool Lamella for example), the lateral faces can be covered with a thickness of 20 mm expanded polystyrene.
- Insulation product requiring stabilisation (prescribed delay between production and sale) shall be no older than 15 days beyond the minimum specified period.
- The dimensions of the rig shall be:
 - - surface $\geq 6 \text{ m}^2$
 - - width $\geq 2.50 \text{ m}$
 - - height $\geq 2.00 \text{ m}$

A rectangular opening (consisting of the absence of the ETICS on the substrate at this area) is included at the corner of the rig, 0.40 m wide by 0.60 m high, positioned 0.40 m from the edges.

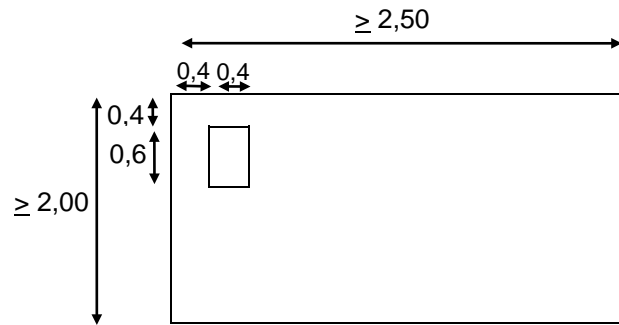


Fig. 1. Dimensions of the rig (in metres) for the hygrothermal cycles

Remark: if two insulation products are foreseen to be applied to the rig, two symmetrical openings shall be included at both of the upper corners of the rig. Furthermore, two openings shall be applied in order to affect all tested finishing coats.

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 ETA applicant.

Preparation of the rig:

The rig preparation shall be made by the ETA-applicant. It shall be supervised by the laboratory in charge of the test regarding:

- in case of insulation product 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 respect of manufacturer prescriptions : all stages shall be in accordance with the Technical File of the ETA-applicant
- registering of all the stages of the installation :
 - the date and time of the various stages
 - temperature and % Relative Humidity during the installation (every day – at least at the beginning)
 - name and production lot of the components
 - way of fixing the insulation product
 - figure describing the rig (place of the fixings and of the joints between the panels, ...)
 - way of renders 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 renders applied per square metre
 - drying period between each layer
 - use and position of accessories
 - any other information

Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as identification of the render's components according to Annex C.

Conditioning of the rig:

The ETICS is cured indoors for a minimum of 4 weeks. During the curing time the ambient temperature shall be between 10°C and 25°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 ETICS from drying out too rapidly, the ETA applicant may require the render to be wetted once per week by spraying for approximately 5 minutes. This wetting shall start at a time according to the prescriptions of the ETA-applicant.

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

For a reinforced base coat with a thickness up to 5 mm, some samples are prepared according to Annex C § C.1.3.2 and placed in the opening of the rig.

Hygrothermal cycles

The test apparatus is positioned against the front face of the rig, 0.10 to 0.30 m from the edges.

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

Heat - rain cycles:

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

- 1- heating to 70°C (rise for 1 hour) and maintaining at $(70 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ and 10 to 30% RH for 2 hours (total of 3 hours),
- 2- spraying for 1 hour (water temperature $(+ 15 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$, amount of water 1 l/m² min),
- 3- leave for 2 hours (drainage).

Heat-cold cycles:

After at least 48 hours of subsequent conditioning at temperatures between 10 and 25°C and a minimum relative humidity of 50 %, the same test rig is exposed to 5 heat/cold cycles of 24 hours comprising the following phases:

- 1- exposure to $(50 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ (rise for 1 hour) and maximum 30% RH for 7 hours (total of 8 hours),
- 2- exposure to $(- 20 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ (fall for 2 hours) for 14 hours (total of 16 hours).

Observations during the test:

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 rig consisting of only the reinforced base coat are recorded as follows:

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

After the heat-rain and heat-cold cycles

Bond strength tests according to § 5.1.4.1.1 and § 5.1.7.1.1. and impact resistance test according to § 5.1.3.3 shall be performed, after at least 7 days drying.

5.1.3.2.2 Freeze-thaw behaviour

The freeze-thaw test shall be carried out as determined by the analysis of the capillarity test (§ 5.1.3.1), i.e. shall be conducted except if the water absorption after 24 hours of both the reinforced base coat and the rendering system determined with each type of finishing coat is less than 0.5 kg/m².

The test shall be carried out on three samples 500 mm x 500 mm consisting of a piece of the specified insulation product covered by:

- reinforced base coat without finishing coat if its water absorption is equal or higher than 0.5 kg/m²,
- all the configurations of rendering systems proposed by the ETA-applicant (i.e. reinforced base coat covered with each type of finishing coat and (associating or not) key coat and/or decorative coat which lead to a water absorption equal or higher than 0.5 kg/m². If the application of the key coat and/or the decorative coat is optional, at least configurations without them shall be tested).

These samples are prepared according to the ETA applicant's instructions and then stored for at least 28 days at (23 ± 2)°C and (50 ± 5) % RH.

Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as identification of the render's components according to Annex C.

Cycles

The samples are then subjected to a series of 30 cycles comprising:

- Exposure to water for 8 hours at initial temperature of (23 ± 2)°C by immersion of the samples, render face downwards, in a water bath, by the method described in 5.1.3.1 Capillarity test,
- Freezing to (- 20 ± 2)°C (fall for 5 hours at the sample surface and for 2 hours in the conditioned air) for respectively 11 and 14 hours (total of 16 hours).

If the test is interrupted, because the samples are handled manually and there are stops during weekends or holidays, the samples shall always be maintained immersed in water between the cycles.

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

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 5.1.3.2.1.

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

After the test

A bond strength test shall be performed in accordance with § 5.1.4.1.1 on each sample submitted to freeze-thaw cycles.

5.1.3.3 Impact resistance

These tests are performed on the rig after the heat-rain and the heat-cold cycles.

For finishing coats not tested on the rig or for complementary tests (double meshes, etc), these tests can also be carried out on samples aged by immersion in water for 6 to 8 days and then dried for at least 7 days at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH. Within a type of finishing coat, the test shall be carried out with at least the thinnest layer (generally the lowest particles size grading with ribbed finishing aspect). Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as identification of the render's components according to Annex C.

In case of test with reinforced mesh, the extrapolation of results to very different products (other mesh size, other mass per unit area, etc) shall be carefully examined.

In case of possible optional use of key coat and/or decorative coat, at least the configurations without them shall be tested.

5.1.3.3.1 *Resistance to hard body impact*

Hard body impact tests are performed as described in ISO 7892, "Vertical building elements - Impact resistance tests - Impact bodies and general test procedures". The points of impact are selected taking into account various modes of behaviour of walls and their cladding, varying according to whether the impact point is or is not located in an area of greater rigidity (reinforcement).

Hard body impacts (10 Joules) are carried out on 3 samples with the steel ball weighing 1,0 kg and from a height of 1.02 m

Hard body impacts (3 Joules) are carried out on 3 samples with the steel ball weighing 0,5 kg and from a height of 0.61 m.

Observations:

- the diameter of the impact is measured and indicated,
- the presence of any micro cracks or cracks, at the impact point and at the circumference, is noted.

5.1.3.3.2 *Resistance to perforation (Perfotest)*

Where the thickness of the reinforced base coat is less than 6 mm, "Perfotest" shall be carried out in addition to hard body impact test. Where the base coat is ≥ 6 mm, the ETICS is deemed to satisfy the perforation requirement without the need for testing.

"Perfotest" (Fig. 2) is an apparatus which enables perforating impacts to be reproduced. It is calibrated with a hemispherical indenter (Fig. 3) reproducing the impact of a steel sphere weighing 0,5 kg falling from 0.765 m.

The measurements are taken on 5 samples with the perforating cylindrical indentors shown in the following pictures.

Observations:

The diameter of the indenter used without perforating the rendering is to be noted.

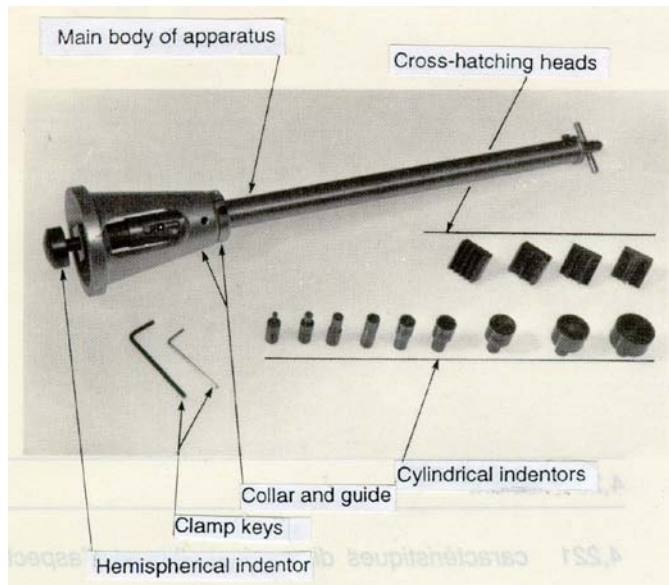
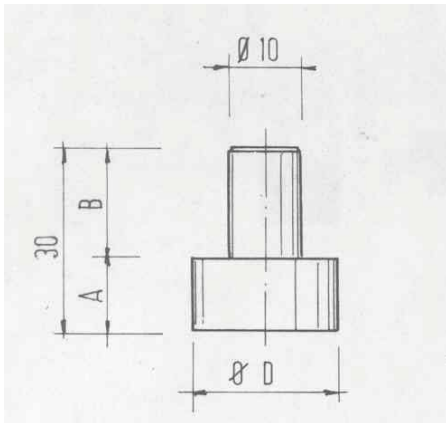
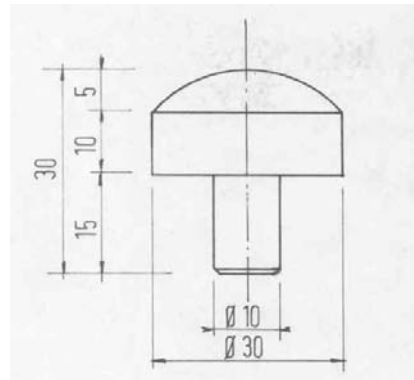


Fig. 2: Perfotest apparatus



Cylindrical indenter



Hemispherical indenter (for calibration)

No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ø D	4	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30
A	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
B	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Dimensions in mm

Quenched and tempered steel ($R = 180 \text{ kgmm}^{-2}$)

Fig. 3: Indentors of the Perfotest

5.1.3.4 Water vapour permeability (resistance to water vapour diffusion)

The test shall be performed on all the configurations of rendering systems proposed by the ETA-applicant, i.e. reinforced base coat covered with each type of finishing coat and (associating or not) key coat and/or decorative coat. If the application of the key coat and/or the decorative coat is optional, configurations with and without shall be tested.

Within a type, the test shall be carried out with the thickest continuous layer (generally higher particles size grading with floated finishing aspect).

Exception for not testing all the above mentioned configurations can be accepted provided that a technical argumentation is given in the Evaluation Report.

The samples are prepared by applying the rendering to the insulation product in accordance with the ETA applicant's instructions and conditioned for at least 28 days at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH. Quantities and/or thicknesses applied shall be recorded as well as identification of the render's components according to Annex C.

Five test samples of at least 5000 mm² are then obtained by separating the rendering system from the insulation product.

The test is carried out on the rendering system in accordance with EN ISO 7783-1 and EN ISO 7783-2.

The test shall be carried out in an enclosure at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH. The dish contains a saturated solution of ammonium dihydrogen phosphate ($\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$).

The results are expressed in metres (of air) and the resistance to water vapour diffusion is determined as the mean value and rounded to 1/10 m (one decimal).

5.1.3.5 Release of dangerous substances

Presence of dangerous substances in the product: The applicant shall submit a written declaration stating whether or not the product/kit contains dangerous substances according to European and national regulations, when and where relevant in the Member States of destination, and shall list these substances.

Compliance with the applicable regulations:

If the product/kit contains dangerous substances as declared above, the ETA will provide the method(s) which has been used for demonstrating compliance with the applicable regulations in the Member States of destination, according to the EU data-base (method(s) of content or release, as appropriate). However, the database is not complete, and other dangerous substances regulations may need to be met.

Application of the precautionary principle:

An EOTA member has the possibility to provide to the other members, through the Secretary General, warning about substances which, according to Health authorities of its country, are considered to be dangerous under sound scientific evidence, but are not yet regulated. Complete references about this evidence will be provided.

This information once agreed upon, will be kept in an EOTA data base, and will be transferred to the Commission services.

The information contained in this EOTA data base will also be communicated to any ETA applicant.

On the basis of this information, a protocol of assessment of the product, regarding this substance, could be established at the request of a manufacturer with the participation of the Approval Body which raised the issue.

5.1.4 Safety in use

Whichever type of fixing used, the bond strength between the base coat and the insulation product shall be tested according to 5.1.4.1.1.

Furthermore, depending on the fixing type, the stability of the ETICS on the substrate shall be verified according to the tests specified in Table 3 and examination of the substrate as described in chapter 7.

For mechanically fixed ETICS, the admissible load to be applied to an anchor is that stated in an ETA or that determined according to the EOTA Guideline 014 "Plastic anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering" (short form: Plastic anchors for ETICS).

Table 3: Tests for verifying the safety in use

		Fixing type			
		Bonded ¹⁾ Fully or partially	Mechanically fixed ²⁾		
			Anchors fixed through the reinforcement	Anchors fixed through the insulation product only	Profiles
Insulation product type	Cellular plastic (EN 13163 EN 13164 EN 13165 EN 13166) or Mineral wool (EN 13162)	Bond strength between base coat and insulation product according to 5.1.4.1.1			
		Bond strength 5.1.4.1.2 and 5.1.4.1.3	Static foam block test 5.1.4.3.2 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1	Pull-through test 5.1.4.3.1 and/or ³⁾ Static foam block test 5.1.4.3.2 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1	Static foam block test 5.1.4.3.2 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1
	Other	Bond strength between base coat and insulation product according to 5.1.4.1.1			
		Bond strength 5.1.4.1.2 and 5.1.4.1.3 and Dynamic wind uplift test 5.1.4.3.3	Dynamic wind uplift test 5.1.4.3.3 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1	Dynamic wind uplift test 5.1.4.3.3 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1	Dynamic wind uplift test 5.1.4.3.3 and Displacement test ⁴⁾ 5.1.4.2.1

¹⁾ The tests on bonded ETICS with supplementary mechanical fixing devices shall be conducted without the fixings.

²⁾ The tests on mechanically fixed ETICS with supplementary adhesive shall be conducted without the adhesive. If the bonded area is less than 20 %, the ETICS is considered to be purely mechanically fixed.

³⁾ Decision on which test to perform is based on Fig. 7.

⁴⁾ Only for ETICS not fulfilling the criteria in 5.1.4.2.

5.1.4.1 Bond strength

5.1.4.1.1 Bond strength between base coat and insulation product

The following tests are performed:

- ① on a panel of the insulation product faced with the base coat applied in accordance with the ETA-applicant's instructions and dried for at least 28 days under the same conditions as the rig.

- ② on samples taken from the rig after hygrothermal cycles (heat-rain and heat-cold cycles) or on separated samples placed in the window of the rig (only if the low part of the rig does not only consist of the reinforced base coat alone, i.e. ETICS with only one finishing coat), test being always performed after at least 7 days drying.
- ③ if freeze-thaw cycles necessary according to § 5.1.3.1: on the samples of reinforced base coat alone after the freeze-thaw cycles as foreseen in § 5.1.3.2.2 and dried for at least 7 days after the end of the cycles .

Five squares with appropriate sample size are cut through the base coat according to Fig. 4 using an angle grinder. The dimensions should be the same as the samples for testing the tensile strength perpendicular to the faces according to the respective technical specification of the insulation product (hEN or ETA according to ETAG or CUAP). Square metal plates of appropriate size are affixed to these areas with a suitable adhesive.

The pull-off test (see Fig. 4) is performed at a tensioning speed of 1 to 10 mm/minute.

The mean failure resistance is based on the results of five tests.

The individual and mean values are recorded and the results are expressed in N/mm² (MPa).

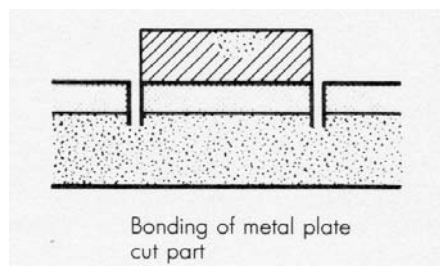


Fig. 4: Pull-off test

5.1.4.1.2 Bond strength test between adhesive and substrate

The test shall be carried out for bonded ETICS only.

The tests are performed on the following substrates:

- A substrate consisting of a smooth concrete slab at least 40 mm thick.
The water/cement ratio shall be of the order of 0.45 to 0.48. The tensile strength of the slab shall be at least 1.5 N/mm². The moisture content of the slab prior to the test shall be a maximum of 3 % of the total mass.

Additionally:

- For cement-free adhesive the most absorbent substrate of those specified by the ETA-applicant.

The adhesive is spread on the substrate. Normally, the thickness is from 3 to 5 mm, unless another value is agreed between the manufacturer and Approval Body. After allowing the adhesive to cure at (23 ± 2)°C and (50 ± 5) % RH for at least 28 days, 15 squares 15 to 25 cm² in area are cut through the adhesive according to Fig. 4. Metal plates of appropriate size are bonded to the squares using a suitable adhesive.

The pull-off test (see Fig. 4) is performed at a tensioning speed of 1 to 10 mm/minute on the following samples (5 samples each):

- without supplementary conditioning (dry condition),
- after immersion of the adhesive in water for 2 days and 2 h drying at (23 ± 2)°C and (50 ± 5)% RH,

- after immersion of the adhesive in water for 2 days and at least 7 days drying at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH.

The mean failure resistance is based on the results of five tests.

The individual and mean values are recorded and the results expressed in N/mm^2 (MPa).

The tested thickness of adhesive has to be introduced in Evaluation Report.

5.1.4.1.3 Bond strength test between adhesive and insulation product

The test shall be carried out for bonded ETICS only.

The test is performed on the insulation product specified for the ETICS.

The adhesive is spread on the insulation product. Normally, the thickness is from 3 to 5 mm, unless another value is agreed between the manufacturer and Approval Body. After allowing the adhesive to cure at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH for at least 28 days, 15 squares, with appropriate sample size are cut through the adhesive according to Fig. 4 using an angle grinder. The dimensions should be the same as the samples for testing the tensile strength perpendicular to the faces according to the respective technical specification of the insulation product (hEN or ETA according to ETAG or CUAP). Square metal plates of appropriate size are affixed to these areas with a suitable adhesive.

The pull-off test (see Fig. 4) is performed with the same conditions as described in 5.1.4.1.2 (5 samples each):

- without supplementary conditioning (dry condition),
- after immersion of the adhesive in water for 2 days and 2 h drying at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH,
- after immersion of the adhesive in water for 2 days and at least 7 days drying at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ RH.

The mean failure resistance is based on the results of five tests.

The individual and mean values are recorded and the results expressed in N/mm^2 (MPa).

The tested thickness of adhesive has to be introduced in Evaluation Report.

5.1.4.2 Fixing strength (transverse displacement)

The purpose of the test is to assess the longitudinal displacement of the ETICS at the edges of the wall.

The displacement test is not required for ETICS fulfilling one or more of the following criteria:

- Mechanically fixed ETICS with supplementary adhesive, where the bonded area exceeds 20 %
- $E \times d < 50\,000 \text{ N/mm}$ (E: modulus of elasticity of the base coat without mesh; d: thickness of the base coat)
- ETICS intended only for continuous areas of rendering with a width or height less than 10 m
- minimum insulation thickness used in ETICS is more than 120 mm
- ETICS having a base coat where after the Render Strip Tensile Test (5.5.4.1) at 2 % render strain value, only cracks with a width of less or equal to 0,2 mm are observed

- ETICS using fixing devices of which the fatigue bonding strength has been verified by testing.

5.1.4.2.1 Displacement test

Preparation of samples:

The test is performed with the thinnest insulation product envisaged to be covered by the ETA. A reinforced concrete slab measuring 1.0 m x 2.0 m with a thickness of 100 mm is prepared with a smooth surface. A small layer of sand is placed on top of the slab to allow the insulation panel to slide. Three (2 + 2/2) insulating panels are applied to the concrete slab with tight butt joints as illustrated in Fig. 5. The ETICS shall be fixed with the minimum number of mechanical fixing devices according to the ETA-applicant's instructions.

The reinforced base coat is then applied to the insulation product according to the manufacturer's specification. The reinforcement shall protrude on all sides of the slab by about 300 mm.

The rendering shall be cured for at least 28 days at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$.

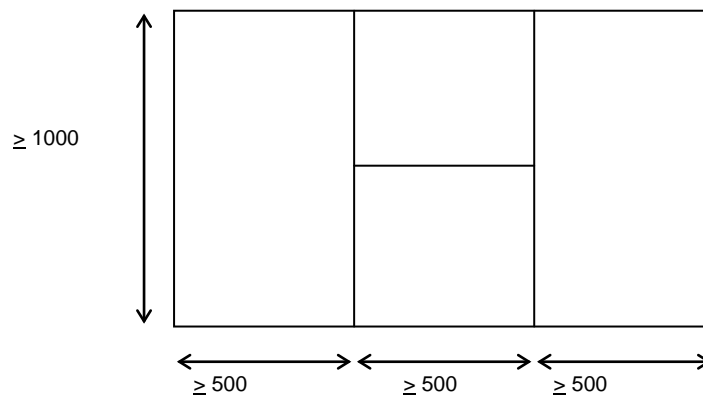
Before testing, a foam block is bonded to the cured rendering; the protruding ends of the reinforcement are then fixed to the clamping jaws over their full length.

Execution of test:

A simulated wind suction load of 2 000 Pa is applied to the ETICS via the foam block and glued plywood or other rigid panel. Simultaneously, a normal tensile load is applied to the rendering of the ETICS via the clamped-in reinforcement. At a tensioning speed of 1 mm/min the resulting displacement of the ETICS relative to the concrete slab and the corresponding load is measured.

Preferably, the concrete slab is placed on top and the ETICS is applied under the slab.

Dimensions in mm:



	1 – Clamping jaws 2 – Plywood panel 3 – Foam block 4 – Reinforcement 5 – Thinnest insulation product
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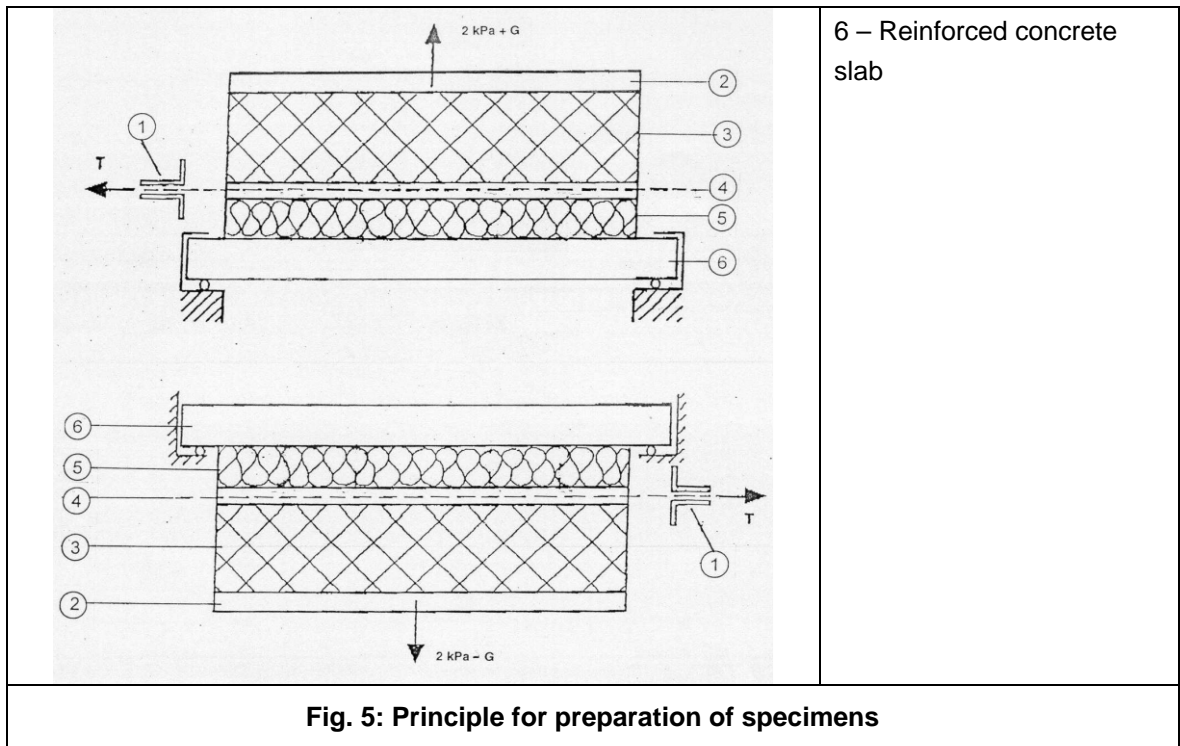


Fig. 5: Principle for preparation of specimens

Analysis of results:

The load/displacement curve is recorded, possibly until failure occurs and the displacement U_e corresponding to the limit of elasticity is determined (see Fig. 6)

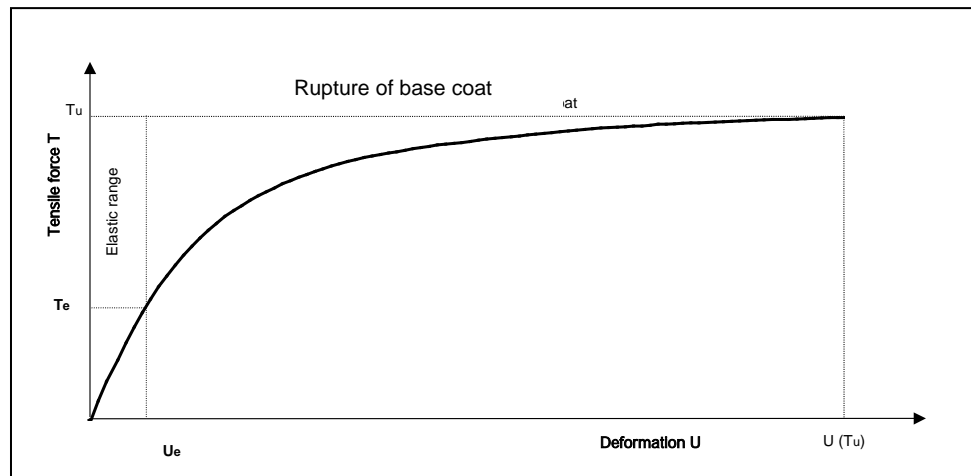


Fig. 6: Load/displacement curve

The length of the wall or the distance between expansion joints is calculated using the following equation as a function of the claimed ΔT :

$$L = U_e / (\epsilon_s + \alpha_{th} \times \Delta T)$$

where U_e = displacement corresponding to the elasticity limit (see load/displacement curve)

ϵ_s = shrinkage (see Annex C § C.4.1.2)

α_{th} = coefficient of linear thermal elongation (1×10^{-5})

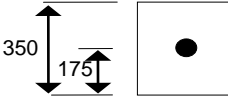
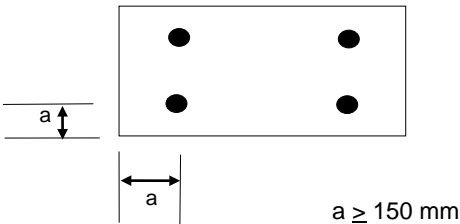
ΔT = temperature variations in the reinforced base coat of rendering claimed by the ETA-applicant.

L = length of wall or distance between expansion joints

5.1.4.3 Wind load resistance of mechanically fixed ETICS

The test samples for both the Pull-through test of fixings (5.1.4.3.1) and the Static foam block test (5.1.4.3.2) are described in Fig. 7, whereas the test samples for the Dynamic wind uplift test are described separately in the test description (5.1.4.3.3).

- (1) Anchors not placed at the panel joint.

Test samples	Test method
<p>(1a)</p> 	<p>Pull-through test 5.1.4.3.1</p>
<p>or</p> <p>(1b)</p>  <p>$a \geq 150 \text{ mm}$</p>	<p>Static foam block test 5.1.4.3.2</p>

- (2) Anchors placed at the panel joint

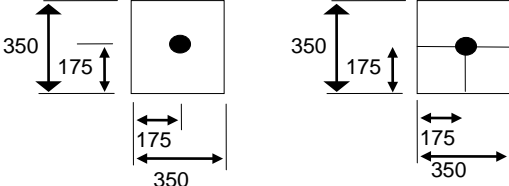
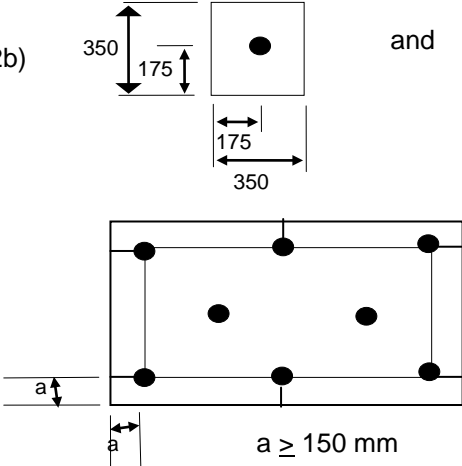
Test samples	Test method
<p>(2a)</p> 	<p>Pull-through test 5.1.4.3.1</p>
<p>or</p> <p>(2b)</p>  <p>$a \geq 150 \text{ mm}$</p>	<p>Pull-through test 5.1.4.3.1</p> <hr/> <p>Static foam block test 5.1.4.3.2</p>

Fig. 7: Test samples for ETICS mechanically fixed by anchors (dimensions in mm)

Remark: Because (2a) could lead to unfavourable test results, the test samples (2b) can be adopted. The influence of anchors positioned at panel joints is then deduced by calculation.

The two tests are carried out on the thinnest product envisaged to be covered by the ETA. Other insulation product thicknesses may be tested if the ETA-applicant wants the values referred to in the ETA.

The static foam block test shall be carried out with at least the minimum number of mechanical fixing devices claimed by the ETA-applicant.

5.1.4.3.1 Pull-through tests of fixings

The pull-through test of anchors is not required if the ETICS is a bonded one with anchors only used as supplementary device (see table 3 - § 5.1.4).

The test is performed in dry conditions.

However, if the tensile strength of the insulation product in wet conditions tested in 5.2.4.1.2 is less than 80% of that determined in dry conditions, the Pull-through test shall be carried out in wet conditions as described in 5.2.4.1.2"28 days exposure".

Insulation samples, measuring 350 mm x 350 mm x the minimum thickness of product envisaged to be covered by the ETA, with an anchor driven through the centre of each sample (or at panel joints as described at the beginning of 5.1.4.3), are bonded, using a suitable adhesive, to a rigid substrate. The head of the anchor is covered previously with a self-release sheet.

When the adhesive has cured, a pulling force is exerted, at a loading rate of 20 mm/min between the rigid plate and the end of the anchor protruding through the insulation product until failure.

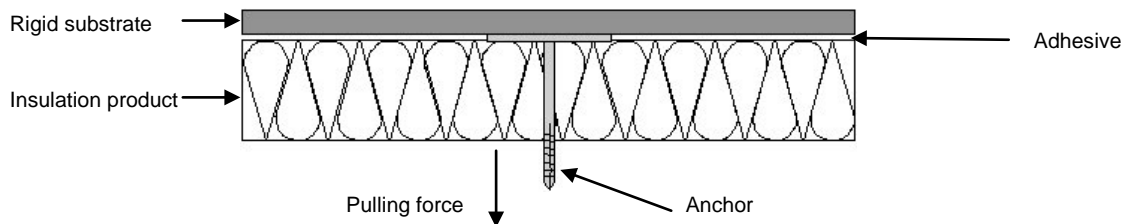


Fig. 8: Pull-through test sample

For cellular plastic insulation product, 3 or more tests (depending on the dispersion of the results) shall be carried out.

For mineral wool insulation product, 5 or more tests (depending on the dispersion of the results) shall be carried out.

Results are void if the rupture occurs in the edge. In such cases, the dimensions of the sample shall be increased.

The test report shall detail:

- each individual and mean values expressed in N,
- tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the insulation product tested (test result according to EN 1607).

Note: The test results of the pull-through test is valid for:

- Insulation product of the same type with higher thickness and higher tensile strength perpendicular to the faces
- And for anchors with the same or larger plate diameter and the same or higher plate Stiffness (Plate Stiffness Test: see Technical Report n° 26)

5.1.4.3.2 Static foam block test

The ETICS is applied to a concrete slab without any supplementary adhesive, in accordance with the ETA applicant's installation instructions.

The dimensions shall be chosen according to the standard production size of the insulation product using the minimum thickness.

For ETICS secured by anchors, test samples are prepared in accordance with the ETA-applicant's instructions and take into account the influence of the anchors positioned at the panel joints as illustrated in 5.1.4.3 Wind load resistance.

For cellular plastic insulation product, 3 or more tests (depending on the dispersion of the results) shall be carried out.

For mineral wool insulation product, 5 or more tests (depending on the dispersion of the results) shall be carried out.

Test details are illustrated in Fig. 9. The testing load F_t is generated by a hydraulic jack and transferred via a load cell to a plywood or other rigid panel. The loading speed shall be in the order of 10 ± 1 mm/minute. The joists are fixed with timber screws to a plywood panel and the timber panel is glued to the foam blocks using a two-component epoxy adhesive. As the surface of the sample is not directly accessible, the displacement of the render surface is measured via an extension rod passing through a hole in one of the foam blocks.

The foam blocks shall be weak enough to follow all displacements of the coating without affecting the bending stiffness of the ETICS. Therefore the blocks are cut to rectangular pieces not exceeding 300 mm x 300 mm in width. The length of the blocks shall be at least 300 mm.

Comment: A suitable initial length of the block elements is 500 mm. The blocks can be cut off with a hot wire after the test is finished. They may be reused at least 20 times until the remaining length reaches about 300 mm.

The tensile strength of the material should be in the range of 80 - 150 kPa, the rupture strain should exceed 160%. The compressive strength according to ISO 3386-1 or -2 should be in the order of 1.5 - 7.0 kPa. An example of a suitable material is polyether foam.

The test is carried out to failure in dry conditions.

However, if the tensile strength of the insulation product in wet conditions tested in 5.2.4.1.2 is less than 80% of that determined in dry conditions, this Static foam block test shall be completed as follows:

- For mechanically fixed ETICS by anchors: Pull-through test carried out in wet conditions as described in 5.2.4.1.2/"28 days exposure".
- For mechanically fixed ETICS with profiles: Static foam block test after conditioning of the insulation product according to 5.2.4.1.2/"28 days exposure".

The test report shall detail the failure loads, the individual values and the mean value obtained as well as the tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the insulation product tested.

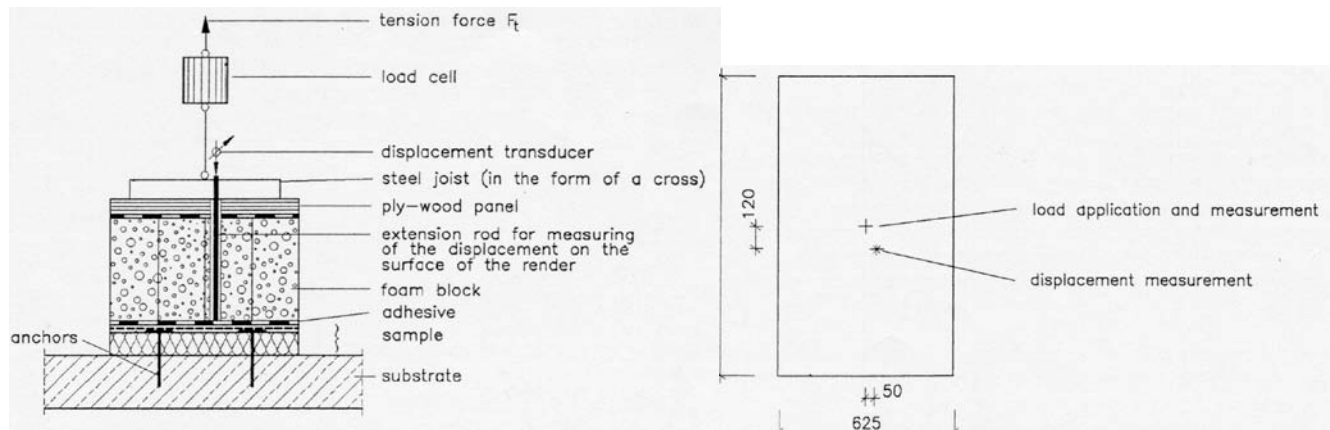


Fig. 9: Test set-up according to the "foam-block-method"

5.1.4.3.3 Dynamic wind uplift test

Preparation of the test specimen

According to the method of attachment

a) Mechanically fixed insulation product:

The thinnest and thickest panels to be covered by the approval are tested.

To provide information about the resistance of the mechanical fixing devices and the bending or punching of the insulation product the thinnest panel is tested with the minimum number of fixing devices in the designated pattern.

To provide information about the adhesion of the rendering to the insulation product the thickest panel is tested with the maximum number of fixing devices in the designated pattern. The fixing devices of the insulation product specified by the ETA applicant are tested.

The test report shall state on which fixing devices the test is based and describe the type of rendering and the type of bonding of the rendering.

The panel submitted to the test should be of nominal dimensions.

Panels at the edge of the test box should be secured with additional fixing devices to prevent premature failure.

b) Bonded insulation product:

The test sample shall be built with the insulation product thickness corresponding to the lowest strength according to the tensile test (5.2.4.1.1 Tensile strength test perpendicular to the faces in dry condition).

General

The test model comprises:

- a substrate such as concrete or a brick wall,
- the insulation product secured with the specified fixing devices for the ETICS,
- the rendering.

To simulate air leakage through the wall, one 15 mm diameter hole is drilled every square metre with the hole corresponding with a joint in the insulation product.

The dimensions of the test model should be at least 2.00 m x 2.50 m.

For insulation product fixed with profiles the minimum dimensions are:
 $(2a + 200 \text{ mm}) \times (4b + 200 \text{ mm})$.

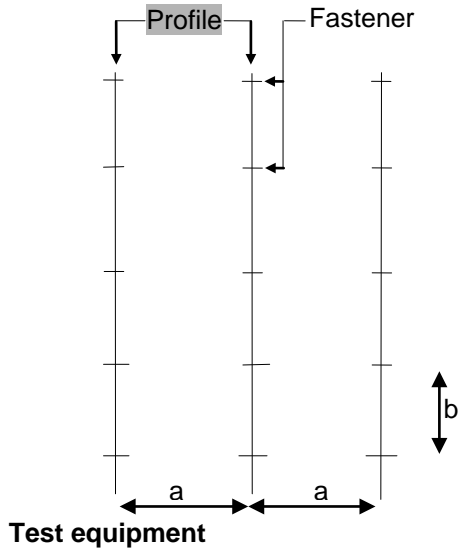


Fig. 10: Dimension of specimen

The test equipment consists of a suction chamber which is placed over the tested ETICS. The depth of the pressure chamber shall be sufficient for a constant pressure to be exerted on the tested ETICS irrespective of its possible deformation. The pressure chamber is mounted on a rigid frame which surrounds the tested ETICS, or on the ETICS itself. The rendering serves as the seal between the pressure chamber and the environment. The connection between the rendering and the chamber shall be sufficient to allow a realistic deformation of the tested ETICS under the influence of simulated wind uplift.

Test procedure

The loads shown in Fig. 11 are applied, each gust having the profile shown in Fig. 12.

The maximum suction of each cycle is $W_{100\%}$ and is defined in the following figures:

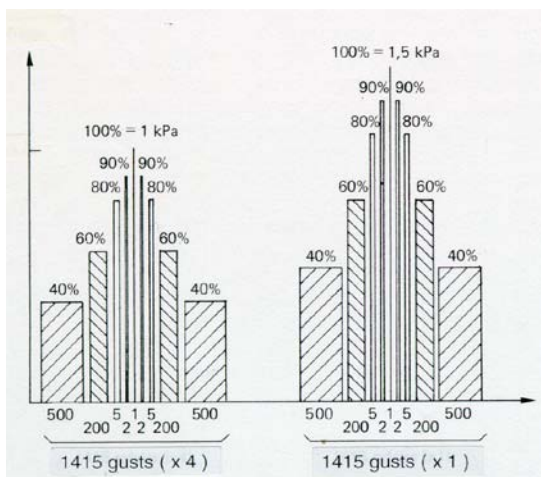


Figure 11: loads to be applied

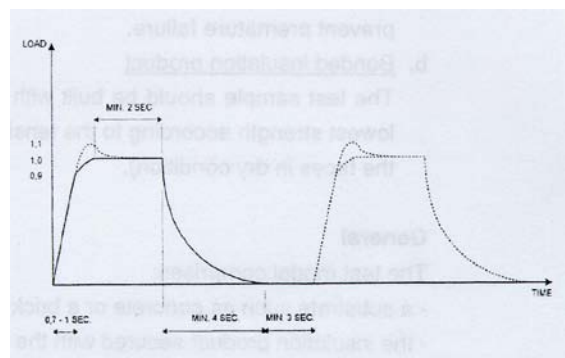


Figure 12: pressure/time profile of cyclic loads

Table 4 - Maximum suction of the cycles $W_{100\%}$

Number of cycles	Maximum suction in kPa
4	1.0
1	1.5
1	2.0
1	2.5
1	3.0
1	3.5
1	4.0
1	etc...

The sample is tested until failure:

Failure is defined by any one of the following events:

1. the insulation panel(s) breaks,
2. delamination occurs in the insulation product or between the insulation product and its facing,
3. the rendering system detaches,
4. the insulation panel is pulled off a fastener,
5. a mechanical fastener is torn out of the substrate,
6. the insulation panel detaches from the supporting structure.

Test results

The test result Q_1 is the $W_{100\%}$ load in the cycle preceding that in which the test specimen fails.

The test result Q_1 is corrected on the basis of the following formula to obtain the admissible value of the characteristic resistance R_k :

$$R_k = Q_1 \times C_s \times C_a ;$$

where:

R_k = characteristic design resistance

C_a =geometric factor allowing for the difference between the deformation of the ETICS in the test and the real deformation of the ETICS on a complete wall. This factor is used in other fields for very deformable skins. In the field of ETICS $C_a = 1$.

C_s =statistical correction factor.

- Table 5 - C_s for bonded insulation product

Bonding surface in % (S)	C_s
$50 \leq S \leq 100$	1
$20 < S < 50$	0.9

Table 6 - C_s for insulation products mechanically fixed by anchors

Number of fasteners in the insulation panel	NUMBER OF PANELS IN THE TEST BOX			
	1	2	3	4
2	**	0.90	0.95	0.97
3	0.85	0.95	0.97	0.98
4	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.99

** Not admissible

The test results are only valid for those fixing patterns tested.

C_s for insulation products mechanically fixed with profiles

The values of C_s as a function of the dimensions of the chosen tested ETICS are given below:

For (3a + 200 mm) x (4b + 200 mm) and greater:	}	C _s = 0.95
For (4a + 200 mm) x (3b + 200 mm)		C _s = 0.90
and (2a + 200 mm) x (5b + 200 mm)		
and (2a + 200 mm) x (6b + 200 mm)		
For (2a + 200 mm) x (4b + 200 mm):		C _s = 0.85

The dimensions (2a + 200 mm) x (3b + 200 mm) are not allowed (in this case C_s will be less than 0.5).

5.1.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant.

5.1.6 Energy economy and heat retention

5.1.6.1 Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance

The additional thermal resistance provided by the ETICS (R_{ETICS}) to the substrate wall is calculated from the thermal resistance of the insulation product (R_{insulation}), determined in accordance with 5.2.6.1, and from either the tabulated R_{render} value of the render system (R_{render} is about 0,02 m²K/W) or R_{render} determined by test according to EN 12667 or EN 12664 (depending on expected thermal resistance).

$$R_{ETICS} = R_{insulation} + R_{render} [(m^2 \cdot K)/W]$$

as described in:

- EN ISO 6946: Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method.
- EN ISO 10456: Building materials and products - Hygrothermal properties - Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values.

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

EN 1934: Thermal insulation - Determination of steady state thermal transmission properties - Calibrated and guarded hot box.

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

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

With: U_c corrected thermal transmittance of the entire wall, including thermal bridges
 U thermal transmittance of the entire wall, including ETICS, without thermal bridges

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

$R_{substrate}$ thermal resistance of the substrate wall [(m²·K)/W]

R_{se} external surface thermal resistance [(m²·K)/W]

R_{si} internal surface thermal resistance [(m²·K)/W]

ΔU correction term of the thermal transmittance for mechanical fixing devices

= $\chi_p \cdot n$ (for anchors) + $\sum \psi_i \cdot \ell_i$ (for profiles)

χ_p point thermal transmittance value of the anchor [W/K]. See Technical Report n°25. 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 number of anchors per m²

ψ_i linear thermal transmittance value of the profile [W/(m·K)]

ℓ_i length of the profile per m²

The influence of thermal bridges can also be calculated as described in:

EN ISO 10211: Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations

It shall be calculated according to this standard if there are more than 16 anchors per m² foreseen. The χ_p -values given by the manufacturer do not apply in this case.

5.1.7 Aspects of durability and serviceability

5.1.7.1 Bond strength after ageing

This test method is dependent on whether a finishing coat has been tested on the rig or not.

5.1.7.1.1 Finishing coat tested on the rig

The bond test is carried out on the rig after the hygrothermal cycles (heat-rain and heat-cold cycles) and at least 7 days drying. Five squares are cut through the rendering system up to the substrate interface according to Fig. 4 using an angle grinder. The dimensions should be the same as the samples for testing the tensile strength perpendicular to the faces according to the respective technical specification of the insulation product (hEN or ETA according to ETAG or CUAP). Metal plates of appropriate size are bonded to it using a suitable adhesive.

Afterwards, the failure resistance (5.1.4.1.1) is measured at a tensioning speed of 1 to 10 mm/minute.

The individual and mean values are recorded and the results expressed in N/mm² (MPa).

5.1.7.1.2 Finishing coat not tested on the rig

The test is performed on an insulation panel faced with the rendering system applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

After allowing the samples to dry at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ for at least 28 days, five squares are cut through the rendering system up to the substrate interface according to Fig. 4 using an angle grinder. The dimensions should be the same as the samples for testing the tensile strength perpendicular to the faces according to the respective technical specification of the insulation product (hEN or ETA according to ETAG or CUAP).

The test shall be performed:

- on samples aged by immersion in water for 7 days and then dried for at least 7 days at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$.

and/or

- if freeze-thaw cycles necessary according to § 5.1.3.1: on the samples after the freeze-thaw cycles as foreseen in § 5.1.3.2.2 and dried for at least 7 days after the end of the cycles .

In case of possible optional use of key coat and/or decorative coat, at least the configurations without the key coat and/or the decorative coat shall be tested.

Metal plates of appropriate size are bonded to the squares using a suitable adhesive.

Afterwards, the failure resistance (5.1.4.1.1) is measured at a tensioning speed of 1 to 10 mm/minute.

The individual and mean values are recorded and the results expressed in N/mm² (MPa).

TESTS ON COMPONENTS

Each render formulation used in the ETICS shall be identified in accordance with Annex C.

The component tests indicated in the following by * are also valid as identification tests.

CE marked products which have the necessary performance levels for use in the ETICS do not have to be tested as this section requires.

5.2. INSULATION PRODUCT

The tests are carried out in accordance with the harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product.

5.2.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

5.2.2 Safety in case of fire

According to appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product.

5.2.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

5.2.3.1 Water absorption

If no test method is defined in the appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product, the test shall be performed in accordance with:

- EN 1609 "Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion".

5.2.3.2 Water vapour permeability

If no test method is defined in the appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product, the test shall be performed in accordance with:

- EN 12086 "Determination of water vapour transmission properties".

5.2.4 Safety in use

5.2.4.1 Tensile test perpendicular to the faces

5.2.4.1.1 In dry conditions*

If no test method is defined in the appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product, the test shall be performed in accordance with EN 1607 "Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the faces".

5.2.4.1.2 In wet conditions*

Where the characteristics of the insulation product could deteriorate by exposure to humidity, the test introduced in 5.2.4.1.1 shall be carried out in wet conditions.

The size of the test samples depends on the type of insulation product and should be identical to the test in dry conditions.

The testing is performed as a two test series with a minimum of 8 samples exposed to heat-moisture actions at $(70 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(95 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ in a climatic chamber:

- for 7 days followed by a drying period at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ until a constant mass is achieved
- for at least 28 days followed by a drying period at $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ until a constant mass is achieved.

The tensile strength perpendicular to the face is determined after each conditioning and expressed in MPa.

Remark: The mass is considered constant when the mass difference between two measurements carried out at intervals of 24 hours is within 5%.

5.2.4.2 Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity test*

If no test method is defined in the appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product, the test shall be performed in accordance with EN 12090 "Determination of shear behaviour" on a 60 mm thick sample.

5.2.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

5.2.6 Energy economy and heat retention

5.2.6.1 Thermal resistance

Thermal resistance of the insulation product is determined as described in the appropriate harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product.

5.3. ANCHORS

5.3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

5.3.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

5.3.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

5.3.4 Safety in use

5.3.4.1 Pull-out strength of anchor

Evaluated according to ETAG 014 "Plastic anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering" (short form: Plastic anchors for ETICS) or having obtained an ETA.

5.3.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

5.3.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Evaluated according to EOTA TR 025 "Determination of point thermal transmittance of plastic anchors for the anchorage of external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS)."

5.4. PROFILES AND THEIR FIXINGS

5.4.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

5.4.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

5.4.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

5.4.4 Safety in use

5.4.4.1 Pull-through resistance of fixings from profiles

The pull-through resistance of fixings from profiles used as ancillary materials (base profiles, corner profiles ...) is not required.

This test establishes the pull-through resistance of a fixing (anchor) through the perforation in the profile.

The test is carried out on 5 samples each measuring 300 mm \pm 20 mm with a 6 mm perforation in the centre, obtained by drilling.

The apparatus consists of:

- a dynamometer,
- a support and metal screw as shown in Fig. 13.

The samples are conditioned for at least 2 h at (23 \pm 2) $^{\circ}$ C before the test.

The screw is placed perpendicular to the profile as described in Fig. 13.

The tensile strength is carried out at (23 \pm 2) $^{\circ}$ C.

The tensioning speed is 20 mm/min.

The individual and mean pull-through resistances are recorded and the results expressed in N.

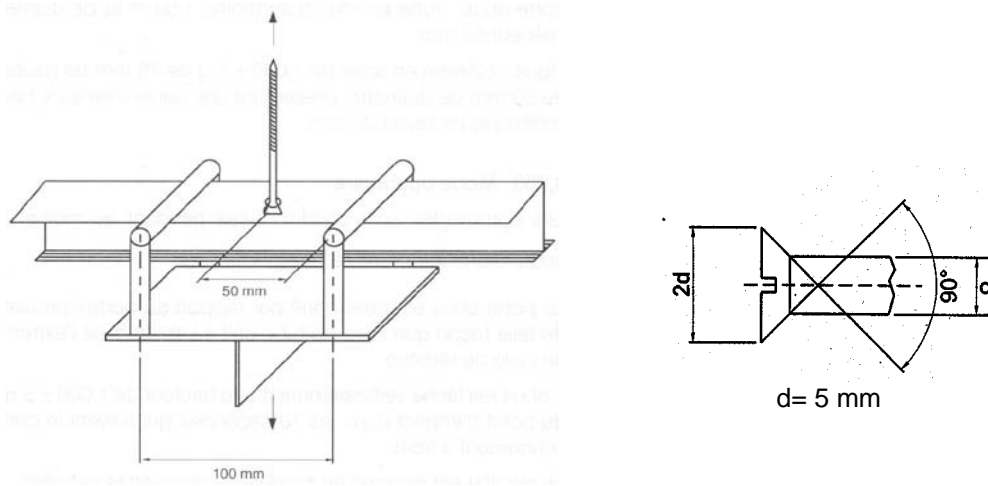


Fig. 13: Profile pull-through test

5.4.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

5.4.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

5.5 RENDER

5.5.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

5.5.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

5.5.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

5.5.4 Safety in use

5.5.4.1 Render Strip Tensile Test

Purpose:

This test is suitable for the assessment of the crack behaviour of the reinforced base coat by determination of the crack width distribution and the "characteristic crack width" W_{rk} at completed cracking.

Test set-up:

A render strip sample has the size 600 mm x 100 mm x d_r and consists of the reinforcement and the base coat (d_r = thickness of the base coat with embedded reinforcement). The reinforcement with a length of 800 mm is arranged within the base coat according to the manufacturer's instructions. It shall protrude about 100 mm at both ends. The protruding parts of the reinforcement are placed on the render surfaces on which two metal plates are glued (if the reinforcement is not in the middle, two strips shall be glued to a double symmetrical specimen where the thinner parts of the strips are in the middle of the specimen).

As an alternative to bonding the specimen between two steel plates the fixing of the test sample can be done using a PVC foil (thickness 1.5 to 2 mm, Shore-A-hardness 82) and pneumatic/hydraulic clamping device (see Figure 14).

The test is performed in warp and weft direction on three render strips each. The number of threads in one direction shall be the same for all the three strips.

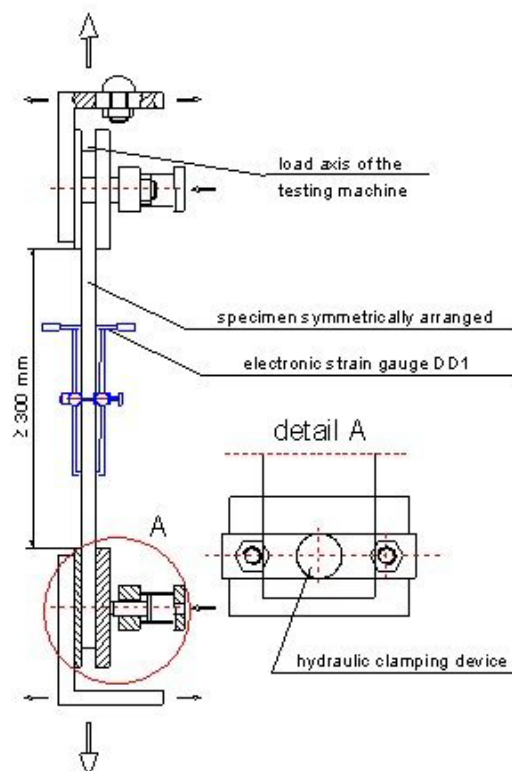


Fig. 14: Test set-up for the Render Strip Tensile Test

Execution of the test:

The tensile force is applied deformation-controlled with a rate of strain of 0.5 mm/min. The force is measured via a static uniaxial tensile testing machine (class 1). The displacements are measured by two electronic displacement gauges DD1 for ± 2.5 mm, precision class 0.1. The length of the measuring distance shall amount to at least 100 mm. The measuring points shall be arranged such that they are at least 75 mm off the outer limits of the load introducing elements. The gauge length shall be 150 mm and such that it is at least 75 mm away from the peaks of the metal plates. The two electronic displacement gauges are fixed the same way on the front and backside and/or the face sides of the specimen with the possibility of a separate analysis of the measurement results.

The render strips are loaded 10 times up to 50 % of the crack strength expected, for organic rendering systems up to a maximum of 250 N per test strip. Loading and release shall last about 1 to 2 minutes. During the 11th cycle the render strips are loaded until cracking and subsequently until failure. If no early failure occurs, the loading process is interrupted at render strain values of 0.3 %, 0.5 %, 0.8 %, 1.0 %, 1.5 %, and 2.0 %. The quantity of cracks within the metering range is counted and recorded. The crack width shall be classified with the frequency occurred in the crack developing record (see Figure 15) in categories of ≤ 0.05 mm, ≤ 0.10 mm, ≤ 0.15 mm, ≤ 0.20 mm, ≤ 0.25 mm, and > 0.25 mm. The maximum crack width W_{max} measured in each case shall be recorded with an accuracy of 1/100 mm.

It is recommended to measure the crack width with a magnifier with fiftyfold magnification; an exaggerated preciseness is not appropriate due to the irregularities of the cracks.

Sample	ϵ [%]	Number of cracks on sample side A with a crack width of w[mm]								Number of cracks on sample side B with a crack width of w[mm]								
		≤ 0.05	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.15	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.25	> 0.25	max.	Σ cracks	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.15	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.25	> 0.25	max.	Σ cracks	
1.0.1	0.3																	
	0.5																	
	0.8																	
	1.0																	
	1.5																	
	2.0																	

Figure 15: Crack developing record for the tension test with render strip

Analysis of test results:

In the **exact procedure (I)** the related constituent equations are derived from the recorded load-strain diagram for the warp and weft direction. The render strain ϵ_{rk} with completed cracking can be read from that. For this state of expansion, however, at least at 0.5 % expansion the characteristic crack width w_{rk} is determined from all the test results on hand as 95 % quantile with 75 % confidence level in the specified operational steps following hereinafter. In doing so intermediate values can be interpolated linearly.

- Determination of the strain ϵ_{rk} with "completed cracking" (constituent equations derived from the load-strain diagrams); $\epsilon_{rk} \geq 0.5 \%$
- Number of sample sides and measured crack widths per render tension state from the recorded crack developing record (see Figure 15).
- Determination of the mean value of the crack widths $w_{m,i}$ measured at expansion state ϵ_{rk} of the "completed cracking". In addition it is possibly necessary to consider the next higher and lower state and to linearly interpolate the crack widths measured.
- For the mean value w_m determined of the crack width the respective standard deviation s is determined.
- Depending on the number of tests and the confidence level of 75 % for experimental analyses on ETICS the k value for the 95 % quantile results from statistical data sheets:

n =	3	4	5	6
k =	3.15	2.68	2.46	2.34

- Calculation of the "characteristic crack width": $w_{rk} = w_m + s \cdot k$

In the **simplified procedure (II)** the characteristic crack width for $\epsilon'_{rk} = 0.8 \%$ is determined as 95 % quantile with 75 % confidence level in the specified operational steps following hereinafter.

- Determination of the mean value of the crack width w_m at tension state $\epsilon'_{rk} = 0.8 \%$.
- For the mean value w_m determined of the crack width the respective standard deviation s is determined.
- Depending on the number of tests and the confidence level of 75 % for experimental analyses on ETICS the k value for the 95 % quantile results from statistical data sheets:

n =	3	4	5	6
k =	3.15	2.68	2.46	2.34

- Calculation of the "characteristic crack width": $w_{rk} = w_m + s \cdot k$

For organic rendering systems without observed crack width the elongation at rupture ϵ_{ru} and the respective ultimate load N_{ru} shall be determined as a mean value from each of the individual tests.

5.5.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

5.5.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

5.6 REINFORCEMENT

5.6.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

5.6.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component

5.6.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

5.6.4 Safety in use

Not relevant for this component.

5.6.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

5.6.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

5.6.7 Aspects of durability and serviceability

5.6.7.1 Glass fibre mesh - Tearing strength and elongation* of the reinforcing fabric

The tear strength and the elongation of the reinforcement are to be measured in the weft and warp directions on 10 samples respectively. The samples should measure 50 mm by at least 300 mm. They shall contain at minimum 5 threads within the width.

The clamps of the testing machine shall be covered with a suitable rubber surface and hold the whole width of the samples. They shall be sufficiently rigid to resist deformation during the test.

The sample shall be located perpendicular to the clamp of the tensile testing machine.

The free length of the sample between clamps should be 200 mm.

The tensile force is increased with a constant crosshead speed of (100 ± 5) mm/min until failure occurs.

Testing is done in the as-delivered state and after immersion in alkaline solution (ageing).

The strength in N at failure and the elongation are recorded.

Samples where the specimen is displaced within the clamps or where the failure occurs at the clamps shall be discarded.

Calculation is undertaken to determine:

- the individual values of the tensile strength calculated from the force (F) at failure in relation to the width (w) of the sample

$$\beta = \frac{F}{w} \text{ in N/mm}$$

- the individual values of elongation calculated from the change of the length $\Delta\ell$ at failure in relation to the length ℓ of the sample between the clamps

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta\ell}{\ell} \text{ in \%}$$

- the mean values of tensile strength and elongation calculated from these individual values
- the residual value calculated from the mean tensile strength value after ageing in relation to the mean tensile strength value in the as-delivered state.

5.6.7.1.1 Testing in the as-delivered state

The test is conducted after conditioning the samples at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ for at least 24 hours.

5.6.7.1.2 Testing after ageing

The samples are immersed for 28 days in 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).

The composition of the solution is as follows:

1 g NaOH, 4 g KOH, 0,5 g Ca (OH)₂ to one litre of distilled water.

The samples are rinsed by immersion for 5 minutes in acid solution (5 ml HCl (35 % diluted) to 4 litres water) and then placed successively in 3 baths of water (4 litres each). The samples are left for 5 minutes in each bath.

They are subsequently dried at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \% \text{RH}$ for 48 hours.

5.6.7.2 Metal lath or mesh

For galvanised steel reinforcement, the minimum thickness of the zinc coat required is verified using the relevant EN method.

EN ISO 1460: Metallic coatings - Hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials - Gravimetric determination of the mass per unit area.

EN ISO 1461: Metallic coatings - Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles - Specifications and test methods.

EN 10244-2: Steel wire and wire products – Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire- Part 2: Zinc or zinc alloy coatings.

5.6.7.3 Other reinforcements

Depending on the type of material the Approval Body will perform a suitable test based on 5.6.7.1.

6 ASSESSING AND JUDGING THE FITNESS FOR USE

6.0 GENERAL

This chapter details the performance requirements to be met by an External Thermal Insulation Composite System (chapter 4) into precise and measurable (as far as possible and proportional to the importance of the risk) or qualitative terms, related to the products and their intended use, using the verification methods (chapter 5).

A declared value can correspond to one of the following types of information:

- a minimum or maximum value,
- a range,
- a category or class in reference to an ETAG, an ETA or a standard,
- a tabulated value,
- a test value,
- a characteristic value,
- a nominal value from the manufacturer.

The Approval Body shall always clearly indicate which type of information is given.

Table 7. Relationship between ETICS and components performances to be assessed and expressions of classification, categorisation and declaration.

ER	ETAG paragraph on product performance to be assessed	Class, use category, criterion
1	-	-
2	6.1.2 ETICS 6.1.2.1 Reaction to fire	Euroclasses A ₁ to F
	6.2.2 INSULATION 6.2.2.1 Reaction to fire	Euroclasses A ₁ to F
3	6.1.3 ETICS 6.1.3.1 Water absorption (capillarity test) 6.1.3.2 Watertightness 6.1.3.2.1 Hygrothermal cycles 6.1.3.2.2 Freeze/thaw test 6.1.3.3 Impact resistance (Resistance to hard body impact and to perforation) 6.1.3.4 Water vapour permeability 6.1.3.5 Release of dangerous substances.....	Base coat: comparison to 1kg/m ² and 0.5kg/m ² after respectively 1 h and 24 h Rendering system: Mean value after 24 hours. - Pass/fail (see § 5.0 of the ETAG and § 2.2.10.1 of the ETA-model in annex E) - Pass/fail - Freeze/thaw cycles not performed - No test but freeze-thaw resistant according to the capillarity test result. - Categories I, II, III - No performance determined option - declared value - no performance determined (see § 2.2.6 of the ETA model in annex E) Indication of dangerous substances incl. concentration etc. "No dangerous substances"

	6.2.3 INSULATION 6.2.3.1 Water absorption. 6.2.3.2 Water vapour permeability	- Pass/fail - Class according to the relevant harmonized technical specification Range
4	6.1.4 ETICS 6.1.4.1 Bond strength 6.1.4.1.1 Bond strength between base coat and insulation product 6.1.4.1.2 Bond strength between adhesive and substrate 6.1.4.1.3 Bond strength between adhesive and insulation 6.1.4.2 Fixing strength 6.1.4.2.1 Displacement test 6.1.4.3 Resistance to wind load 6.1.4.3.1 Pull-through of fixings..... 6.1.4.3.2 Static foam block test 6.1.4.3.3 Dynamic wind uplift test	Pass/fail Pass/fail Pass/fail (with indication of the minimal bonding surface) - Test result Ue taken from curve - No performance determined option - Test not required Mean and minimum values Mean and minimum values Test result Q1 and calculation formula for Rd
	6.2.4 INSULATION 6.2.4.1 Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces 6.2.4.2 Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity	Declared value Declared value
	6.3.4 ANCHORS 6.3.4.1 Pull-out strength of anchors. 6.3.6 Thermal transmittance of anchors	- Declared value - No performance determined option (for bonded ETICS) Declared value
	6.4.4 PROFILES 6.4.4.1 Pull-through of fixings from profiles	Pass/fail
	6.5.4 RENDER 6.5.4.1 Render strip tensile test	- Statement of crack width - No performance determined option
5	-	
6	6.1.6 ETICS 6.1.6.1 Thermal resistance	Calculation formula
	6.2.6 INSULATION 6.2.6.1 Thermal resistance	Declared value

Aspects of durability and serviceability	6.1.7 ETICS	
	6.1.7.1 Bond strength after ageing	Pass/fail
	6.6.7 REINFORCEMENT	
	6.6.7.1 Glass fibre mesh – Tearing strength and elongation of the reinforcing fabric	} Pass/fail
	6.6.7.2 Metal lath or mesh	
	6.6.7.3 Other reinforcements	Declared value

6.1 ETICS

6.1.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant

6.1.2 Safety in case of fire

6.1.2.1 Reaction to fire

The ETICS shall be classified according to EN 13501-1.

The following range of Euroclasses is used: from A₁ to F.

Note: Existing national fire regulations can require the use of fixings in addition to those required for mechanical resistance and stability (safety in use).

6.1.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

6.1.3.1 Water absorption (Capillarity test)

If the water absorption of the reinforced base coat after 1 hour is equal to or more than 1 kg/m², the water absorption after 1 hour of each rendering system shall be less than 1 kg/m².

6.1.3.2 Watertightness

6.1.3.2.1 Hygrothermal performance

On the basis of the assessment of water absorption, 6.1.3.1 above and Annex B, the performance of the chosen ETICS is assessed from testing on the rig.

The performance requirements from large scale hygrothermal cyclic testing are that, for either the reinforced base coat or the ETICS, the following defects shall neither occur during, nor at the end of, the test programme:

- blistering or peeling of any finishing coat
- failure or cracking associated with joints between insulation product boards or profiles fitted with ETICS
- detachment of the render coat
- cracking allowing water penetration to the insulating layer (normally ≤ 0,2 mm).

6.1.3.2.2 Freeze-thaw performance

The ETICS is assessed as being freeze-thaw resistant if the water absorption of both the reinforced base coat and the rendering system are less than 0.5 kg/m² after 24 hours (see 5.1.3.1).

In all other cases, analysis of results from the tests in 5.1.3.1 is necessary. The performance requirements for the ETICS is judged to be satisfactory if:

- samples show none of the defects described in 6.1.3.2.1
- and
- failure resistances after cycles satisfy the requirements of § 6.1.4.1.1 and/or 6.1.7.1.

6.1.3.3 Impact resistance

The categories given in the following table are only examples of possible uses corresponding to degrees of exposure, this being possible to change from a Member State to another one. They do not include an allowance for acts of vandalism.

Table 8: Use examples

Category	Description of possible uses
I	A zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use.
II	A zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the ETICS 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.
III	A zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

The hard body impact with steel ball and the dynamic perforation with Perfotest represent the action from heavy, non deformable or pointed objects which accidentally hit the ETICS. Based upon the obtained test results the ETICS is assessed as being in category I, II or III as follows:

Table 9: Categorisation

	Category III	Category II	Category I
Test 5.1.3.3.1 Impact 10 joule	-----	Rendering not penetrated ²⁾	No deterioration ¹⁾
	and	and	and
Test 5.1.3.3.1 Impact 3 joule	Rendering not penetrated ²⁾	No deterioration ¹⁾	No deterioration ¹⁾
	and	and	and
Test 5.1.3.3.2 Perfotest (if required)	Not perforated ³⁾ by using an indenter of 20 mm	Not perforated ³⁾ by using an indenter of 12 mm	Not perforated ³⁾ by using an indenter of 6 mm

¹⁾ Superficial damage, provided there is no cracking, is considered as showing "no deterioration" for all the impacts

²⁾ The test result is assessed as being "penetrated" if circular cracking penetrating as far as the insulation product is observed for all the impacts.

³⁾ The test result is assessed as being "perforated" if a destruction of the rendering is shown up to a level beyond the reinforcement in at least 3 of the 5 impacts.

6.1.3.4 Water vapour permeability (Resistance to water vapour diffusion)

The resistance to water vapour diffusion of the rendering system (reinforced base coat and finish coat(s)) should normally not exceed:

- 2.0 metres if the combination involves a cellular plastic insulation product
- 1.0 metre if the combination involves a mineral wool insulation product.

The value shall be stated in the ETA, with precision on the corresponding tested rendering system(s) (ETA-model in Annex E), in order to enable the designer to evaluate the risk of interstitial condensation.

6.1.3.5 Release of dangerous substances

The product/kit shall comply with all relevant European and national provisions applicable for the uses for which it is brought to the market. The attention of the applicant should be drawn on the fact that for other uses or other Members States of destination there may be other requirements which would have to be respected. For dangerous substances contained in the product but not covered by the ETA, the NPD option (no performance determined) is applicable.

6.1.4 Safety in Use

6.1.4.1 Bond strength

6.1.4.1.1 Bond strength between base coat and insulation product

At the end of the test 5.1.4.1.1:

- the minimum failure resistance after each conditioning of the base coat to the insulation product shall be at least equal to 0,08 N/mm² (MPa) with cohesive or adhesive rupture, or
- the rupture shall occur in the insulation product (cohesive rupture) if the failure resistance is less than 0,08 N/mm² (MPa).

6.1.4.1.2 Bond strength between adhesive and substrate

At the end of the test 5.1.4.1.2, the minimum failure resistance after each conditioning to the substrate shall be at least equal to:

- in dry condition: 0.25 N/mm² (MPa)
- after effect of water:
 - 0.08 N/mm² (MPa) at 2 hours after removing the samples from the water
 - 0.25 N/mm² (MPa) at 7 days after removing the samples from the water

6.1.4.1.3 Bond strength between adhesive and insulation product

At the end of the test 5.1.4.1.3:

- the minimum failure resistance after each conditioning of the adhesive to the insulation product shall be at least equal to the following values with adhesive or cohesive rupture:
 - o in dry condition: 0.08 N/mm² (MPa)
 - o after effect of water:
 - 0.03 N/mm² (MPa) at 2 hours after removing the samples from the water
 - 0.08 N/mm² (MPa) at 7 days after removing the samples from the water.
- Or
- the rupture shall occur in the insulation product (cohesive rupture) if the failure resistance is less than 0,08 N/mm² (MPa).

Minimal admissible bonded surface area for bonded ETICS:

The minimal bonded surface S, which shall exceed 20%, is calculated as follows:

$$S (\%) = [0.03 (\text{MPa}) * 100] / B$$

Where:

- B: minimum mean failure resistance of the adhesive to the insulation product in dry conditions
- 0.03 MPa correspond to the minimum requirements

The different bonded surface areas, depending on the possible different failure resistance linked to the tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the insulation product tested, shall be indicated in the ETA (see ETA-model in Annex E).

Taking this formula into account, adhesive rupture between insulation product and adhesive with minimum mean failure resistance lower than 0.03 MPa would lead to a bonded surface higher than 100%. This ETICS shall consequently be mechanically fixed.

6.1.4.2 *Fixing strength (transverse displacement)*

6.1.4.2.1 *Displacement test*

The U_e value and equation for determining L (see § 5.1.4.2.1) as a function of ΔT shall be stated in the ETA.

If no test was performed, no performance determined option shall be stated instead.

6.1.4.3 Wind load resistance of mechanically fixed ETICS

Judging shall either be on the basis of assessing data from, "pull through" and "foam block" tests or from a "dynamic wind uplift" test. The test or calculation result R_k shall be mentioned in the ETA.

The stability of an ETICS is verified for the wind load suction according to the provisions of Eurocode EN 1990.

6.1.4.3.1 *Pull-through of fixings*

The mean and minimal failure load values (in N per fixing) of the fixings in dry conditions and, if appropriate, in wet conditions shall be stated in the ETA

6.1.4.3.2 *Static foam block test*

The mean and minimal failure load values (in N per fixing) in dry conditions and, if appropriate, in wet conditions shall be stated in the ETA

The data in the ETA is used in conjunction with the fixing pattern to calculate the design resistance to wind load and this figure is judged against the formula in 6.1.4.3 (see above).

6.1.4.3.3 *Dynamic wind uplift test*

The Q_1 value and the equation for determining the design resistance R_d (see § 5.1.4.3.3) depending on the national safety value shall be stated in the ETA.

The data in the ETA is used in conjunction with the fixing pattern to calculate the design resistance to wind load and this figure is judged against the formula in 6.1.4.3 (see above).

6.1.5 Protection against noise

ETICS are not required to meet this Essential Requirement.

6.1.6 Energy economy and heat retention

6.1.6.1 Thermal resistance

The overall thermal performance requirements of the wall covered by the ETICS can be assessed by means of data relating to the components being included in the calculation procedures set out in 5.1.6.1. The calculation procedure addresses thermal bridges. Nevertheless, the minimum thermal resistance of the ETICS shall exceed $1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$.

6.1.7 Aspects of durability and serviceability

6.1.7.1 Bond strength after ageing

At the end of the test 5.1.4.1.1 and 5.1.7.1:

- the minimum failure resistance value shall be at least 0.08 N/mm^2 (MPa) with cohesive or adhesive rupture.
- or
- the rupture shall occur in the insulation product (cohesive rupture) if failure resistance is less than 0.08 N/mm^2 (MPa).

TESTS ON COMPONENTS

6.2 INSULATION PRODUCT

6.2.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

6.2.2 Safety in case of fire

According to requirements of the harmonized technical specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) for the relevant insulation product or according to an appropriate CWFT Decision.

6.2.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

6.2.3.1 Water absorption

Because of the possible deterioration in thermal properties resulting from accidental water penetration water absorption of the insulation product shall not exceed 1 kg/m^2 after 24 hours partial immersion.

6.2.3.2 Water vapour permeability

The μ -value shall be stated in the ETA.

6.2.4 Safety in Use

6.2.4.1 Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces

The results (minimum value) shall be stated in the ETA.

6.2.4.2 Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity

For bonded ETICS the insulation product shall fulfil the following minimum requirements (see 5.2.4.2):

- shear strength $f_{\tau k} \geq 0.02 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- shear modulus $G_m \geq 1.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$

The subscript "k" indicates a characteristic value and "m" a mean value. The characteristic value is normally determined according to a statistical evaluation as the 5 %-fractile of a mechanical property. However, for simplification the minimal value of a test series may be taken as substitute for the 5 %-fractile.

The subscript "τ" stands for shear (strength). The letter "f" describes a strength property (originally derived from "force").

6.2.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

6.2.6 Energy economy and heat retention

6.2.6.1 Thermal resistance

The R or λ value of the insulation shall be stated in the ETA, or reference to the CE marking on the basis of the appropriate harmonized specification (ETA according to ETAG or CUAP, hEN) is made.

However, the assessment and judgement only concerns insulation product with a maximum λ -value of 0.065 W/m.K. If insulation product is provided by a composite material, it shall comply with the following:

$$\frac{d}{R} \leq 0.065 \text{ (W/m.K)}$$

d: thickness of the composite panel (insulation product) (m)

R: thermal resistance of the insulation product ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W}$)

6.3 ANCHORS

6.3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

6.3.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

6.3.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

6.3.4 Safety in Use

6.3.4.1 Pull-out strength of anchor

The characteristic strength of the anchor shall be stated in the ETA or reference shall be made to the ETA for the anchor.

6.3.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

6.3.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Ascertained values shall be taken into account within evaluation according to cl. 6.1.6.1.

6.4 PROFILES AND THEIR FIXINGS

6.4.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

6.4.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

6.4.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

6.4.4 Safety in Use

6.4.4.1 Pull through resistance of fixings from profiles

The lowest pull through resistance shall be at least equal to 500 N.

6.4.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

6.4.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

6.5 RENDER

6.5.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

6.5.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

6.5.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

6.5.4 Safety in use

6.5.4.1 Render Strip Tensile Test

The characteristic crack width w_{rk} at completed cracking shall be given in the ETA for the warp and weft direction of the rendering system with reference to the evaluation method applied.

For organic rendering systems without observed cracking the mean values of the elongation at rupture ϵ_{ru} and the respective ultimate load N_{ru} shall be given in the ETA.

6.5.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

6.5.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

6.6 REINFORCEMENT

6.6.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.2 Safety in case of fire

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.4 Safety in use

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.5 Protection against noise

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not relevant for this component.

6.6.7 Aspects of durability and serviceability

6.6.7.1 Glass fibre mesh - Tearing strength and elongation* of the reinforcing fabric

After ageing, the residual strength of the un-aged meshes shall be, at least:

- 50% of the strength in the as-delivered state
- and 20 N/mm.

After ageing, the residual strength of the reinforced meshes shall be, at least:

- 40% of the strength in the as-delivered state
- and 20 N/mm.

6.6.7.2 Metal lath or mesh

Metal lath or mesh reinforcement can be made of galvanised steel or austenitic stainless steel. For galvanised laths, the minimum thickness of the zinc coat shall be 20 μm ($\geq 275 \text{ g/m}^2$), and galvanising shall take place after welding the lath (space between filaments 9 to 13 mm).

6.6.7.3 Other reinforcements

Requirements are to be set depending on the type of other reinforcements.

7 ASSUMPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER WHICH THE FITNESS FOR USE OF THE PRODUCT IS ASSESSED

7.0 GENERAL

This chapter sets out the assumptions and recommendations for design, installation and execution, transport and storage, use, maintenance and repair under which the assessment of the fitness for use according to the ETAG can be made (only when necessary and in so far as they have bearing on the assessment or on the products).

The wall, on which the ETICS is applied, shall be sufficiently airtight.

The sound insulation factor of the wall may change after application of an ETICS.

7.1 DESIGN OF THE WORKS

The works including the details (connection, joint ...) are be designed in order to avoid water penetration behind the ETICS. EN ISO 13788 provides guidance as to the risk of condensation.

It should be possible to attach fixtures (down pipes, etc) into the substrate without damaging the integrity of the ETICS to a degree likely to reduce the overall performance.

7.2 PACKAGING TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Packaging of the components has to be such that the products are protected from moisture during transport and storage, unless other measures are foreseen by the manufacturer for this purpose.

The components are to be protected against damage.

7.3 EXECUTION OF THE WORKS

The works are executed by trained installers.

The supporting documents include a detailed description of the installation of the ETICS, specifying the required procedures (preparation of substrates, especially in the case of old walls, bonding, projections, etc), their sequence and timing of operations, the method of application (machinery, equipment, tools), amounts of materials used, drying times, as well as the temperature and the substrate's humidity limits for use.

7.3.1 Preparation of the substrate

The substrate is strong, dry and free of loose material. It may be necessary to protect the substrate against weathering before and during the application of the ETICS.

7.3.1.1 Substrates suitable for bonded ETICS

Where the ETICS relies on being bonded, the suitability of the substrate needs to be established as follows:

- new concrete or masonry surfaces may be suitable provided they are not contaminated e.g. by mould, mould oil (concrete) or other pollutants. New concrete structures provide suitable strength, acceptable amount of moisture and minimal risk of cracking.

- old substrates need surface preparation for example removal of hydraulic renders where their load transfer to the wall cannot be confirmed or systematic removal of any organic finishes.
- whenever there is doubt about the quality of an existing substrate or its surface, on-site testing shall be undertaken.
- where testing is undertaken no result shall be less than 0.08 N/mm² for a bonded ETICS to be used.

7.3.1.2 Substrates suitable for mechanically fixed ETICS

Concrete walls (according to EN 1992) or masonry (according to EN 1996) for which anchors have been accepted are deemed to satisfy the requirements.

For concrete or masonry not meeting the abovementioned Eurocodes, the suitability has to be verified by in-situ tests as described in the EOTA Guideline for Plastic Anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering (short form: Plastic anchors for ETICS).

7.3.2 Execution of the ETICS

- Rows of insulation products are positioned so that vertical joints are staggered.
- Joints between insulation products shall be tightly butted and shall not contain render.
- The installed insulation products shall provide a flush surface to ensure the application of an even thickness of reinforced base coat.
- The insulation product shall be protected from the environment before it begins to degrade.
- The thickness of the reinforced base coat and the finishing coat shall be as specified in the ETA.
- The reinforcement shall be fully embedded in the base coat.
- The execution of the ETICS shall be limited to facades with a length L or with a distance between expansion joints less than L as determined in 5.1.4.2.1 and 6.1.4.2.1.

7.4 **MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE WORKS**

The finishing coat shall normally be maintained in order to fully preserve ETICS performance.

Maintenance includes at least:

- repairs to localised damaged areas due to accidents,
- the aspect maintenance with products adapted and compatible with the ETICS (possibly after washing or ad hoc preparation).

Necessary repairs should be performed rapidly.

It is important to be able to carry out maintenance as far as possible using readily available products and equipment, without spoiling appearance.

Section three: ATTESTATION OF CONFORMITY

8 ATTESTATION AND EVALUATION OF CONFORMITY

8.1 EC DECISIONS

The systems of attestation of conformity specified by the European Commission in Mandate Construct 96/196 Rev.1 Annex 3 are system 1 or 2 + described in Council Directive (89/106/EEC) Annex III, 2 (i) or 2 (ii) first possibility respectively and detailed as follows:

According to the decision of the European Commission the system of attestation of conformity 2+ applies.

In addition, according to the decision of the European Commission the systems of attestation of Conformity 1 and 2+ applies to ETICS with regard to reaction to fire

The systems of attestation of conformity referred to above are defined as follows:

System 1 for ETICS for which the following is valid:

- intended use in external walls subject to reaction to fire regulations,
- reaction to fire classes A1, A2 B or C,
- made of 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),

is described in Council Directive (89/106/EEC) Annex III, 2 (i) and is detailed as follows:

Certification of the conformity of the product by a Notified Body on the basis of:

a) Tasks of the manufacturer

- factory production control,
- further testing of samples taken at the factory by the manufacturer in accordance with a prescribed control plan.

b) Tasks of the approved Notified Body

- initial type-testing of the product (reaction to fire),
- initial inspection of the factory and of factory production control,
- continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

System 2+ for all other ETICS is detailed as follows:

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

- a) Tasks of the manufacturer
 - initial type-testing of the product,
 - factory production control.
 - testing of samples taken at the factory in accordance with a prescribed control plan
- b) Tasks of the approved Notified Body

Certification of factory production control on the basis of:

 - initial inspection of factory and factory production control,
 - continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

8.2 TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANUFACTURER AND NOTIFIED BODIES

8.2.1 Tasks of the manufacturer

8.2.1.1 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. This production control system shall ensure that the product is in conformity with the European Technical Approval (ETA).

Manufacturers having an FPC system which complies with EN ISO 9001 and which addresses the requirements of an ETA are recognized as satisfying the FPC requirements of the Directive.

8.2.1.2 Testing of samples taken at the factory (only for system 1)

The tests shall only be carried out on the final product or samples which are representative of the final product.

Both large and small companies produce the various components of the ETICS and there is a wide variation in the volume and in the production processes. Therefore a precise control plan can only be set up on a case by case basis.

8.2.1.3 Declaration of Conformity (only for system 2+)

When all the criteria of the Conformity Attestation are satisfied the manufacturer shall make a Declaration of Conformity.

8.2.2 Tasks of the manufacturer or the approved Notified Body

8.2.2.1 Initial Type Testing

Approval tests will have been conducted by the Approval Body or under its responsibility (which may include a proportion conducted by an approved laboratory or by the manufacturer, witnessed by the Approval Body) in accordance with section 5 of this ETAG. The Approval Body will have assessed the results of these tests in accordance with section 6 of this ETAG, as part of the ETA issuing procedure.

These tests can be used for the purposes of Initial Type Testing⁽¹⁾.

For system 1, this work should be validated by the Notified Body for Certificate of Conformity purposes.

For system 2+, this work should be taken over by the manufacturer for Declaration of Conformity purposes.

8.2.3 Tasks of the approved Notified Body

8.2.3.1 Assessment of the factory production control system - initial inspection and continuous surveillance

Assessment of the factory production control system is the responsibility of the Notified Body.

An assessment shall be carried out of at least each base coat's production unit to demonstrate that the factory production control is in conformity with the ETA and any subsidiary information. This assessment shall be based on an initial inspection of the factory.

Subsequently continuous surveillance of factory production control is necessary to ensure continuing conformity with the ETA.

It is recommended that surveillance inspections be conducted at least twice a year or at least once a year for manufacturers having an FPC system which complies with EN ISO 9001, after verification that the manufacturing of the ETICS components is covered by this standard.

8.2.3.2 Certification

The Notified Body shall issue:

Certification of Conformity of product (for system 1)

Certification of Factory Production Control (for system 2+).

8.3 DOCUMENTATION

In order to help the Notified Body to make an evaluation of conformity, the Approval Body issuing the ETA shall supply the information detailed below. This information together with the requirements given in EC Guidance Paper B will generally form the basis on which the factory production control (FPC) is assessed by the Notified Body.

This information shall initially be prepared or collected by the Approval Body and shall be agreed with the manufacturer. The following gives guidance on the type of information required:

1) The ETA

See chapter 9 of this Guideline.

The nature of any additional (confidential) information shall be declared in the ETA.

2) Basic manufacturing process

The basic manufacturing process shall be described in sufficient detail to support the proposed FPC methods.

The different components of ETICS are generally manufactured using conventional techniques. Any critical process or treatment of the components which affects performance shall be highlighted.

⁽¹⁾ In this respect Approval Bodies shall be able to have open arrangements with relevant Approved Bodies to avoid duplication, respecting each others responsibilities.

3) Product and materials specifications

These may include:

- detailed drawings (including manufacturing tolerances),
- incoming (raw) materials specifications and declarations,
- references to European and/or international standards or appropriate specifications manufacturers data sheets.

4) Control plan (as part of FPC)

The manufacturer and the Approval Body issuing the ETA shall agree an FPC control plan. This shall be deposited with the Approval Body in documentation which accompanies the ETA.

An agreed FPC control plan is necessary as current standards relating to management systems (Guidance Paper B, EN ISO 9001, ...), do not ensure that the product specification remains unchanged and they cannot address the technical validity of the type or frequency of checks/tests.

The validity of the type and frequency of checks/tests conducted during production and on the final product shall be considered. This will include the checks conducted during manufacture on properties that cannot be inspected at a later stage and for checks on the final product.

The list is given as an example for the components generally used in ETICS. It shall be adapted case by case in order to take into account the risk of proper variation to each component.

These will normally include:

Table 10

Components	Type of test	
The frequency is determined case by case depending on the components, the variation in the volume produced and the production process		
Adhesive Base coat	<u>Powder and/or fresh mortar</u> - Density - Viscosity (on fresh mortar) - Particle size grading - Bond test between adhesive/base coat and insulation product	<u>Paste and/or fresh mortar</u> - Density - pH - Viscosity - Dry extract at 105°C* - Ash content at 450°C* - Bond test between adhesive/base coat and insulation product
Insulation product	- Dimension, thickness - Mass per unit - Tensile strength - Compression test - Dimensional stability test (not necessary for mineral wool) - Thermal properties - Water vapour permeability	
Mesh	- Mass per m ² - Ash content* - Initial tensile strength - Alkali resistance (glass fibres) - Corrosion (metallic fibres)	
Finishing coat	<u>Powder and/or fresh mortar</u> - Density - Viscosity (on fresh mortar) - Particle size grading - Visual aspect	<u>Paste and/or fresh mortar</u> - Density - pH - Viscosity - Dry extract at 105°C* - Ash content at 450°C* - Visual aspect
Anchors	In accordance with chapter "Attestation of conformity" of the Draft Guideline "Plastic anchors for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering" (short form: Plastic anchors for ETICS)	
Profile	<u>PVC profiles</u> - Softening temperature - Mass per unit - Dimensions - Ash content (for plastic profile only)	<u>Aluminium profiles</u>

- These tests need not necessarily be carried out in accordance with test methods described in this Guideline.
- Some primary characteristics can be controlled by the determination of secondary characteristics whose correlation has been proved (example: thermal properties by determination of density).
- For components not defined in this table suitable tests shall be adopted.

Where materials/components are not manufactured and tested by the supplier in accordance with agreed methods, then where appropriate they shall be subject to suitable checks/tests by the manufacturer before acceptance.

- Prescribed control plan

The manufacturer and the Approval Body issuing the ETA shall agree a prescribed control plan.

Parameters indicated by * in the previous list for certain components may be used to check the consistency of the reaction to fire of the ETICS.


Furthermore, the reaction to fire of the insulating material itself shall be verified.

- **CE MARKING AND INFORMATION**

According to Council Directive 93/68/EEC (Official Journal of the European Communities L 220 of 30.8.1993) the CE marking consists of the letter “CE” in the form laid down in the Directive, followed by the identification number of the Notified Body. For products subjected to Council Directive 89/106/EEC, the identification number of the Notified Body shall be given for the product for which systems 1 and/or 2+ of attestation of conformity apply.

The CE marking of the ETICS shall be accompanied by the following information:

- identification number of the Notified Body (system 1 and 2+),
- name or identifying mark and address of the ETA-holder,
- last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed,
- number of the EC certificate of conformity for the ETICS (system 1)
- number of the EC certificate of conformity of Factory Production Control (system 2+)
- number of the ETA (valid as indications to identify the characteristics of the ETICS and the characteristics where the “no performance determined” approach is used)
- ETICS trade name
- number of the ETAG.

 Identification number of the Notified Body
Name or identifying mark of the ETA-holder Address of the ETA-holder ETICS trade name last two digit of the year in which the marking was affixed Number of the EC certificate of conformity
ETA-03/xxx ETAG N° 004

Section four: ETA CONTENT

9 THE ETA CONTENT

9.1 THE ETA CONTENT

European Technical Approvals issued on the basis of this ETAG shall be in accordance with the ETA model given in Annex E.

Annex A: COMMON TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.1 Works and products

A.1.1 Construction works (and parts of works) (often simply referred to as "works") (ID 1.3.1)

Everything that is constructed or results from construction operations and is fixed to the ground. (This covers both building and civil engineering works, and both structural and non-structural elements).

A.1.2 Construction products (often simply referred to as "products") (ID 1.3.2)

Products which are produced for incorporation in a permanent manner in the works and placed as such on the market.

(The term includes materials, elements and components of prefabricated ETICS or installations).

A.1.3 Incorporation (of products in works) (ID 1.3.2)

Incorporation of a product in a permanent manner in the works means that:

- its removal reduces the performance capabilities of the works, and
- that the dismantling or the replacement of the product are operations which involve construction activities.

A.1.4 Intended use (ID 1.3.4)

Role(s) that the product is intended to play in the fulfilment of the Essential Requirements.

(N.B.: This definition covers only the intended use as far as relevant for the CPD).

A.1.5 Execution (ETAG-format)

Used in this document to cover all types of incorporation techniques such as installation, assembling or incorporation.

A.1.6 System (EOTA/TB guidance)

Part of work realised by:

- particular combination of a set of defined products, and
- particular design methods for the ETICS, and/or
- particular execution procedures.

A.2 Performances

A.2.1 Fitness for intended use (of products) (CPD 2.1)

Means that the products have such characteristics that the works in which they are intended to be incorporated, assembled, applied or installed, can, if properly designed and built, satisfy the Essential Requirements.

(N.B: This definition covers only the intended fitness for intended use as far as relevant for the CPD)

A.2.2 Serviceability (of works)

Ability of the works to fulfill their intended use and in particular the Essential Requirements relevant for this use.

The products shall be suitable for construction works which (as a whole and in their separate parts) are fit for their intended use, subject to normal maintenance, be satisfied for an economically reasonable working life. The requirements generally concern actions which are foreseeable (CPD Annex I preamble).

A.2.3 Essential Requirements (for works)

Requirements applicable to works, which may influence the technical characteristics of a product, and are set out in terms of objectives in the CPD, Annex I (CPD, art. 3.1).

A.2.4 Performance (of works, parts of works or products) (ID 1.3.7)

The quantitative expression (value, grade, class or level) of the behaviour of the works, parts of works or of the products, for an action to which it is subject or which it generates under the intended service conditions (works or parts of works) or intended use conditions (products).

As far as practicable the characteristics of products, or groups of products, should be described in measurable performance terms in the technical specifications and guidelines for ETA. Methods of calculation, measurement, testing (where possible), evaluation of site experience and verification, together with compliance criteria shall be given either in the relevant technical specifications or in references called up in such specifications.

A.2.5 Actions (on works or parts of the works) (ID 1.3.6)

Service conditions of the works which may affect the compliance of the works with the Essential Requirements of the Directive and which are brought about by agents (mechanical, chemical, biological, thermal or electro-magnetic) acting on the works or parts of the works.

Interactions between various products within a work are considered as "actions".

A.2.6 Classes or levels (for Essential Requirements and for related product performances) (ID 1.2.1)

A classification of product performance(s) expressed as a range of requirement levels of the works, determined in the ID's or according to the procedure provided for in art. 20.2 a of the CPD.

A.3 ETAG-Format

A.3.1 Requirements (for works) (ETAG-format 4)

Expression and application, in more detail and in terms applicable to the scope of the guideline, of the relevant requirements of the CPD given concrete form in the ID's and further specified in the mandate, for works or parts of the works, taking into account the durability and serviceability of the works.

A.3.2 Methods of verification (for products) (ETAG-format 5)

Verification methods are used to determine the performance of the products in relation to the requirements for the works (calculations, tests, engineering knowledge, evaluation of site experience, etc...).

This verification methods are related only to the assessment of, and for judging the fitness for use. Verification methods for particular designs of works are called here "project testing", for identification of products are called "identification testing", for surveillance of execution or executed works are called "surveillance testing", and for attestation of conformity are called "AC-testing".

A.3.3 Specifications (for products) (ETAG-format 6)

Transposition of the requirements into precise and measurable (as far as possible and proportional to the importance of the risk) or qualitative terms, related to the products and their intended use.

The satisfaction of the specifications is deemed to satisfy the fitness for use of the products concerned.

Specifications may also be formulated with regard to the verification of particular designs, for identification of products, for surveillance of execution or executed works and for attestation of conformity, when relevant.

A.4 Working life

A.4.1 Working life (of works or parts of the works) (ID 1.3.5 [1])

The period of time during which the performance will be maintained at a level compatible with the fulfilment of the Essential Requirements.

A.4.2 Working life (of products)

The period of time during which the performances of the product are maintained, under the corresponding service conditions, at a level compatible with the intended use conditions.

A.4.3 Economically reasonable working life (ID 1.3.5 [2])

Working life which takes into account all relevant aspects, such as costs of design, construction and use, costs arising from hindrance of use, risks and consequences of failure of the works during its working life and cost of insurance covering these risks, planned partial renewal, costs of inspections, maintenance, care and repair, costs of operation and administration, of disposal and environmental aspects.

A.4.4 Maintenance (of works) (ID 1.3.3 [1])

A set of preventive and other measures which are applied to the works in order to enable the works to fulfill all its functions during its working life. These measures include cleaning, servicing, repainting, repairing, replacing parts of the works where needed, etc.

A.4.5 Normal maintenance (of works) (ID 1.3.3 [2])

Maintenance, normally including inspections, which occurs at a time when the cost of the intervention which has to be made is not disproportionate to the value of the part of the work concerned, consequential costs (e.g. exploitation) being taken into account.

A.4.6 Durability (of products)

Ability of the product to contribute to the working life of the works by maintaining its performances, under the corresponding service conditions, at a level compatible with the fulfilment of the Essential Requirements by the works.

A.5 Conformity

A.5.1 Evaluation of conformity (of products)

Provisions and procedures as laid down in the CPD and fixed according to the directive, aiming to ensure that, with acceptable probability, the specified performance of the product is achieved by the ongoing production.

A.5.2 Identification (of a product)

Product characteristics and methods for their verification, allowing to compare a given product with the one that is described in the technical specification.

A.6 Approval and Notified Body

A.6.1 Approval Body

Body notified in accordance with Article 10 of the CPD, by an EU Member State or by an EFTA State (contracting party to the EEA Agreement), to issue European Technical Approvals in (a) specific construction product area(s). All such bodies are required to be members of the European Organisation for Technical Approvals (EOTA), set up in accordance with Annex II.2 of the CPD.

A.6.2 Notified Body (also known as Approved Body)

Body nominated in accordance with Article 18 of the CPD, by an EU Member State or by an EFTA State (contracting party to the EEA Agreement), to perform specific tasks in the framework of the Attestation of Conformity decision for specific construction products (certification, inspection or testing). All such bodies are automatically members of the Group of Notified Bodies.

A.7 Abbreviations

A.7.1 Abbreviations concerning the Construction products directive

AC: Attestation of Conformity
EC: European Commission
CEN: Comité Européen de Normalisation (European Committee for Standardization)
CPD: Construction Products Directive
EFTA: European Free Trade Association
EN: European Standards
ER: Essential Requirements
FPC: Factory Production Control
ID: Interpretative Documents of the CPD
ISO: International Standardisation Organisation
SCC: Standing Committee for Construction of the EC

A.7.2 Abbreviations concerning approval

EOTA: European Organisation for Technical Approvals

ETA: European Technical Approval

ETAG: European Technical Approval Guideline

ETICS: External Thermal Insulation Composite System(s)

TB: EOTA-Technical board

UEAtc: Union Européenne pour l'Agrément technique dans la construction (European Union of Agreement)

A.7.3 General abbreviations

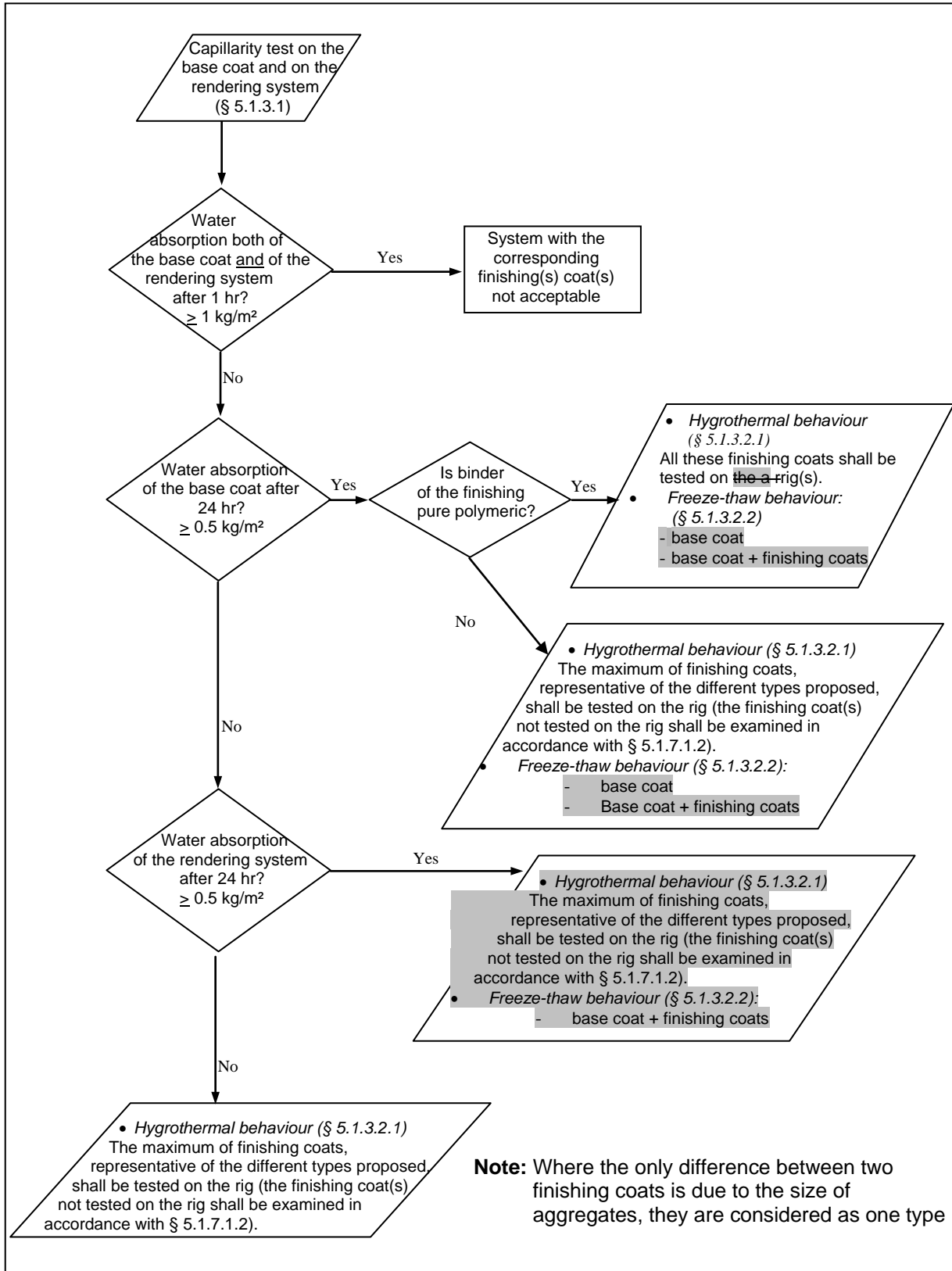
TC: Technical Committee

WG: Working Group

Annex B: SYNOPSIS

Faced with a proposed ETICS to evaluate, the Institute should carry out the capillarity test(s) to determine in accordance with the synopsis below:

- acceptability of the ETICS
- which finishing coats shall be tested on the rig
- whether a freeze/thaw test is required



Annex C: METHODS RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE ETICS COMPONENTS

C METHODS RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE ETICS COMPONENTS

Additional identification tests to the ones identified in chapter 5 with*.

These test methods shall be applied by anybody who carries out the identification tests of the components used in the approval tests.

In some cases, such as where a trade name is sufficient to identify a component and its characteristics, the identification tests in this annex do not need to be performed as long as the component is identified by means such as its trade name. This possibility is to be decided by the Approval Body.

C.1 Adhesives, base coats, key coats and finishing coats

C.1.1 Product as delivered

The following tests are performed on homogenised and unmodified products.

C.1.1.1 Density

Pastes and liquids:

This is measured at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ in a 100 cm^3 or 1000 cm^3 cylinder.

Powders:

This is measured at $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ in a 500 cm^3 cylinder.

Method of operation:

The results are recorded after maximum packing down (volume stabilisation) and levelling of the surface.

The results are expressed in kg/m^3 (mean value of 3 tests).

C.1.1.2 Dry extract (only pastes and liquids)

C.1.1.2.1 Lime and polymer based products

This is determined after placing the sample in a ventilated oven set at $(105 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ until a constant mass is obtained.

The mass is regarded as constant if the difference in mass between two successive weighings, 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).

C.1.1.2.2 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 $(125 \pm 10)^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Dry for 2 hours at $(200 \pm 10)^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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).

C.1.1.3 Ash content

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 predried at $(100 \pm 5)^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at $(200 \pm 5)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 crucible either fitted with a lid or enclosed in a leak-tight container. It is then tared 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 $(450 \pm 20)^{\circ}\text{C}$ (ash content at 450°C) or to $(900 \pm 20)^{\circ}\text{C}$ (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.

C.1.1.4 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 or after any other suitable and pertinent preparation.

The test is carried out after drying at 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.

C.1.2 Fresh mortar

C.1.2.0 Preparation of mortar

The mortar is prepared in the laboratory using a concrete mixer (pan type) in accordance with EN 196 - 1 "Method of testing cement - Determination of strength".

The tests are carried out immediately after mixing unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer (possible delay time necessary prior to application).

C.1.2.0.1 Dry mortar

- 2 kg of powder is poured into the container and the required amount of water as specified by the manufacturer is added,
- The whisk is turned manually a few times to clear the path of the mixer,
- The material is mixed for 30 seconds at low speed,
- The walls of the container are scraped and powder gathered on the whisk is detached with a spatula, if necessary,
- The material is mixed again for 1 minute at low speed.

C.1.2.0.2 Paste requiring addition of cement and powder requiring addition of extra binder

- For pastes, 1 litre of paste is poured into the container and the amount of cement prescribed by the manufacturer is added.
- For powder, 2 kg of powder is poured into the container and the amount of extra binder prescribed by the manufacturer is added.
 - the whisk is turned manually a few times to clear the path of the mixer,
 - the material is mixed for 30 seconds at low speed,
 - the walls of the container are scraped and powder gathered on the whisk is detached with a spatula, if necessary,
 - the material is mixed again for 3 minutes at high speed.

C.1.2.0.3 Ready to use paste

Pastes have to be homogenised before use.

C.1.2.1 Water retention capability

Water retention capability is determined for the fresh mortar, mixed as detailed in § C.1.2.0.

The test is performed using the apparatus described in the Standard ASTM C.91. The mortar is subjected to vacuum for 15 minutes as follows:

- For base coat and finishing coat(s) (except coat(s) whose binder is pure polymeric), the vacuum applied is 50 mmHg (pressure difference between the exterior and the interior of the container)

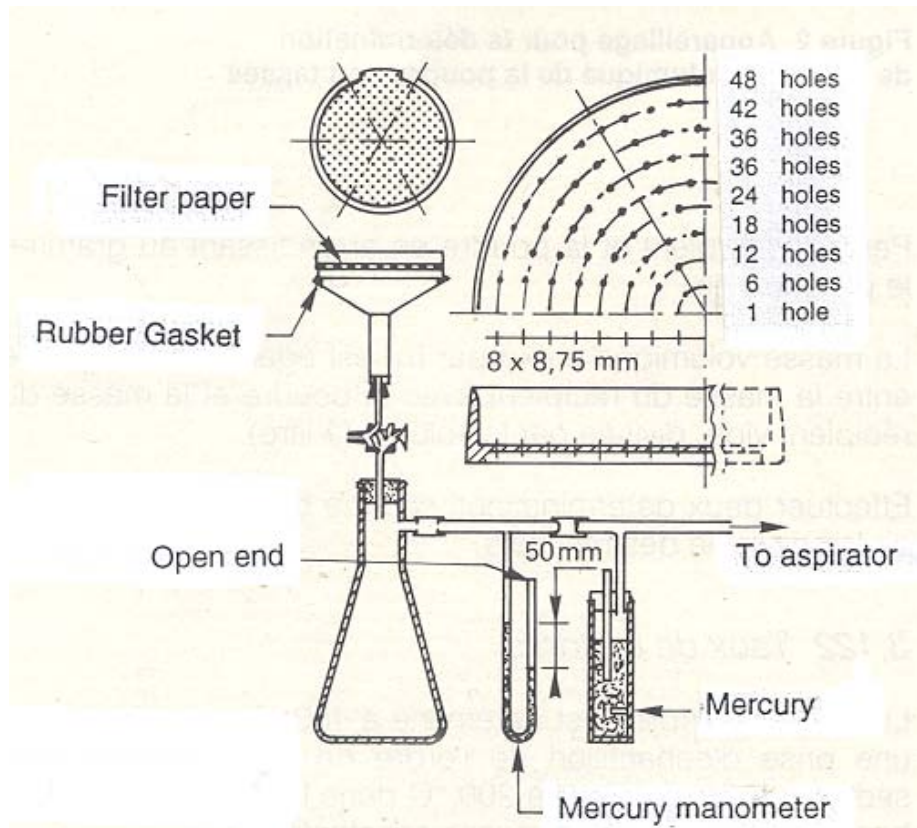


Fig. 15: Apparatus Assembly for the water retention test under 50 mmHg vacuum

- For adhesives, the residual pressure is 60 mmHg (absolute pressure inside the container)

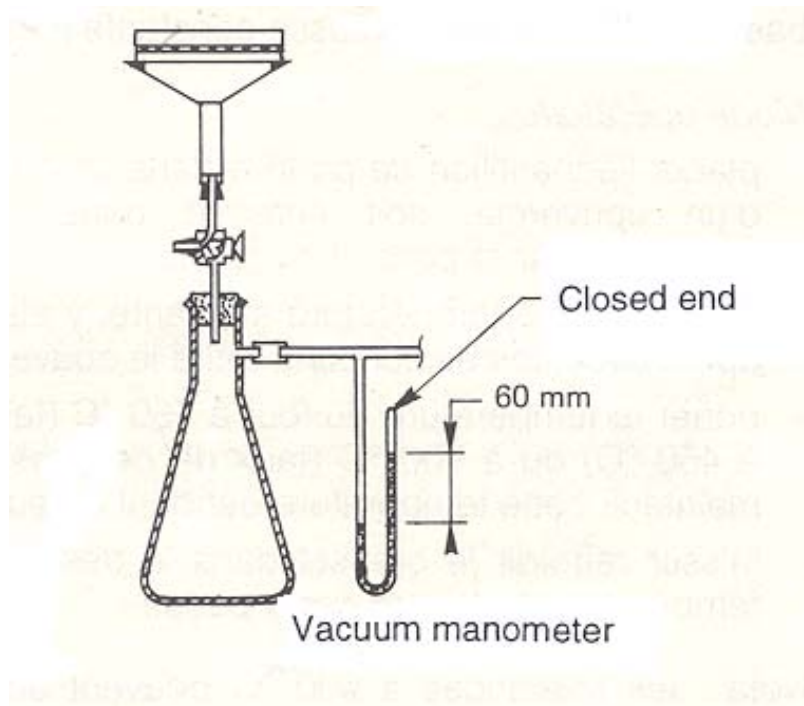


Fig. 16: Apparatus Assembly for the water retention test under 60 mmHg residual pressure

The dish is fitted with a filter paper (diameter 150 mm of 65 g/m²), previously moistened and drained by placing on a dry filter paper, filled with paste, levelled and weighed prior to the test (as the mass of the empty dish including the moist filter paper is known, the mass of the mixed paste and the corresponding mass of the water used for mixing can be calculated in g).

These operations take place within 10 minutes of mixing. After 15 minutes (from when mixing started) the apparatus is subjected to vacuum for 15 minutes; the dish is then weighed again after wiping off the undersurface, and the loss of water (e) in g can be calculated by subtraction.

The water retention capability is expressed as a % of the initial mass of the water used for mixing (E):

$$\frac{E - e}{E} \times 100$$

C.1.2.2 Density of fresh mortar

The mortar is prepared as detailed in § C.1.2.0.

The apparent density is determined using a 1 litre cylindrical container, previously tared (mass M₀ in g). The container is filled with paste and after compacting down, wiped off and weighed (mass M₁ in g). The density of the paste (in kg.m⁻³) is equal to M₁ - M₀.

The density of the paste is measured immediately after mixing.

C.1.3 Hardened base coat (without reinforcement)

The apparent density is determined on all the test samples by measuring mass and dimensions.

The precision for weighing is 1/1000 and for the dimensions 1/100.

C.1.3.1 Products with a thickness greater than 5 mm

C.1.3.1.0 Preparation and storing of test samples

The mortar is prepared by mixing as described in C.1.2.0.

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.

C.1.3.1.1 Dynamic modulus of elasticity (Resonance frequency method)

The dynamic modulus of elasticity is determined on prismatic test samples measuring 25 mm x 25 mm x 285 mm.

The test is carried out on the following:

- 3 samples prepared as described in C.1.3.1.0.
- 3 samples prepared with product taken at the time of the preparation of the rig described (cf. § 5.1.3.2.1).

The individual values of the apparent density (in kg/m^3) and the modulus (in MPa) of the 3 test samples and the mean value of the results obtained are noted.

The principle of the measurement consists of measuring the basic resonance frequency of a test sample under longitudinal vibration.

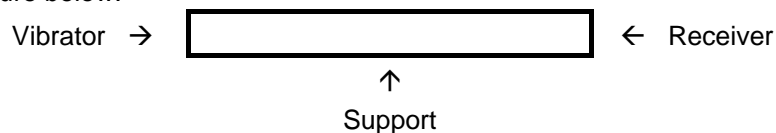
1 - Apparatus

The apparatus used for carrying out this measurement comprises:

- a) A variable frequency oscillator, with a frequency range of 20 kHz and a precision of 1 %.
- b) An electromagnetic vibrator which may or may not be in mechanical contact with the test sample; its mass shall be very light compared to that of the test sample.
- c) A receiver, an electromechanical transducer and an amplifier; its mass shall be very light compared to that of the test sample.
The resonance frequencies of the vibrator and the receiver shall not fall between 0.5 kHz and 20 kHz.
- d) An amplifier.
- e) An apparatus indicating the vibration amplitudes (voltmeter, milliammeter, oscilloscope).
- f) A very narrow support on which the test sample rests during the measurement, which shall not hinder the longitudinal vibration of the test sample and which shall be in the nodal plane.

2 - Testing

The sample is centred on the support. The vibrator and the receiver are placed as shown in the figure below:



It is important that the ends of the test piece are free to vibrate in an axial direction. The vibration generator and the receiver, if they are in contact with the test piece, should exert an equal very weak stress on the two ends. In this case, it is recommended to weakly bond the mobile part of the vibrator to the sample using a coupling product (mastic). The same applies for the receiver.

The variable frequency oscillator supplies the vibrator and the test piece vibrates longitudinally. The vibrations are collected by the receiver and after amplification their amplitude is shown on a dial (voltmeter, milliammeter, oscilloscope). For most frequency ranges, the vibration amplitude is quite small. But for certain frequencies, the displacement becomes appreciable. The resonance conditions are created when a maximum amplitude is obtained on the indicating dial.

The frequency of the basic longitudinal resonance corresponds to the lowest frequency for which a maximum amplitude is obtained (for the higher harmonic frequencies a resonance is also produced).

Two measurements are carried out : the vibration is produced successively at the two ends of the test piece. The mean value is recorded. If the difference between the two values is higher than 5 % the vibrations are restarted.

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

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:

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

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

L = Length of test piece in metres.

F = Longitudinal resonance frequency in Hertz.

ρ = Mass per unit volume in kg/m³.

C.1.3.1.2 Shrinkage test

The measurement is carried out on three samples of base coat measuring 20 mm x 40 mm x 160 mm prepared and stored as described in C.1.3.1.0, 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.

C.1.3.2 Products with a thickness up to 5 mm: static modulus of elasticity, tensile strength and elongation at break

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 base coat, without reinforcement has dried, test samples are cut from 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 rig).

C.2 Insulation product

C.2.1 Density measurement

In accordance with EN 1602 "Determination of the apparent density".

C.2.2 Dimensional characteristics and appearance

C.2.2.1 Length and width

In accordance with EN 822 "Determination of length and width".

C.2.2.2 Thickness

In accordance with EN 823 "Determination of thickness".

C.2.2.3 Squareness

In accordance with EN 824 "Determination of squareness".

C.2.2.4 Flatness

In accordance with EN 825 "Determination of flatness".

C.2.2.5 Surface condition

This is visually assessed.

C.2.3 Compression test

In accordance with EN 826: "Determination of compression behaviour".

This test is not necessary for EPS insulation.

C.2.4 Dimensional stability tests

In accordance with:

- EN 1603+A1 "Determination of dimension stability under constant normal laboratory conditions" (23°C / 50 % RH).
- EN 1604+A1 "Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions" (conditionings specified in the relevant product standard).

C.3. Reinforcement

C.3.1 Mass per unit area

The mass per unit area is determined by measuring and weighing a one metre length of mesh. The width of the sample should be the same as the roll width.

The result is expressed in g/m².

C.3.2 Ash content

This test applies to glass fibre mesh only.

The ash content is determined at (625 ± 20)°C on three 100 mm square samples cut of 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.

C.3.3 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.

C.3.4 Elongation

The result of the test § 5.6.7.1 shall be stated in the ETA.

C.4 Mechanical fixing devices

C.4.1 Dimensions

The measurements shall be stated in the ETA.

C.4.2 Load characteristics if necessary (depending on the type of material)

The result shall be stated in the accompanying documents.

Annex D: REACTION TO FIRE

D.1. General:

Principle

Base coats, key coats, finishing coats and decorative coats as part of the render coating can be divided, according to the binder type, into inorganic coats (cement-calcium hydroxide binders, alkali-silicate binders and organic coats (silicon resin binders, synthetic resin binders).

For the reaction to fire behaviour of inorganic coats, these shall be grouped into coats with cement-calcium hydroxide binders and coats with alkali-silicate binders.

For the reaction to fire behaviour of organic coats, no distinction is necessary between coats with silicon resin binders and synthetic resin binders.

For each group:

- the base coat and finishing coat with the highest amount of organic content (related to the mass in dried condition as in end use application) shall be used for preparing the specimen,
- each decorative coat and key coat shall be tested. If there are only differences in the amount of organic content but no difference in the organic component itself, the decorative coat and the key coat with the highest organic content of this organic component shall be tested,
- the decorative coat and the key coat can be neglected as long as they comply with the following ¹:
 - the thickness of the decorative coat is less than 200µm
 - and the content of organic components is of not more than 5% (related to the mass in dried condition as in end use application)
- In addition, each coat selected for testing according to the rules before shall have the lowest amount of flame retardants.

Product properties influencing the reaction to fire behaviour

- Type of insulation product (composition, thickness, density)
- Type of base coat and finishing coats (composition, thickness, mass per unit area)
- Type of key coats and decorative coats (composition, mass per unit area)
- Type of reinforcement (composition, thickness, mass per unit area)
- Type and nature of fixings
- Type and nature of fire breaks (interruptions to the continuity of insulation or any cavity)²
- The organic content of the binder and of any organic additive; this can be checked by providing the formulation of the component, by performing suitable identification tests or by determining the glow loss or net calorific value
- Type and amount of flame retardant intended to maintain or improve the reaction to fire performance of the ETICS or its components and consequently of building elements to which they are applied.

¹ This rule can be reconsidered when more experience and test result are available

² Fire breaks are important for the behaviour of the whole façade cladding system 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. A European fire scenario for façades has not been laid down. An additional assessment according to national provisions (e.g. on the basis of examining design solutions or a large scale test) might be necessary to comply with Member State regulations, until the existing European classification system has been completed.

D.2. Testing according to EN ISO 1182

This test method is relevant for the 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 insulation product, the base coat and the finishing coat are identified as the most significant 'substantial components', but the adhesive, the key coat, the decorative coat and any reinforcement may also be 'substantial components'.

Parameters relevant for this test method are:

- Composition,
- density.

D.2.1 Insulation product

For ETICS expected to be classified as A1 or A2, it is anticipated that only insulation products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2 will form the insulation layer. For testing the insulation product reference shall be made to the relevant product standards and SH02 documents (e.g. "Fire testing and classification protocol for mineral wool products") or other relevant documents.

D.2.2 Render coatings

D.2.2.1 Base coats and finishing coats

Base coats and finishing coats in accordance with the provisions of EC Decision 96/603/EC (as amended) are considered to satisfy the requirements for performance Class A1 of the characteristic reaction to fire without the need for testing.

The reaction to fire behaviour of base coats and finishing coats not falling under EC Decision 96/603/EC (as amended) shall be tested according to the principle specified in § General.

The test result can be extended to all variants with the same base coat and finishing coat and with a lower amount of organic components. When the subject of the extended 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 concerning the density shall be considered by testing the lowest and the highest density.

D.2.2.2 Key coats and decorative coats

The principles specified in clause D.1 "Principle" shall be applied.

D.2.3 Adhesive

The same rules as given in D.2.2 above shall be applied.

D.2.4 Reinforcement

Each type of reinforcement that fulfils the requirements of a 'substantial component' shall be tested according to EN ISO 1182. Reinforcement that is randomly dispersed (e.g. fibres) in the render shall be tested as part of the render.

D.3. Testing according to EN ISO 1716

This test method is relevant for the classes A1 and A2.

This test method shall be performed to all components of the ETICS.

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

D.3.1. Insulation product

For testing the insulation product, reference shall be made to the relevant product standards and SH02 documents (e.g. "Fire testing and classification protocol for mineral wool products") or other related documents.

It is not realistic to require that each insulation product of the same type is tested within the classification of an ETICS. If the insulation products 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 (undertaken by an Approval Body or Notified Body) that the ETICS, together with the actual insulation product 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 mineral wool and if this is lower than the originally tested product then it is acceptable to use the alternative mineral wool instead of that used in the original test.

Note: Information relating to alternative insulation products 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.

D.3.2. Render coating

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 D.1 General applied to each component of the render coating

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

D.3.3 Adhesive

For the component adhesive 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 extended to all variants with the same composition but lower amount of organic components. For the case where one of the render coatings is used as the adhesive, the rules according to D.3.2 shall be applied.

D.3.4. 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.

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

This test method is relevant for the classes A2, B, C and D (in some cases also for A1³).

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 either the adhesive used in the end use application or, in the case of purely mechanical fixing, by using the means of mechanical fixing used in the end use application. When adhesives are used, the test result is valid also for mechanical fixings.

When a purely mechanical fixing with plastic anchors is used the test result is valid also for metallic anchors. It is recommended that the specimens are assembled on to an EN 13823 test trolley directly,

³ In cases according to EC Decision 2000/147/EC, Table 1, Footnote 2a; A1 case mentioned in EN 13501-1 does not apply to ETICS

since the completed specimens may be extremely heavy and there is the potential for cracking of the rendering system during movement.

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 product 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 using the ancillary materials in the corner that are used also in the end use application. All edges are covered with the rendering system excluding the bottom edge and the top of the specimen. See figure D.1. After preparation of the test specimens they shall be conditioned according to EN 13238.

Parameters which are relevant:

- amount of adhesive
- type, thickness and density of insulation product
- type, binder and thickness of each coat of render coating
- amount of organic content of each coat of render coating
- amount of flame retardant of each coat of render coating
- type of reinforcement

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 product, the following proposals are divided by considering separately the testing of ETICS with class A1 and A2 insulation products and the testing of ETICS with class B, C, D and E insulation products.

D.4.1 Insulation product

For the testing of ETICS with insulation products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2 the insulation product with the highest thickness, the highest density 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 product shall be proven separately.⁴

For the testing of ETICS with insulation products with reaction to fire class B, C, D or E, each type of insulation product (PS, PUR etc. plus taking into regard the reaction to fire class of the insulation product) shall be tested within the system. For each type of insulation product the insulation product with the highest thickness and the highest density shall be used for preparing the test specimen. The reaction to fire class B, C, D or E of the insulation product shall be proven separately.⁴

For testing ETICS which are mounted onto the substrate by using an adhesive (only bonded or mechanically fixed and bonded) specimens shall be tested

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

⁴ 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.

D.4.2 Render coatings

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 D.1. General.
- 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.

Note: As long as the base coat and finishing coat with highest organic content is accepted by the applicant to be representative for all with lower organic content in base coat or finishing coat, the SBI-test with the inorganic coats is not obligatory.

D.4.3 Adhesive

The influence of the type of adhesive having an organic content of equal to or less than 15% (related to the mass in dry condition) is assumed to be negligible. Only the amount of organic content is considered important. Therefore, an adhesive with the highest amount of organic content should be used for preparing the test specimens applied at the maximum thickness.

The influence of adhesives having an organic content of more than 15 % can not be assumed to be negligible. Therefore, each type of adhesive with a different composition shall be tested by selecting the variant with the highest organic content.

D.4.4 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 PCS_S-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 considered 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).

D.4.5 Application of test results

The test result is valid for:

- insulation products:
 - 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 considered for intermediate thicknesses,
 - with equal or less organic content,
- 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 considered 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,
- adhesives:
 - with equal or less organic content and equal or less thickness if the organic content is equal to or less than 15 %,
 - of the same type, with equal or less organic content and equal or less thickness if the organic content is greater than 15 %,
- reinforcements:
 - with an equal or lower PCS_S-value per unit area.

D.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 product 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:

- type and amount of adhesive,
- type, thickness and density of insulation product
- type, binder and thickness of each coat of render coating
- amount of organic content of each coat of render coating
- amount of flame retardant of each coat of render coating
- type of reinforcement

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

D.5.1 Insulation product

An insulation product, 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 product at the highest possible thickness and the highest and the lowest possible densities.

For ETICS with insulation products made of polystyrene or polyurethane (PUR) classified class E, the test results are valid only for the insulation products as used in the test. ETA Applicants have the possibility of using insulation products from different manufacturers when the following additional tests are performed and conditions are fulfilled or the manufacturer provides the necessary evidence. For insulation products made of polystyrene or PUR, it shall be proven separately that the product fulfils the requirements for reaction to fire class E under the following conditions. Polystyrene insulation has to be tested with the highest density and at a thickness of 10 mm for expanded polystyrene foam and at the minimum thickness produced for extruded polystyrene. The test result is valid for lower densities and higher thicknesses. PUR insulation shall be tested at the density intended for the end use and at the highest thickness. The test result is valid for PUR insulation with the same density and for lower thicknesses.

D.5.2 Render coatings

For testing one specific rendering system representing a range of different coats, the rules as mentioned in D.4.2 apply.

D.5.3 Adhesive

For adhesives (mortars) having an organic content of equal to or lower than 15 % (related to the mass in dried condition) it can be assumed that they fulfil the requirements of the class B without testing according to EN ISO 11925-2. Therefore, no need exists to take into account such adhesives for preparing and testing specimens of ETICS according to this standard.

For adhesives having an organic content of more than 15 % (related to the mass in dried condition) it is necessary to carry out a complete set of six additional tests on specimens turned at 90 degrees on their vertical axis with edge exposure of the adhesive layer. The specimens consist of the substrate, the adhesive and the insulation product. The following rules shall be applied for preparing the specimens.

- Each type of adhesive with a different composition shall be used by selecting the variant with the highest amount of organic content and with the highest thickness,
- The insulation product shall be used with the lowest thickness applied for the approval
- The substrate shall be the same as the one used for SBI testing of the ETICS as a whole.

D.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.

D.5.5 Application of test results

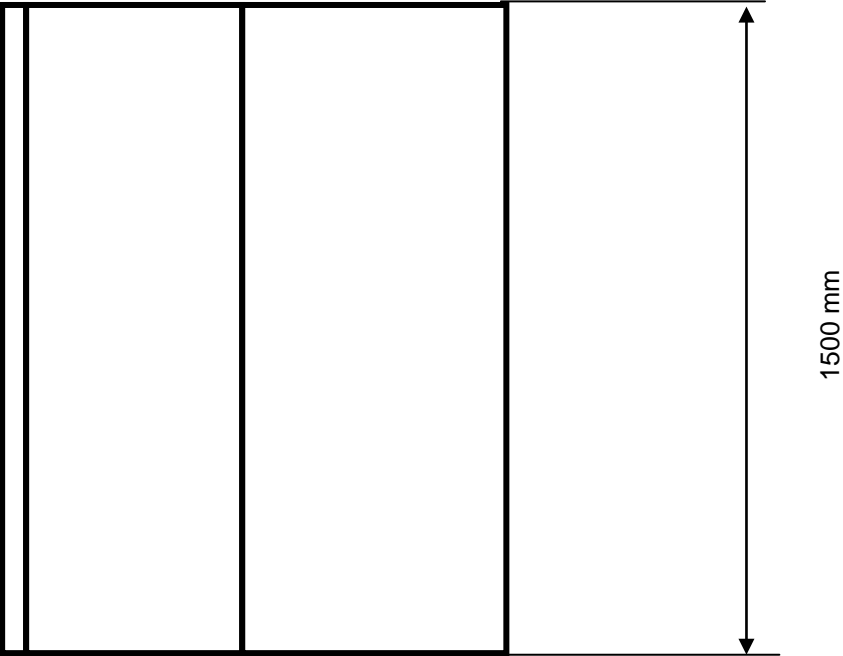
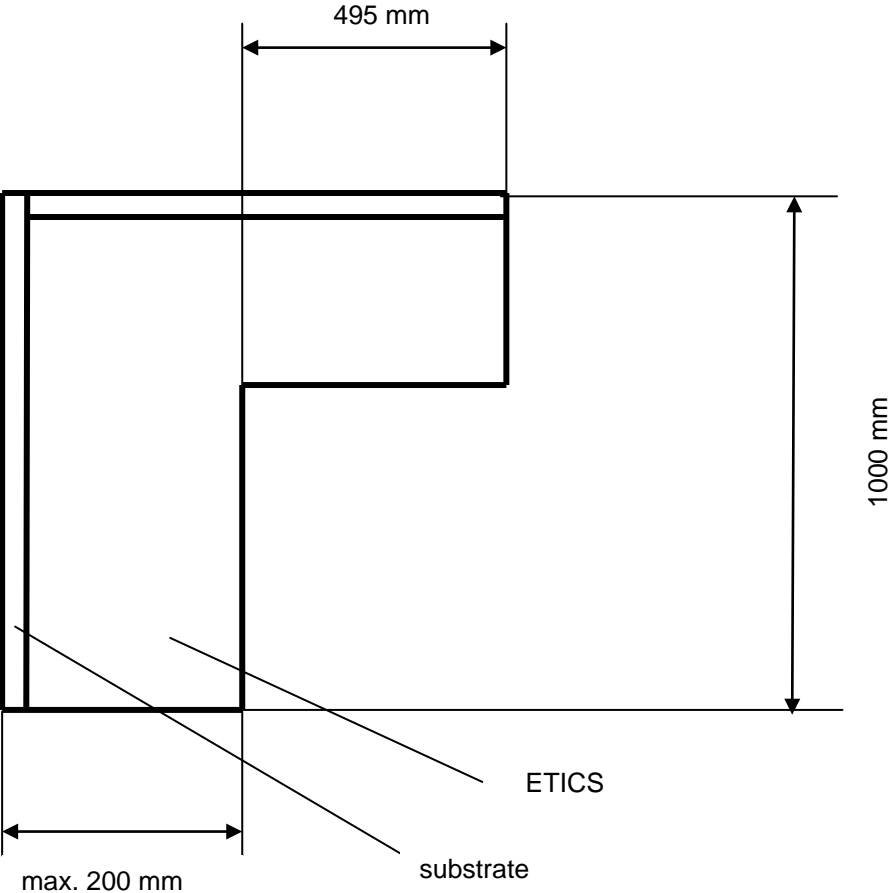
The test result covers end use application arrangements with the same type of insulation product (excluding insulation made of polystyrene or PUR) as used in the tests with thicknesses and densities between those evaluated in tests and equal or lower organic content.

The test results from tests with insulation products made of polystyrene or PUR classified class E are valid for ETICS with insulation products as used in the test or for ETICS with any polystyrene and PUR insulation products classified class E when the test evidence according to D.5.1 was provided.

For the extended application of test results regarding base coat, key coat, finishing coat, decorative coat, reinforcement and adhesive the same rules shall apply as given in clause D.4.5.

Figure D.1: Schematic drawing of the test specimen in the SBI-test according to EN 13823

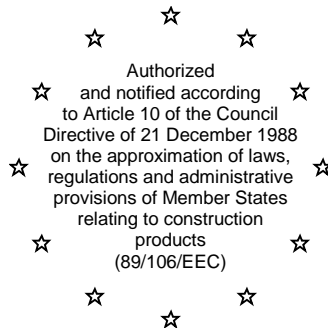
Remark: This proposed test specimen arrangement is not in accordance with the standard due to the extended substrate of the small specimen wing, but is supposed to represent better the end use application.



Annex E

ETA-Model

.....
(Coordinates of Approval Body)



.....
(Logo of Approval Body)

[Membre de l'EOTA]
Member of EOTA

European Technical Approval ETA-.../.....

(English translation prepared by - Original version in language)

Trade name:

Nom commercial :

Holder of approval:

Titulaire :

Generic type and use of construction product:

Type générique et utilisation prévue du produit de construction :

Validity from / to:

Validité du :
 au :

Manufacturing plant:

Usine de fabrication :

ETICS Name A / ETICS Name B

Company X

External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with rendering on polystyrene for the use as external insulation to the walls of buildings.

Système d'isolation thermique extérieure par enduit sur polystyrène expansé destiné à l'isolation thermique extérieure des murs de bâtiments.

Company X

This European Technical Approval contains:

Le présent Agrément Technique Européen contient :

..... pages including 3 annexes

..... pages incluant 3 annexes

ETA-Model-Edition 2006 07



Organisation pour l'Agrément Technique Européen
European Organisation for Technical Approvals

I LEGAL BASES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 1 - This European Technical Approval is issued by the "Name of the Approval Body" 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 products⁵, modified by the Council Directive 93/68/EEC⁶ and Regulation (EC) no. 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council³;
 - (*indicate respective national law⁴ transposing the CPD; only if the national law of the Member State of the issuing Approval Body so requires*);
 - Common Procedural Rules for Requesting, Preparing and the Granting of European Technical Approvals set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 94/23/EC⁵;
 - Guideline for European Technical Approval of "External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with rendering" ETAG no. 004, edition 2010.
- 2 - The "Name of the Approval Body" is authorised 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.
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⁵ Official Journal of the European Communities no. L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 12

⁶ Official Journal of the European Communities no. L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1

³ Official Journal of the European Union no. L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1.

⁴ National reference.

⁵ Official Journal of the European Communities no. L 17, 20.1.1994, p. 34.

II SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVAL

1. Definition of products and intended use

The External Thermal Insulation Composite System, “ETICS Name A / ETICS Name B” called ETICS in the following text, shall be designed and installed in accordance with the ETA-holder's design and installation instructions, deposited with the “Name of the Approval Body”. The ETICS comprises the following components, which are factory-produced by the ETA-holder or a supplier.

This ETICS can be sold under the two trade names “ETICS Name A or ETICS Name B”, with associated different trade names for same component. To simplify, only one trade name appears in the following text. The Annex 1 gives the correspondence between trade names.

1.1. Definition of the construction product (kit)

	Components (see § 2.3 for further description, characteristics and performances of the components)	Coverage (kg/m²)	Thickness (mm)
Insulation materials with associated methods of fixing	Bonded ETICS (partially or fully bonded. National application documents shall be taken into account)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation product: "succinct description to be given" * 	/	20 to 200
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhesives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adhesive 1 (organic based paste requiring addition of 27-30 % in mass grey cement "succinct description of cement to be given: example: CEM II/B") - Adhesive 2 (cement based powder requiring addition of 20-23 % water) 	3.0 to 3.5 (prepared)	/
	Mechanically fixed ETICS with profiles		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation product: "succinct description to be given" * • Profiles: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) profiles • Anchors for profiles: - - 	/	60 to 160
	Mechanically fixed ETICS with anchors and supplementary adhesive (see § 2.2.8.3 b) for possible associations EPS/anchors)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation product: "succinct description to be given" * 		40 to 200 (see § 2.2.8.3 b))

	Components (see § 2.3 for further description, characteristics and performances of the components)	Coverage (kg/m²)	Thickness (mm)
Insulation materials with associated methods of fixing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary adhesives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adhesive 1 (organic based paste requiring addition of 27-30 % in mass grey cement "succinct description of the cement" to be given-example: CEM II/B) - Adhesive 2 (cement based powder requiring addition of 20-23 % water) - Adhesive 3 (cement based powder requiring addition of 25-27 % water) • Anchors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AAA - BBB - CCC <p><i>Where AAA, BBB, CCC = Manufacturer's trade names.</i></p>	3.0 to 3.5 (prepared) 2.0 to 4.0 (powder) 2.4 to 4.5 (powder)	/ / /
	* For insulation product, introduction of the designation code if all insulation product's characteristics required by the ETA-holder can be described thanks to corresponding EN		
Base coat	Princoat: paste requiring addition of 29-31 % cement "succinct description of the cement-example CEM II/B", consisting of a vinyl copolymer binder in watery dispersion, silica particles and specific additives. or Princoat: Ready to use paste (without cement) consisting of a acrylic copolymer binder in watery dispersion, silica particles and specific additives.. or Other descriptions	About 5.5 About 5.0	Mean (dry): Minimal (dry): Mean (dry): Minimal (dry):
Glass fibres meshes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard mesh(es) (glass fibres meshes with mesh size between and ... mm): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesh 1 - mesh 2 - mesh 3 <p><i>Where :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesh 1, mesh 2, mesh 3 = <i>Manufacturers' designation</i> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesh 1, mesh 2, mesh 3 = <i>ETA-holder own designations (each of them could correspond to several manufacturer's designations products)</i> • Reinforced mesh(es) (implemented in addition of the standard mesh to improve the impact resistance): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forcemesh 1 - forcemesh 2 	/ / / / /	/ / / / /

	Components (see § 2.3 for further description, characteristics and performances of the components)	Coverage (kg/m²)	Thickness (mm)
Key coat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key coat 1: ready to use pigmented liquid. Key coat 2: pigmented liquid to be diluted. 	0.200 to 0.300 (l/m ²) 0.150 to 0.250 (l/m ²) (prepared)	
Finishing coats	<i>For each finishing coat, specify all the possible structures (floated, ribbed, ...) (eventually thanks to specific corresponding trade names like Fcoat K, Fcoat R, ...) and respective particles size grading.</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready to use pastes - vinylic binder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finishing coat 1 (particles size mm) Finishing coat 2 (particles size mm) Ready to use paste - acrylic binder: Finishing coat 3 (particles size mm) Ready to use paste - acrylosiloxane binder: Finishing coat 4 (particles size mm) Ready to use paste - silicate binder: Finishing coat 5 (particles size mm) Cement based powder requiring addition of 18 to 20% of water: Finishing coat 6 	2.0 to 5.5 2.5 to 6.5 3.0 to 5.5 2.0 to 5.5 2.5 to 6.5 18.0 to 20.0 (powder)	Regulated by particles size 13 to 15
Ancillary materials	Descriptions in accordance with § 3.2.2.5 of the ETAG 004 Remain under the ETA-holder responsibilities		

1.2. Intended use

This ETICS is intended for use as external insulation of buildings' walls. The walls are made of masonry (bricks, blocks, stones ...) or concrete (cast on site or as prefabricated panels) with a reaction to fire classification A1 or A2-s2,d0 according to EN 13501-1 or A1 according to the EC decision 96/603/EC as amended. The ETICS is designed to give the wall to which it is applied satisfactory thermal insulation.

The ETICS is made of non load-bearing construction components. It does not contribute directly to the stability of the wall on which it is installed, but it can contribute to durability by providing enhanced protection from the effect of weathering.

The ETICS can be used on new or existing (retrofit) vertical walls. It can also be used on horizontal or inclined surfaces which are not exposed to precipitation.

The ETICS is not intended to ensure the airtightness of the building structure.

The choice of the method of fixing depends on the characteristics of the substrate, which could need preparation (see § 7.2.1 of the ETAG no. 004) and shall be done in accordance with the national instructions.

This ETA covers application of bonded ETICS where the concrete for testing of bond strength is representative for masonry or concrete. For bonded applications onto other substrates (e.g. organic paints or ceramic tiles), testing on the job site is necessary.

The provisions made in this European Technical Approval (ETA) are based on an assumed intended working life of at least 25 years, provided that the conditions laid down in sections 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2 for the packaging, transport, storage and installation as well as appropriate use, maintenance and repair are met. The indications given as to the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the manufacturer or the Approval Body, but should only be regarded as a means for choosing the appropriate products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

2. Characteristics of products and methods of verification

2.1. General

The identification tests and the assessment of the fitness for use of this ETICS according to the Essential Requirements were carried out in compliance with the "ETA Guidance no. 004" concerning External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with rendering - edition XXX 20XX (called ETAG no. 004 in this ETA) and ... (*specify eventual UEAtc Guidelines references*).

2.2. ETICS characteristics

2.2.1. Reaction to fire

- Euroclass according to EN 13501-1 (no performance determined).

or

-

Configuration	“Information on the organic content to be given”	“Information on the flame retardant content to be given”	Euroclass according to EN 13501-1
ETICS Name A / ETICS Name B			B s2 d0

or

-

Configuration	“Information on the organic content to be given”	“Information on the flame retardant content to be given”	Euroclass according to EN 13501-1
- EPS: 80 to 200 mm thick, bonded with adhesive 1 - Base coat : Princoat - Finishing coat : Finishing coat 3			B s2 d0
All other configurations	/	/	F (no performance determined)

Note: A European reference fire scenario has not been laid down for facades. In some Member States, the classification of ETICS according to EN 13501-1 might not be sufficient for the use in facades. An additional assessment of ETICS according to national provisions (e.g. on the basis of a large scale test) might be necessary to comply with Member State regulations, until the existing European classification system has been completed.

2.2.2. Water absorption (capillarity test)

- Base coat:
 - Water absorption after 1 hour < 1 kg/m²
 - Water absorption after 24 hours < 0.5 kg/m²
- Rendering systems:

		Water absorption after 24 hours	
		< 0.5 kg/m ²	≥ 0.5 kg/m ²
Rendering systems: Base coat + finishing coats indicated hereafter:	Finishing coat 1 Finishing coat 2		X
	Finishing coat 3	X	
	Key coat 1 + Finishing coat 4	X	
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 5	X	
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 6		X

2.2.3. Hygrothermal behaviour

- Hygrothermal cycles have been performed on a rig.

None of the following defects occur during the testing:

- blistering or peeling of any finishing,
- failure or cracking associated with joints between insulation product boards or profiles fitted with ETICS,
- detachment of render,
- cracking allowing water penetration to the insulation layer.

The ETICS is therefore **assessed resistant to hygrothermal cycles**.

2.2.4. Freeze / thaw behaviour

- The water absorption of both base coat and the rendering systems are less than 0.5 kg/m² after 24 hours and so the ETICS is assessed as freeze/thaw resistant.

or

- Rendering systems with finishing coats 3, 4 and 5: the water absorptions of both base coat and the rendering systems are less than 0,5 kg/m² after 24 hours and so the corresponding **configuration(s) of the ETICS are assessed as freeze/thaw resistant**.
- Rendering systems with finishing coats 1, 2 and 6: the freeze/thaw cycles have not been performed.

or

- Rendering systems with finishing coats 3, 4 and 5: the water absorptions of both base coat and the rendering systems are less than 0,5 kg/m² after 24 hours and so the corresponding **configuration(s) of the ETICS are assessed as freeze/thaw resistant**.

- Rendering systems with finishing coats 1, 2 and 6: the ETICS has been assessed as freeze / thaw resistant according to ... (specify the method applied).

2.2.5. Impact resistance

- The resistance(s) to [specify tests carried out: hard body impacts (3 Joules and 10 Joules) and to perforation] lead to the following categories:

		Single standard mesh	Double standard mesh	Reinforced mesh + standard mesh
Rendering systems: Base coat + finishing coats indicated hereafter:	Finishing coat 1 Finishing coat 2	Category III	Category II	Category I
	Finishing coat 3	Category II	Category I	
	Key coat 1 + Finishing coat 4	Category III	Category I	
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 5	Category II	No performance determined	
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 6	Category I		

or

No performance determined.

2.2.6. Water vapour permeability

		Equivalent air thickness (m)
Rendering systems: Base coat + finishing coats indicated hereafter:	Finishing coat 1 Finishing coat 2	≤ 1.0 (Test result obtained with finishing coat 1 (specify structure: see § 1.1), particles size mm : 0.7)
	Finishing coat 3	≤ 2.0 (Test result obtained with particles size mm (specify structure: see § 1.1): 0.9)
	Key coat 1 + Finishing coat 4	≤ 1.0 (Test result obtained with particles size mm (specify structure: see § 1.1): 0.8)
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 5	≤ 2.0 (Test result obtained with particles size mm (specify structure: see § 1.1): 1.6)
	Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 6	NPD

2.2.7. Dangerous substances

A written declaration was submitted by the ETA-holder.

In addition to the specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this ETA, there may be other requirements applicable to the ETICS 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 Product Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

2.2.8 Safety in use

2.2.8.1 Bond strength

- Base coat onto expanded polystyrene
 - Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have been carried out and consequently for which bond strength after these cycles shall be assessed.

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa

or

- Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have not been carried out (because the ETICS is assessed as freeze/thaw resistant without further testing).

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	Test not required because freeze/thaw cycles not necessary

or

- Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have not been carried out following ETA-applicant's choice

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	Test not performed

Example of another insulation product with lower tensile strength

- Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have been carried out and consequently for which bond strength after these cycles shall be assessed

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product

or

- Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have not been carried out (because the ETICS is assessed as freeze/thaw resistant without further testing).

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	Test not required because freeze/thaw cycles not necessary

or

- Example of an ETICS for which freeze/thaw cycles have not been carried out following ETA-applicant's choice

Conditionings		
Initial state	After the hygrothermal cycles (on the rig)	After the freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	Test not performed

- Adhesives onto substrate and expanded polystyrene (safety in use of the bonded ETICS)

		Conditionings		
		Initial state	48 h immersion in water + 2 h 23°C/50% RH	48 h immersion in water + 7 days 23°C/50% RH
Adhesive 1 Adhesive 2	Concrete	≥ 0.25 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.25 MPa
	Expanded	≥ 0.08	≥ 0.03 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa

	polystyrene	MPa		
--	-------------	-----	--	--

The minimal bonded surface S, which shall exceed 20%, is calculated as follows:

$$S (\%) = [0.03 (\text{MPa}) * 100] / B$$

Where:

- B: minimum mean failure resistance of the adhesive to the insulation product in dry conditions
- 0.03 MPa correspond to the minimum requirements

The ETICS can therefore be installed on the substrate with application of the adhesive on the following **minimal surfaces: of 20%**.

	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the insulation product		
	≥ 100 kPa	≥ 150 kPa	...
Adhesive 1	xx	xx	xx
Adhesive 2	xx	xx	xx

- Example of another insulation product with lower tensile strength

		Conditionings		
		Initial state	48 h immersion in water + 2 h 23°C/50% RH	48 h immersion in water + 7 days 23°C/50% RH
Adhesive 1	Concrete	≥ 0.25 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.25 MPa
	Insulation product	≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.03 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa
Adhesive 2	Concrete	≥ 0.25 MPa	≥ 0.08 MPa	≥ 0.25 MPa
	Insulation product	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product	≥ 0.03 MPa	≤ 0.08 MPa but failure into insulation product

The minimal bonded surface S, which shall exceed 20%, is calculated as follows:

$$S (\%) = [0.03 (\text{MPa}) * 100] / B$$

Where:

- B: minimum mean failure resistance of the adhesive to the insulation product in dry conditions
- 0.03 MPa correspond to the minimum requirements

The ETICS can therefore be installed on the substrate with application of the adhesive on the following **minimal surfaces**:

	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the insulation product		
	≥ 100 kPa	≥ 150 kPa	...
Adhesive 1	xx	xx	xx
Adhesive 2	xx	xx	xx

2.2.8.2. Fixing strength (displacement test)

- Test not required because the ETICS fulfils the following criteria: $E \cdot d < 50\,000 \text{ N/mm}$.

(E: modulus of elasticity of the base coat without mesh - d: mean dried thickness of the base coat).

or

- Test not required because

or

- No performance determined
- Test results to be given.

2.2.8.3. Wind load resistance

a) Safety in use of mechanically fixed ETICS **using profiles**

Characteristics of the insulation product panels for which the following failure loads apply	Thickness (mm)		≥ .
	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face (kPa)		≥ .
	Shear strength (N/mm ²)		≥ .
	Shear modulus (N/mm ²)		≥ .
Failure loads (N) (Static Foam Block Test)	Horizontal profiles fixed every 30 cm + 43 to 49 cm long connection profiles	500 x 500 mm panels	Minimal: Mean:
		1000 x 500 mm panels	Minimal: Mean:
	Horizontal profiles fixed every 30 cm + 20 cm long vertical fixed profiles with a fixing in the middle	500 x 500 mm panels	Minimal: Mean:
			Minimal: Mean:
	Horizontal profiles fixed every 30 cm + 40 cm to 43 cm long vertical fixed profiles with 2 fixings at 30 cm interval	1000 x 600 mm panels	Minimal: Mean:
			Minimal: Mean:

b) Safety in use of mechanically fixed ETICS **using anchors**

The following values only apply for the combination (anchor's trade name) / (EPS panel's characteristics) mentioned in the first lines of each table.

Anchors for which the following failure loads apply	Trade name	AAA (ETA-xx/xxxx)	
	Plate diameter (mm)		
Characteristics of the insulation product panels for which the following failure loads apply	Thickness (mm)	≥	
	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face (kPa)	≥	
Failure loads (N)	Anchors not placed at the panel joints (<i>Static Foam Block Test</i>)	R _{panel}	Minimal: Mean:
	Anchors placed at the panel joints (<i>Pull-through test</i>)	R _{joint}	Minimal: Mean:

Anchors for which the following failure loads apply	Trade name	BBB (ETA-xx/xxxx)	
	Plate diameter (mm)		
Characteristics of the insulation product panels for which the following failure loads apply	Thickness (mm)	≥	
	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face (kPa)	≥	
Failure loads (N)	Anchors not placed at the panel joints (<i>Pull-through test</i>)	R _{panel}	Minimal: Mean:
	Anchors placed at the panel joints (<i>Pull-through test</i>)	R _{joint}	Minimal: Mean:

Anchors for which the following failure loads apply	Trade name	CCC (ETA-xx/xxxx)	
	Plate diameter (mm)		
Characteristics of the insulation product panels for which the following failure loads apply	Thickness (mm)	≥	
	Tensile strength perpendicular to the face (kPa)	≥	
Failure loads (N)	Anchors not placed at the panel joints (<i>Pull-through test</i>)	R _{panel}	Minimal: Mean:
	Anchors placed at the panel joints (<i>Pull-through test</i>)	R _{joint}	Minimal: Mean:

The wind load resistance of the ETICS R_d is calculated as follows:

$$R_d = \frac{R_{panel} \times n_{panel} + R_{joint} \times n_{joint}}{\gamma_m}$$

n_{panel}: Number (per m²) of anchors not placed at the panel joints

n_{joint} : Number (per m²) of anchors placed at the panel joint
 γ_m : National safety factor

2.2.9. Thermal resistance

The additional thermal resistance provided by the ETICS (R_{ETICS}) to the substrate wall is calculated from the thermal resistance of the insulation product (R_D), determined in accordance with 5.2.6.1, and from the tabulated R_{render} value of the render system (R_{render} is about 0,02 m²K/W),

$$R_{\text{ETICS}} = R_D + R_{\text{render}} \text{ [(m}^2\cdot\text{K)/W]}$$

as described in:

- EN ISO 6946: Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method.
- EN ISO 10456: Building materials and products - Hygrothermal properties - Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values

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

EN 1934: "Thermal insulation - Determination of steady state thermal transmission properties - Calibrated and guarded hot box".

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

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

With: U_c corrected thermal transmittance of the entire wall, including thermal bridges
 U thermal transmittance of the entire wall, including ETICS, without thermal bridges

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

$R_{\text{substrate}}$ thermal resistance of the substrate wall [(m²·K)/W]

R_{se} external surface thermal resistance [(m²·K)/W]

R_{si} internal surface thermal resistance [(m²·K)/W]

ΔU correction term of the thermal transmittance for mechanical fixing devices

$$= \chi_p \cdot n \text{ (for anchors)} + \sum \psi_i \cdot l_i \text{ (for profiles)}$$

χ_p point thermal transmittance value of the anchor [W/K]. See Technical Report n°25. If not specified in the anchors ETA, the following values apply:

= 0.002 W/K for anchors with a stainless steel screw with the head covered by plastic material, and for anchors with an air gap at the head of the screw.

= 0.004 W/K for anchors with a galvanized steel screw with the head covered by a plastic material

= 0.008 W/K for all other anchors (worst case)

n number of anchors per m²

ψ_i linear thermal transmittance value of the profile [W/(m·K)]

ℓ_i length of the profile per m²

The influence of thermal bridges can also be calculated as described in:

EN ISO 10211: Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations.

It shall be calculated according to this standard if there are more than 16 anchors per m² foreseen. The χ_p -values given by the manufacturer do not apply in this case.

2.2.10. Aspects of durability and serviceability

2.2.10.1. Bond strength after ageing

		After hygrothermal cycles (on the rig) or after 7 days immersion in water + 7 days 23°C/50% RH (on samples)	After freeze/thaw cycles (on samples)
Rendering system:	Finishing coat 1 Finishing coat 2 Finishing coat 3	≥ 0.08 MPa or ≤ 0.08 MPa but failure in insulation	≥ 0.08 MPa or test not performed or Test not required because freeze/thaw cycles not necessary or ≤ 0.08 MPa but failure in insulation
	Base coat + finishing coats indicated hereafter: Key coat 1 + Finishing coat 4 Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 5 Key coat 2 + Finishing coat 6		

2.3. Components' characteristics

2.3.1. Insulation product (example for an expanded polystyrene)

"Succinct description to be given". Examples are given following:

- Expanded polystyrene panels for bonded ETICS or mechanically fixed ETICS with anchors.

Factory-prefabricated, uncoated boards with right edges, made of expanded polystyrene (EPS) according to EN 13163 and having the description and characteristics defined in the table below.

- Expanded polystyrene panels for mechanically fixed ETICS with profiles.

.....

Factory-prefabricated, uncoated boards with grooved edges, made of expanded polystyrene (EPS) according to EN 13163 and having the description and characteristics defined in the table below.

- *For each following characteristic, specify designation code according to EN or specific values in case of :*
 - *more "severe" ETA-holder's requirements,*
 - *no existing designation code.*

Descriptions and characteristics		EPS panels		
		for bonded ETICS	For mechanically fixed ETICS	
			with anchors	with profiles
Reaction to fire / EN 13501-1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETICS classified with other Euroclass than F: specify the insulation product classification with information on densities and thicknesses or • ETICS classified with Euroclass F: 2 possibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Defined in the CE marking in reference to EN 13163 "Thermal insulation products for buildings" - Factory made products of expanded polystyrene</i> - <i>minimal classification if ETA-holder requires it with information on densities and thicknesses</i> 		
Thermal resistance ((m ² .K)/W)		Defined in the CE marking in reference to EN 13163 "Thermal insulation products for buildings" - Factory made products of expanded polystyrene		
Thickness (mm) / EN 823		(EPS-EN 13163 - T1 and T2)	(EPS-EN 13163 - T2)	± 1.5
Length (mm) / EN 822		(EPS-EN 13163 - L2)		± 1
Width (mm) / EN 822		(EPS-EN 13163 - W2)		± 1
Squareness (mm) / EN 824		EPS-EN 13163 - S2		
Flatness (mm) / EN 825		EPS-EN 13163 - P4		
Surface condition		Cut surface (homogeneous and without "skin")		
Dimensional stability under:	specified temperature and humidity / EN 1604	EPS-EN 13163-DS (70,-)1 DS(70,90)1		48h/70°C - 500 x 500 mm panels: ≤ 0.30% and no value > 0.35% - 1000 x 600 mm panels and 1000 x 500 mm panels: ≤ 0.25%
	laboratory condition / EN 1603	EPS-EN 13163-DS(N)2		≤ 0.15 %
Water absorption (partial immersion) / EN 1609 - EN 12087		EPS-EN 13163 - WL(T)1		
Water vapour diffusion resistance factor (μ) / EN 12086 - EN 13163		20 to 60		
Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces in dry conditions (kPa) / EN 1607		≥ 100 (EPS-EN-13163 - TR 100, TR 150 and TR 200)		≥ 180
Shear strength (N/mm ²) / EN 12090		≥ 0.02		≥ 0.05
Shear modulus (N/mm ²) / EN 12090		≥ 1.0		≥ 1.5

2.3.2. Anchors

- Anchors for profiles:

“Succinct description to be given (minimal collar diameter ...)”.

Characteristic resistance in the substrate: according to corresponding ETA of the anchors.

- Anchors for insulation product:

“Succinct description to be given”.

Trade name	Plate diameter (mm)	characteristic resistances in the substrate
AAA		See ETA-xx/xxxx
BBB		See ETA-xx/xxxx
CCC		See ETA-xx/xxxx

2.3.3. Profiles

- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) profiles (see Annex 2)
 - horizontal fixed profiles
 - vertical connection profiles: 0.43 to 0.47 m long
 - vertical fixed profiles: 0.20 or 0.40 to 0.43 m long
- Pull-through resistance of fixings from profile ≥ 500 N.

2.3.4. Render

- Width of crack (Render Strip Tensile Test): Test not performed.
or
- The mean value of the crack width of the base coat with the glass fibres mesh, measured at a render strain value of x% is about y mm.

2.3.5. Glass fibres meshes

	Alkalis resistance			
	Residual resistance after ageing (N/mm)		Relative residual resistance: % (after ageing) of the strength in the as delivered state	
	Warp	Weft	Warp	Weft
Mesh 1 " <i>Succinct description to be given</i> ".	≥	≥	≥	≥
Mesh 2 " <i>Succinct description to be given</i> ".	≥	≥	≥	≥
Mesh 3 " <i>Succinct description to be given</i> ".	≥	≥	≥	≥

3. Evaluation and attestation of Conformity and CE marking

3.1. System of attestation of conformity

According to the decision 97/556/EC of the European Commission, the system 2+ of attestation of conformity applies.

In addition, according to the decision 2001/596/EC of the European Commission, the systems 1 and 2+ of attestation of conformity apply with regard to reaction to fire.

Considering the Euroclasses B and F for the reaction to fire, the system of attestation of conformity, regarding other characteristics than reaction to fire, is system 2+. This system is described in the Council Directive 89/106/EEC Annex III, 2 (ii), First possibility as follows:

Declaration of conformity of the ETICS by the manufacturer on the basis of:

- a) Tasks for the manufacturer:
 - 1 - Initial type-testing of the ETICS and the components
 - 2 - Factory Production Control
 - 3 - Testing of samples taken at the factory in accordance with a prescribed test plan.
- b) Tasks for the Notified Body:
 - 4 - Certification of factory production control on the basis of:
 - Initial inspection of factory and of factory production control
 - Continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

Considering the Euroclass B for reaction to fire, the system of attestation of conformity, regarding reaction to fire characteristic, is system 1. This system 1 is described in the Council Directive 89/106/EEC Annex III, 2 (i), as follows:

Certification of the conformity of the ETICS by a Notified Body on the basis of:

- a) Tasks for the manufacturer:
 - 1 - Factory Production Control
 - 2 - Further testing of samples taken at the factory by the manufacturer in accordance with a prescribed test plan.
- b) Tasks for the Notified Body:
 - 3 - Initial type-testing of the ETICS and the components,
 - 4 - Initial inspection of factory and of factory production control,
 - 5 - Continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

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 components stated in the technical documentation of this European Technical Approval including Control Plan.

For the components of the ETICS which the ETA-holder does not manufacture by himself, he shall make sure that factory production control carried out by the other manufacturers gives the guarantee of the components compliance with the European Technical Approval.

The factory production control and the provisions taken by the ETA-holder for components not produced by himself shall be in accordance with the "Control Plan relating to this European Technical Approval which is part of the technical documentation of this European Technical Approval. The "Control Plan"¹⁾ is laid down in the context of the factory production control system operated by the manufacturer and deposited at the (*name of the Approval Body*).

The results of factory production control shall be recorded and evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the "Control Plan"¹⁾.

3.2.1.2. Other tasks of manufacturer

The manufacturer shall, on the basis of a contract, involve a body (bodies) which is (are) notified for the tasks referred to in section 3.1 in the field of ETICS in order to undertake the actions laid down in section 3.3. For this purpose, the "Control Plan"¹⁾ referred to in sections 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2 shall be handed over by the manufacturer to the Notified Body or Bodies involved.

For initial type testing (in case of system 2+), the results of the tests performed as part of the assessment for the European Technical Approval can be used unless there are changes in the production line or plant. In such cases, the necessary initial type testing has to be agreed between the "Name of the Approval Body" and the Notified Bodies involved.

The manufacturer shall make a declaration of conformity, stating that the construction product is in conformity with the provisions of this European Technical Approval. The initial type-testing mentioned above could be taken over by the manufacturer for this declaration.

1) The Control Plan is a confidential part of the European Technical Approval and only handed over to the notified body or bodies involved in the procedure of attestation of conformity. See section 3.2.2.

3.2.2 Tasks of Notified Bodies

The Notified Body (Bodies) shall perform the:

- initial type-testing of the product (for system 1)
The results of the tests performed as part of the assessment for the European Technical Approval can be used unless there are changes in the production line or plant. In such cases, the necessary initial type testing has to be agreed between the "Name of the Approval Body" and the Notified Bodies involved.
- initial inspection of factory and of factory production control
The Notified Body (Bodies) shall ascertain that, in accordance with the Control Plan¹⁾, the factory (in particular the employees and the equipment) and the factory production control are suitable to ensure continuous and orderly manufacturing of the components according to the specifications mentioned in clause 2 of this ETA.
- continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control
The Notified Body (Bodies) shall visit the factory:
 - * at least twice a year for surveillance. Further agreement between the "Name of Approval Body" and the Notified Body involved, this frequency can be reduced to one a year after a probative period,

or

- * at least one a year for surveillance of this manufacturer having a FPC system complying with EN ISO 9001 covering the manufacturing of the ETICS components.
It has to be verified that the system of factory production control and the specified automated manufacturing process are maintained taking into account the Control Plan¹⁾.

These tasks shall be performed in accordance with the provisions laid down in the "Control Plan¹⁾ of this European Technical Approval".

All ETICS characteristics are of interest to the Notified Body but in particular reaction to fire and bond strength.

The Notified Body shall retain the essential points of its (their) actions referred to above and state the results obtained and conclusions drawn in (a) written report (reports).

- In the case of Attestation of Conformity system 1:

The Notified Body involved by the manufacturer shall issue an EC certificate of conformity of the product stating the conformity with the provisions of this European Technical Approval.

- In the case of Attestation of Conformity system 2+:

The Notified Body involved by the manufacturer shall issue an EC certificate of conformity of the factory production control stating the conformity with the provisions of this European Technical Approval.

In cases where the provisions of the European Technical Approval and its "Control Plan¹⁾" are no longer fulfilled, the Notified Body shall withdraw the certificate of conformity and inform (name of the Approval Body) without delay.

¹⁾ The Control Plan is a confidential part of the European Technical Approval and only handed over to the notified body or bodies involved in the procedure of attestation of conformity. See section 3.2.2.

3.3. CE marking

The CE marking shall be affixed either on the product itself, on a label attached to it, on its packaging or on the commercial documents accompanying the components of the ETICS. The letters « CE » shall be followed by the identification number of the Notified Body involved and be accompanied by the following additional information:

- the name or identifying mark and address of the ETA-holder,
- the last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed,
- the number of the EC certificate of conformity of Factory Production Control (system 2+),
- the number of the EC certificate of conformity for the ETICS (system 1),
- the number of the European Technical Approval,
- the ETICS trade name,
- the number of the ETAG.

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 ETICS on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with the (*Approval Body name*), which identifies the ETICS that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the ETICS or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to the (*Approval Body name*) before the changes are introduced. The (*Approval Body name*) 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

4.2.1 General

It is the responsibility of the ETA-holder to guarantee that the information about design and installation of this ETICS are easily accessible to the concerned people. This information can be given using reproductions of the respective parts of the European Technical Approval. Besides, all the data concerning the execution shall be clearly indicated on the packaging and/or the enclosed instruction sheets using one or several illustrations.

In any case, the user shall comply with the national regulations and particularly concerning fires and wind load resistance.

Only the components described in clause 1.1 with characteristics according to clause 2 of this ETA can be used for the ETICS.

The requirements given in ETAG 004, chapter 7, as well as the information of paragraphs 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, have to be considered.

4.2.2 Design

- To bond the ETICS, the minimal bonded surface and the method of bonding shall comply with characteristics of the ETICS (see § 2.1.8.1 of this ETA) as well as the national regulations. In any case, the minimal bonded surface shall at least be 20%.
- To mechanically fix the ETICS, the choice and the rate of the fixings shall be determined considering:
 - the design wind load suction and the national regulations (taking into account the national safety factors, the design rules, ...),

- the characteristic resistance of the anchors into the considered substrate (see installation parameters – effective anchorage depth, characteristic resistance ... – in the ETA of the anchor),
- the safety in use of the ETICS (cf. § 2.1.8), according to the method of fixing.

4.2.3 Execution

The recognition and preparation of the substrate as well as the generalities about the execution of the ETICS shall be carried out in compliance with:

- chapter 7 of the ETAG no. 004 with, in case of bonded ETICS, imperative removal of any existing organic finishes,
- national regulations in effect.

The particularities in execution linked to the different methods of fixing and the application of the rendering system shall be handled in accordance with ETA-holder prescriptions. In particular it is suitable to comply with the quantities of rendering applied, the thickness regularity and the drying periods between two layers.

5. Indications to the manufacturers.

5.1 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging of the components has to be such that the products are protected from moisture during transport and storage, unless other measures are foreseen by the manufacturer for this purpose.

The components have to be protected against damage.

It is the responsibility of the manufacturer(s) to ensure that these provisions are easily accessible to the concerned people.

5.2 Use, maintenance and repair

The finishing coat shall normally be maintained in order to fully preserve the ETICS's performances.

Maintenance includes at least:

- the repairing of localised damaged areas due to accidents,
- the aspect maintenance with products adapted and compatible with the ETICS (possibly after washing or ad hoc preparation).

Necessary repairs should be done rapidly.

It is important to be able to carry out maintenance as far as possible using readily available products and equipment, without spoiling appearance.

It is the responsibility of the manufacturer(s) to ensure that these provisions are easily accessible to the concerned people.

	<p>The original French version is signed by Name of the « Approval Body » representative</p>
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ETICS	ETICS Name A	ETICS Name B
Adhesive	Adhesive 1	Adhere 1
	Adhesive 2	Adhere 2
	Adhesive 3	
Base coat	Princoat	Base render
Key coat	Key coat 1	Key coat super 1
	Key coat 2	Key coat super 2
Finishing coats	Finishing coat 1	Render coat 1
	Finishing coat 2	Render coat 2
	Finishing coat 3	
	Finishing coat 4	Render coat 4
	Finishing coat 5	
	Finishing coat 6	

The aim of this annex is to make known the necessity to make clear the use of several trade names for same products: This example is a mean to clarify this but other ways for such explanation could be used.

ETICS Name A / ETICS Name B	Annex 1
Trade name of the components	of European Technical Approval ETA-../....

*Insert drawings of the PVC profiles
defining the geometrical characteristics*

ETICS Name A / ETICS Name B

Annex 2

Polyvinyl chloride profiles	of European Technical Approval ETA-../....
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