



Internal insulation

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Internal insulation

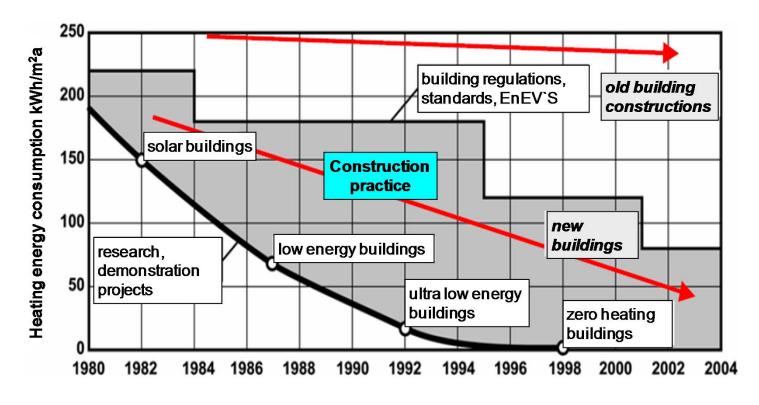
Ayman Bishara



Why insulation?



Energy saving Environmental protection, CO2- reduction Reduction of cost of operation

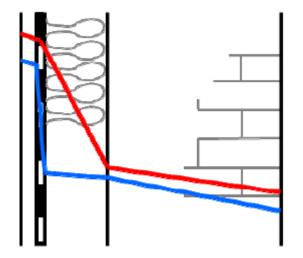




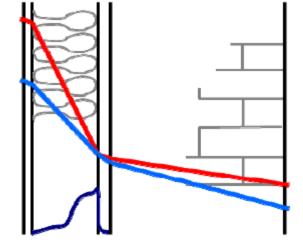
How does an interior insulation system work?



Operation of diffusiontight interior insulation Operation of diffusion open and capillary-active interior insulation



Course of Temperature and Vapor pressure



No moisture accumulation, no condensation, hardly steam flow, low drying potential Moisture accumulation steam flow water transport high drying potential



Different materials for internal insulation

AIR TIGHTNESS EFFICIENT Perlite Mineral fiber ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT OPTIMIZATION SOLUTIONS TRANSPORT AT BEAMS INTERNAL END EFFICIENT WINDOWS/ Foam glass Wood fiber SHADING SYSTEMS VENTILATION SYSTEMS/ HEAT RECOVER PASSIVE HEATING & COOLING Mineral foam Calcium silicate EFFICIENT RES INTEGRATION ENERGY PROD SYSTEM PUR Cellulose TECHNISCHE REMMERS UNIVERSITÄT

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DRESDEN

research



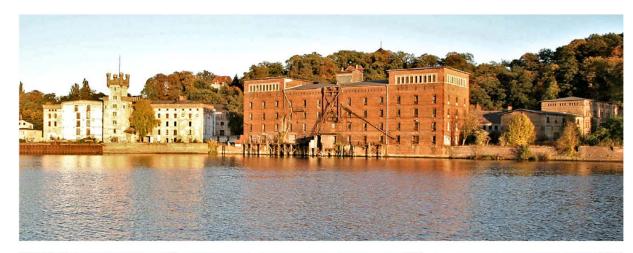
Case studies

Ayman Bishara Dagmar Exner



CS6 - General description





Classicism building in Potsdam

Wilhelminian building in Dresden

Baroque building in Görlitz

Renaissance building in Freiberg











CS6 - Objective



Objective:

additional to evaluation of the energy efficiency, analysis and evaluation of planned insulation systems with focus on possible condensation and critical moisture contents in construction and the risk of mold growth



CS6 - Main intervention

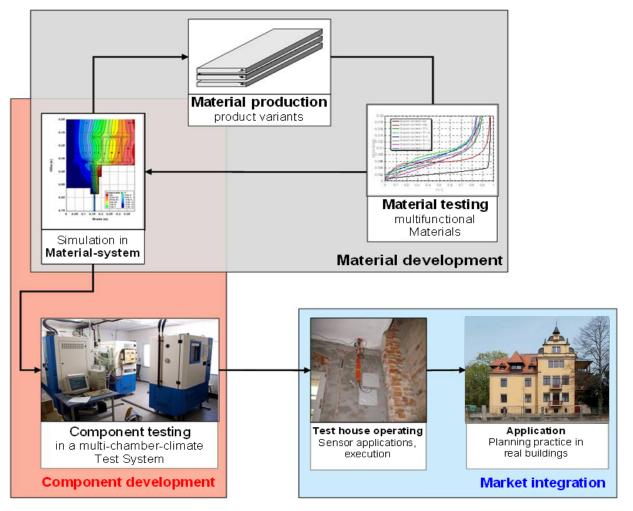


Which insulation materials are used?

Potsdam	Dresden	Freiberg	Görlitz	
Loam cork kieselguhr	IQ-Therm	Tec-Tem	Calciumsilicate	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Loam cork λ = 0.08 W/mK	PUR λ = 0.028 W/mK	Perlite $\lambda = 0.045 \text{ W/mK}$	Calciumsilicate λ = 0.065 W/mK	



CS6 - Procedure for developing and planning of a suitable interior insulation system





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CS6 - Baroque building in Görlitz







Focus

 inside insulation facing to the street and EIFS facing to the backyard

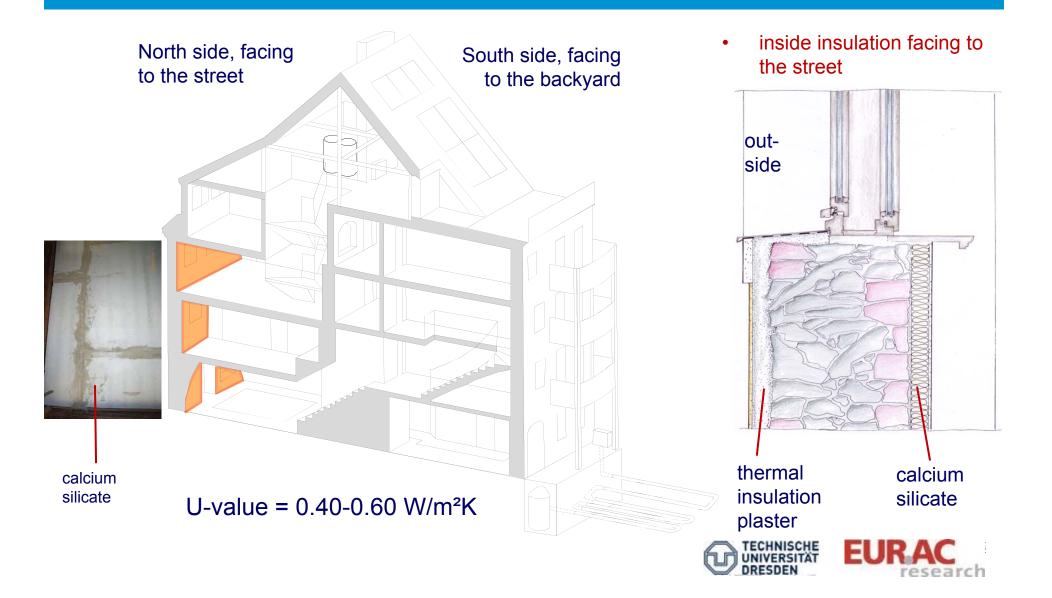
• development and built of box-type windows with heat protection, glazing made of "solar glass"

Building before and after renovation

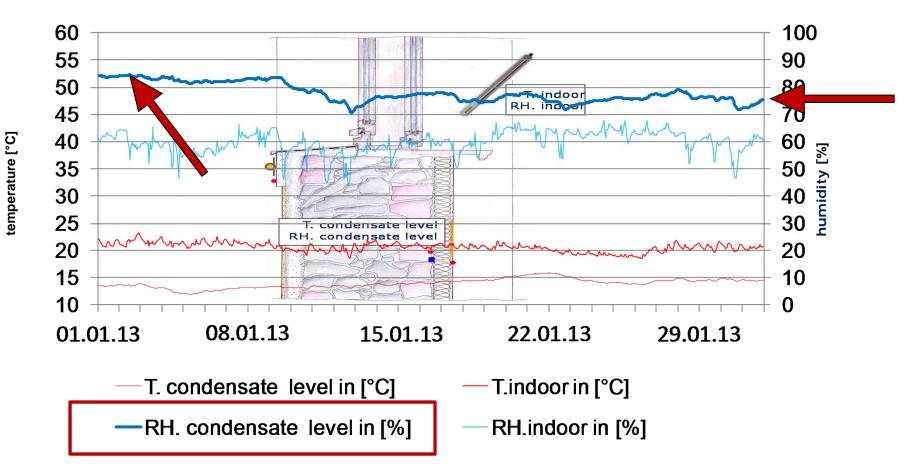


CS6 - Görlitz planned solutions





CS6 - Görlitz – discussion of the results

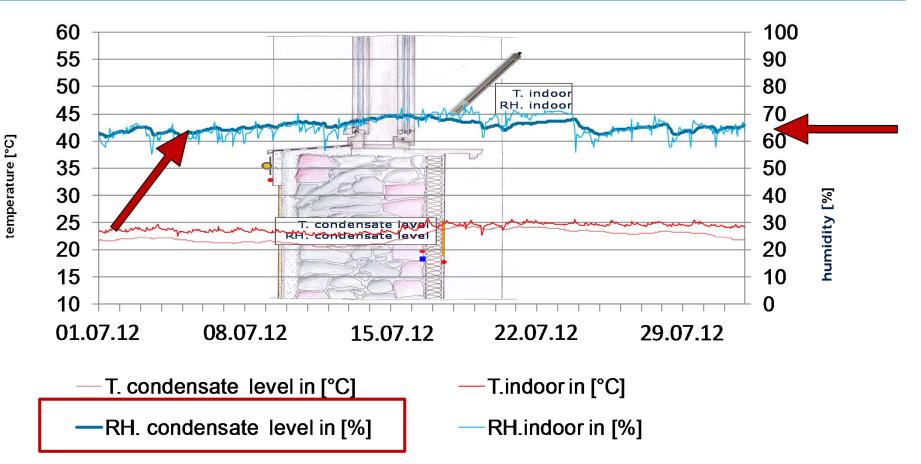


Kitchen on the 2nd floor, temperature and humidity of the indoor climate and humidity and temperature conditions in the wall, January



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CS6 - Görlitz – discussion of the results



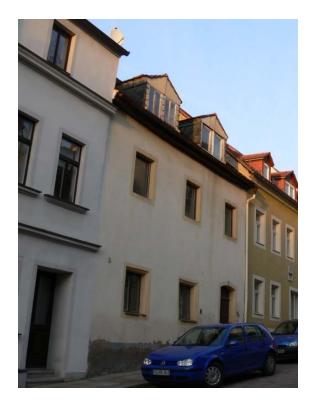
Kitchen on the 2nd floor, temperature and humidity of the indoor climate and humidity and temperature conditions in the wall



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CS6 - Renaissance building in Freiberg







Building before and after reconstruction

Focus

• zero energy consumption without destroying the historic appearance of the building

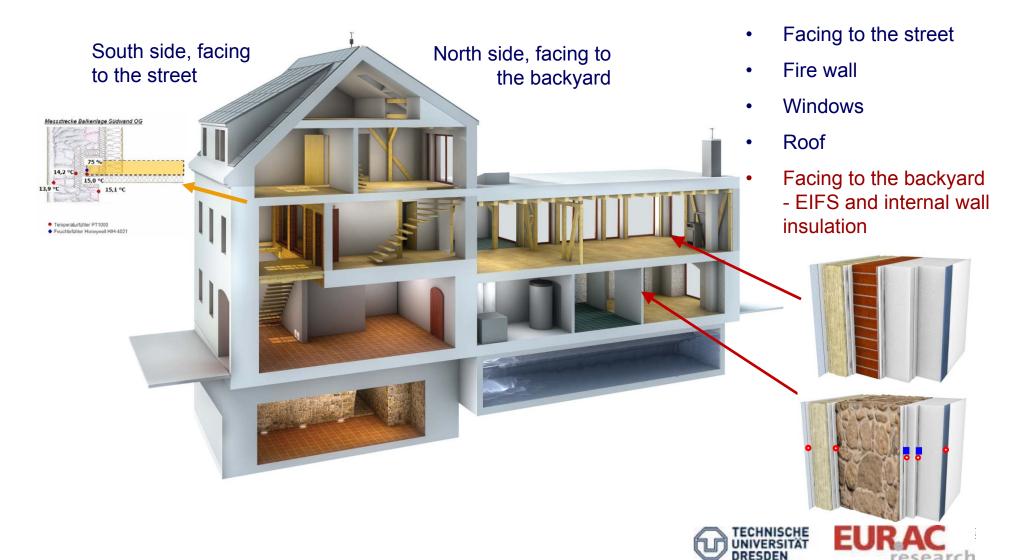
 evaluate the energy reduction potential and economics to give guidance for future projects

• create attractive living space in the historic city center



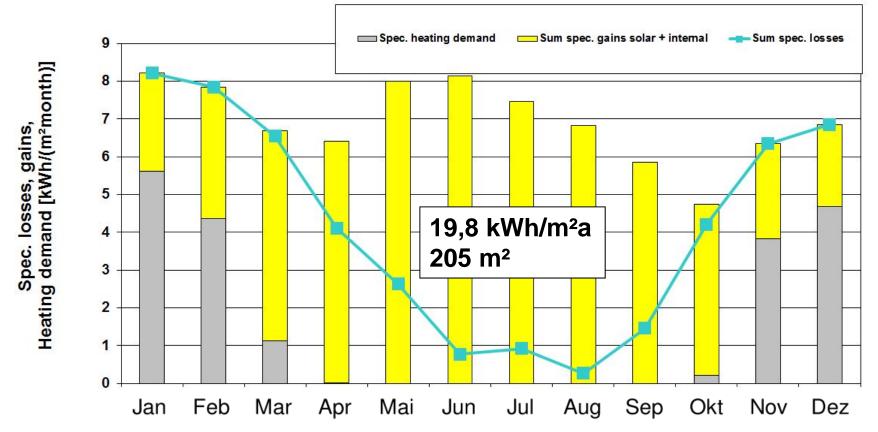
CS6 - Freiberg planned solutions





CS6 - Freiberg – discussion

Energy heat consumption



Annual heat consumption for floor heating of 4,140 kWh/a (19.7 kWh/m²a) plus 2,226 kWh/a for hot water.



CS6 - Classicism building in Potsdam





Building before and after reconstruction

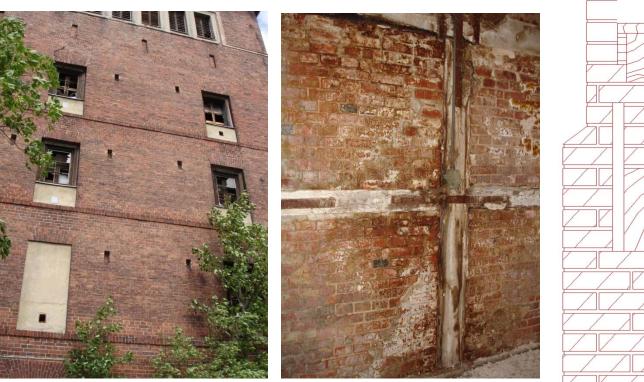
Focus

- analyze the internal insulation planned with a focus on possible condensation and critical moisture
- critical moisture content in wood construction and the risk of mold growth
- driving rain protection, hydrophobic impregnation

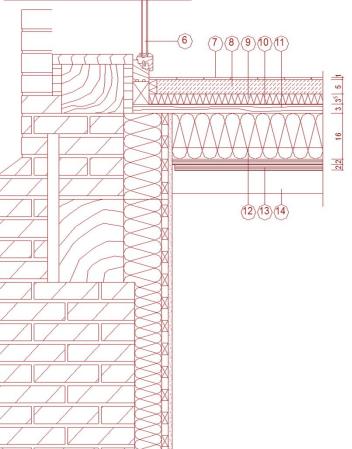


CS6 - Classicism building in Potsdam





timber-framed construction, inner wall

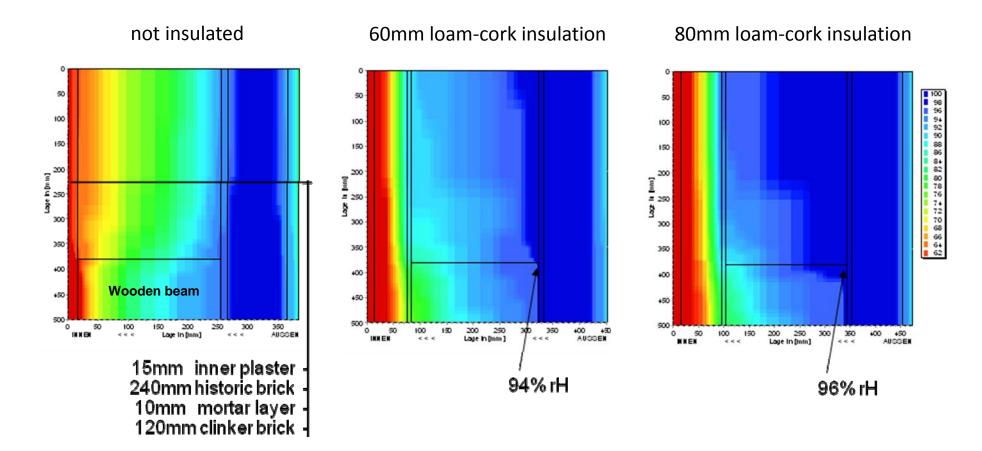


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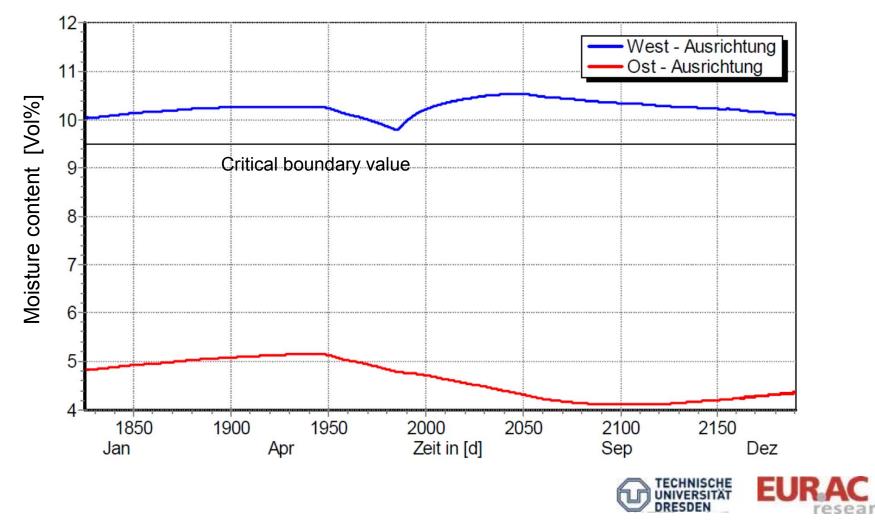


Range of relative humidity at the time of maximum moisture load (Delphin-simulation)



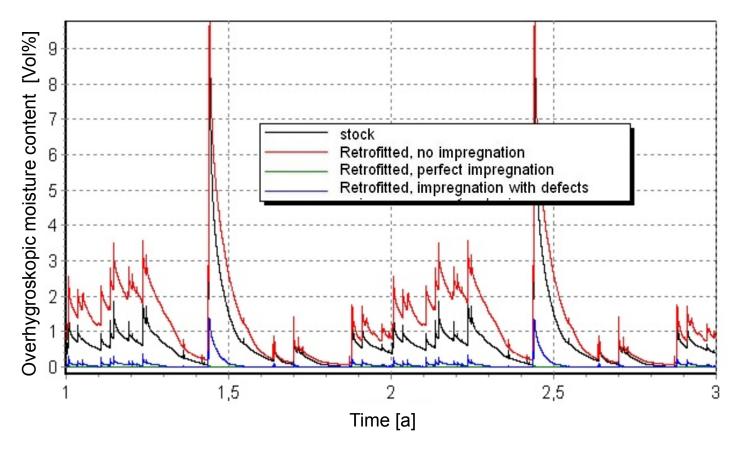


Moisture content of the wooden beam [Vol%]

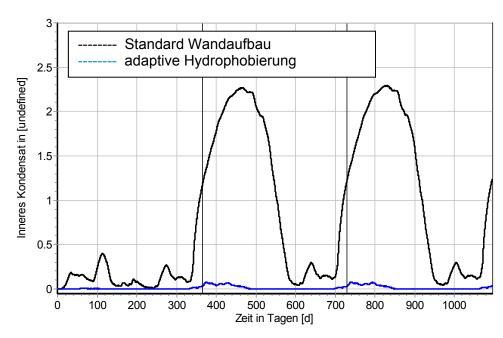


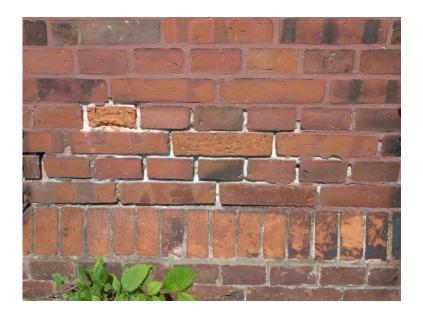


Over hygroskopic moisture content in the construction [Vol%]









Adaptive hydrophobic impregnation

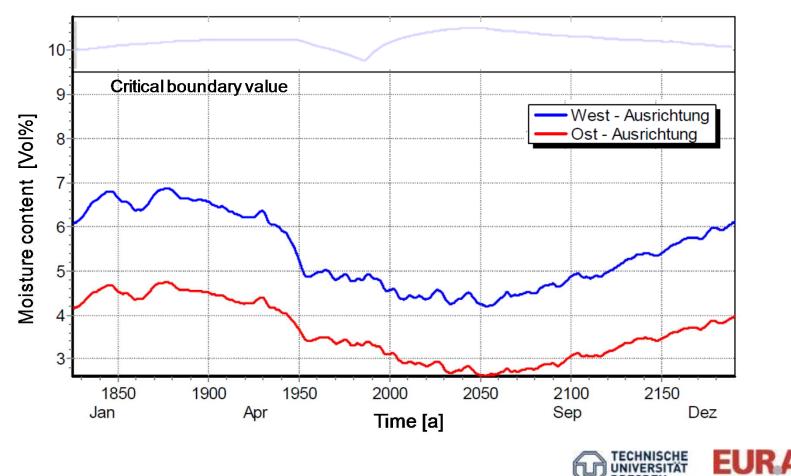
- functionality and durability of driving rain protection
- homogeneous penetration up to 15mm depth
- applicable on moist undergrounds → emulsions cream
- keeping drying potential
- unchanged optical impression after application



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Moisture content of the wooden beam after hydrophobic impregnation [Vol%]



CS6 - Wilhelminian building in Dresden



Building before and after renovation

Focus

- construction details
- handling of wooden beam head

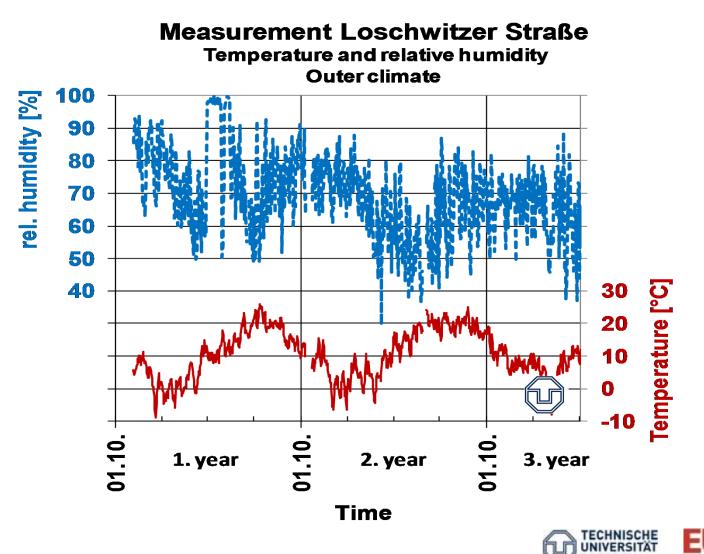
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- suspended ceilings, F30 fire protection requirement
- evaluation of wall heating system



CS6 - Dresden – measurements



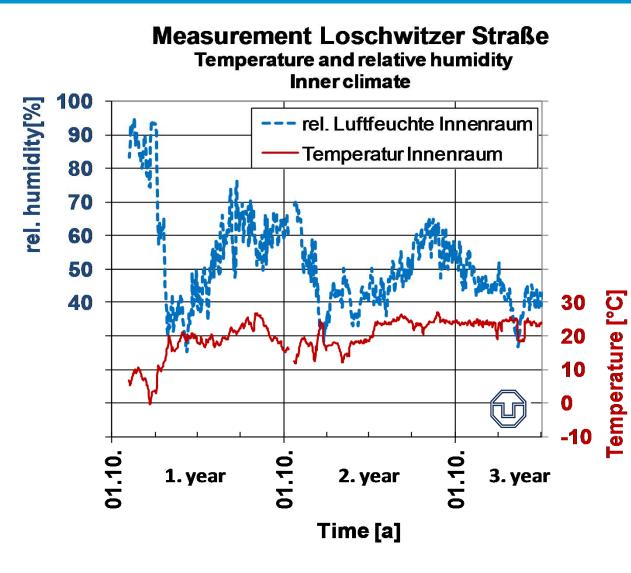




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CS6 - Dresden – measurements







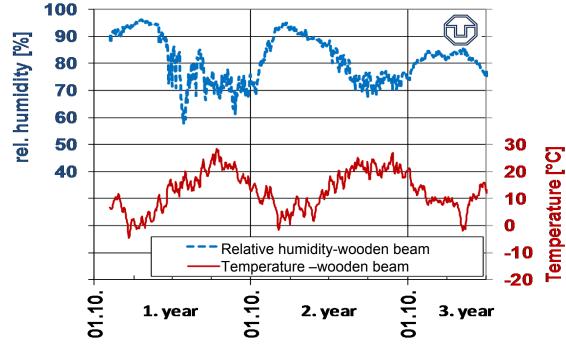




CS6 - Dresden – measurements







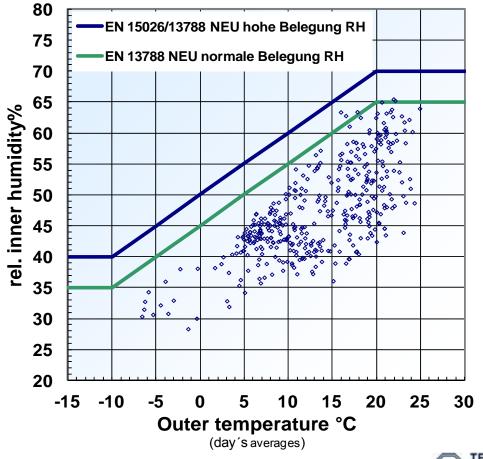
Temperature and relative humidity- wooden beam end







Relationship between Outer air temperature and indoor humidity Project Loschwitzer Str. DD





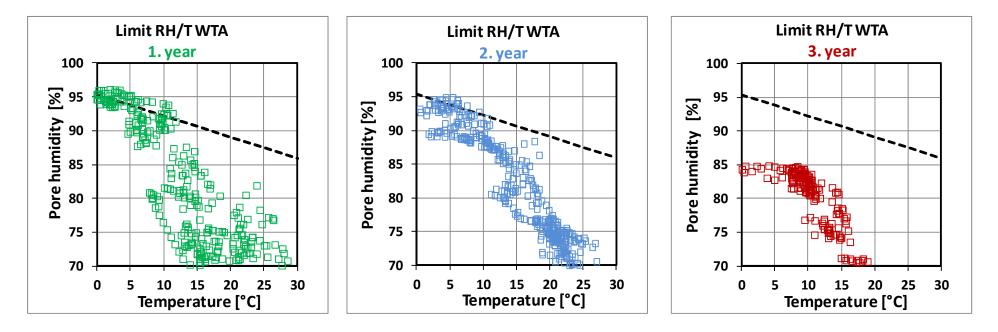


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Evaluation of the temperature and relative humidity (boundary element)

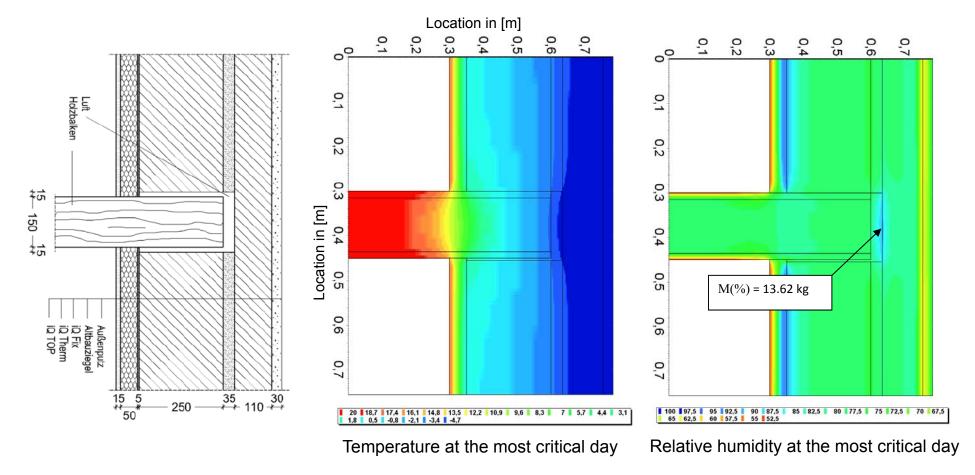
daily averages for the evaluation is used

	1. year	2. year	3. year	 7.year	
Number of d, over the limit	39	12	0	0	d
Maximum RH at > 0°C	96,1	94,9	84,8	0,0	%





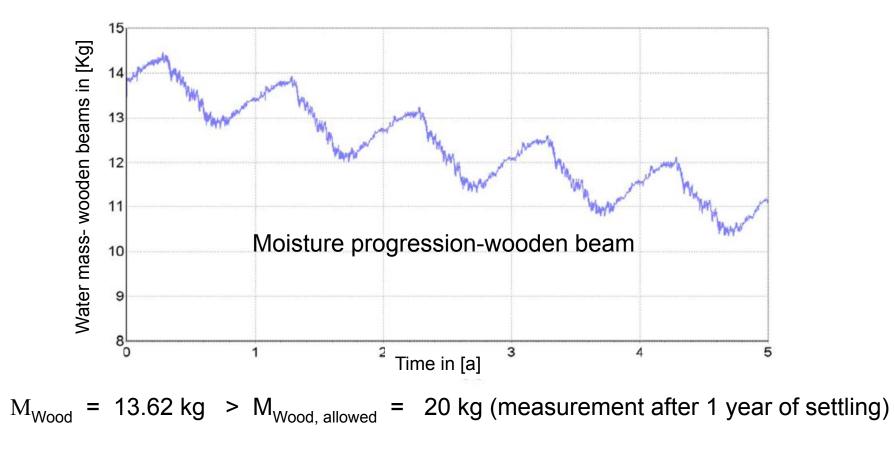
Simulation results of the wooden beam end under real climate condition







Simulation results of the wooden beam head under real climate condition





CS1 - Case study Waaghaus, Bolzano



Planning progress – use of building:

- Ideas competition to define the future utilization concept of the Weighhouse as a "House of Photography" -> published in May 2012, selection of 10 planners and start of competition phase: beginning of July, delivery of projects; November publication of decision -> besides utilization concept it was asked explicitly to exploit the energy potential of the building
- The winner will project and realize the refurbishment









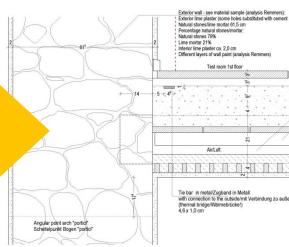
CS1 - State of diagnosis pre-intervention

Analysis of architectural elements

- Precise **measurement of stratigraphy** of construction elements -> drawing of detail sections with correct dimensions
- Analysis of material parameters (from material samples) through TUD for the Delphin database
- Documentation of the building in the DIS database

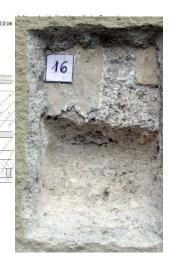








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l'est room 1st flo

Air/Luft



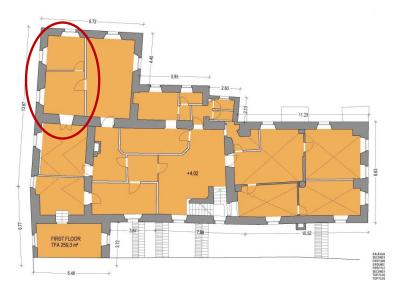
CS1 - State of diagnosis pre-intervention

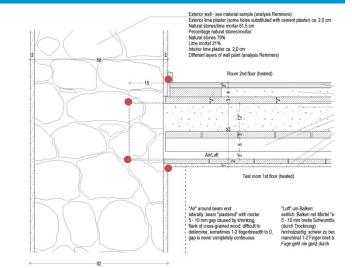
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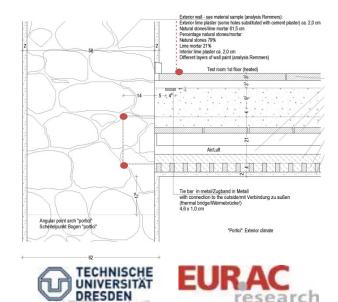
Installation of internal insulation in one test room – actual state

Simulations in DELPHIN of two significant points:

- Floor (beam ends)
- Ceiling (beam ends)
- Comparison of 2 thicknesses: 5 and 8 cm with as-isstate



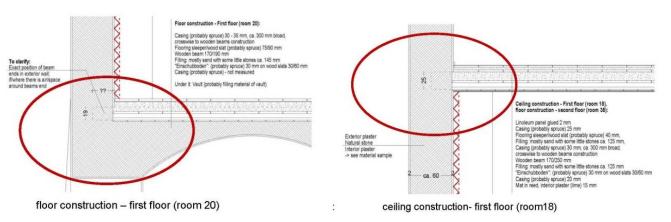




CS1 - Internal insulation

- Installation of internal insulation in one test room actual state
- Simulations of three points in Delphin by TUD:
- Window prototype/window reveal
- Floor (beam ends)
- Ceiling (beam ends)

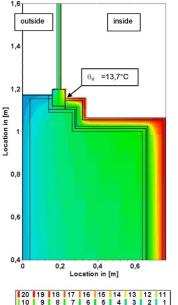
Comparison of 2 thicknesses: 5 and 8 cm



1.5 Calculation under unsteady state conditions (real climate of Bolzano)

Outer wall thickness = 60 cm, insulated with 8 cm IQ -therm, window reveal insulated with 3 cm IQ Therm, Distance between window rfigureet to the outer edge: ≥ 12.5 cm

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Temperature field, surface temperature [° C], OW 60 cm insulated with 8 cm IQ Therm, window reveal insulated with 3 cm IQ Therm Boundary conditions: Bolzano outdoor climate,on January10th

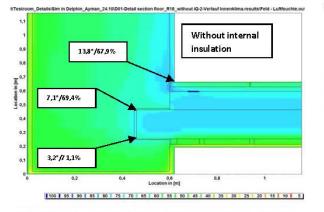


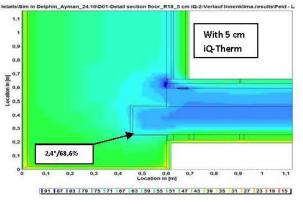
CS1 - State of diagnosis pre-intervention

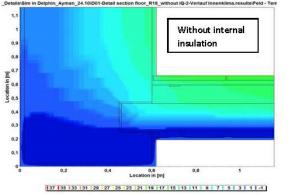


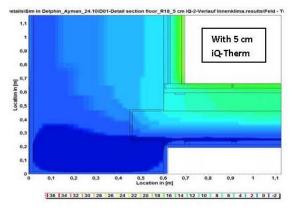
Simulation of beam ends floor (ceiling "portici")

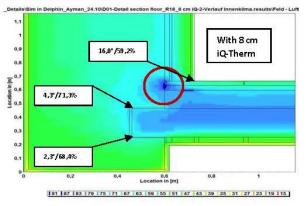
Comparison: relative **humidity and temperature** within the structure on a cold winter day (Winter 2nd/3rd year: 12th January)

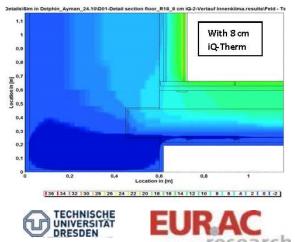












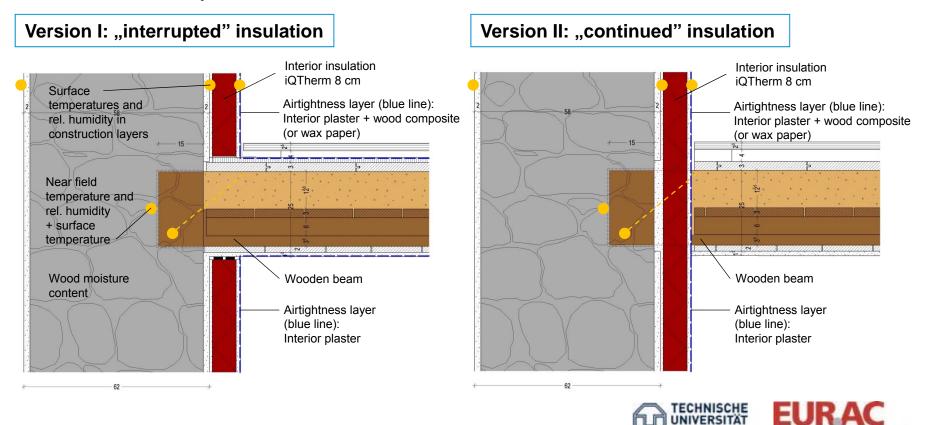
CS1 - Internal insulation



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Installation of diffusion open interior insulation with capillary redistribution

- Wooden beams in ceiling: implementation of two different connections
- Monitoring and comparison of both solutions: wood moisture content, temperature and rel. humidity





Summary of the research results

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Criteria for comparison of different internal insulation systems



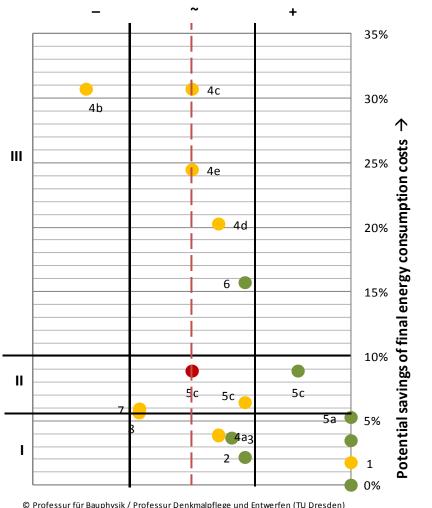
	Potsdam	Dresden	Freiberg	Görlitz
Name	loam cork	IQ-Therm	Tec-Tem	Calciumsilicate
Appearance		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
insulation effect	λ= 0.08 W/mK	λ = 0.031 W/mK	λ = 0.045 W/mK	λ = 0.065 W/mK
material and form	frame, plaster	board, plaster	board, plaster	board, plaster
capillary active	++	+	+	++
moisture regulation	++	+	+	++
natural material	++		+ / -	+ / -
fire protection	-	-	++	++
soundproofing	++	-	+	+
sustainable	++	-	+	+
workmanship	-	++	+	+
costs	100 €/m²	45 €/m²	45 €/m²	75 €/m²

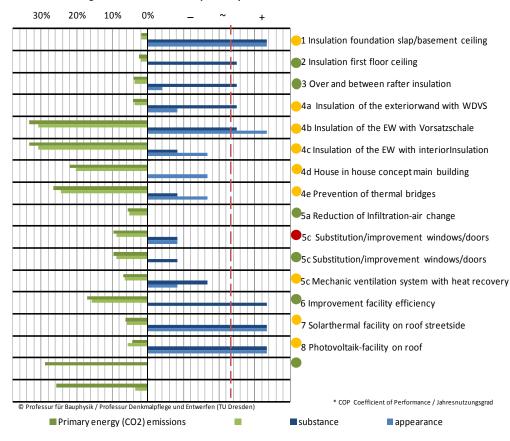


Compatibility of energy saving potentials

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compatibility \rightarrow





compatibility

Potential savings





Summary



Positive effects of interior insulation

- Energy saving and CO_2 –reduction \rightarrow contribution to the environmental protection
- Protection against condensate and mould growth
 → prevention of damaged e.g. after window exchange
- Improvement of thermal comfort
 → increasing value of rehabilitated buildings
- Keeping brick masonry constructions as they are
- Fast heating for temporary used rooms



Summary



Advantages of capillary active interior insulation

(multi functional properties vary between different building materials)

- Moisture regulation of construction
- Keeping healthy room climate
- Diffusion open construction
- Keeping drying potential
- Reduction of freezing damage probability





Guidance for future projects

Ayman Bishara





Planning guide for the application of interior insulation



Interior insulation: capillary active interior insulation systems function requires: the moisture management has to be integrated into the planning phase

Hygrothermal simulation: allows the thermal & hygric evaluation of interior insulation constructions under real climate conditions

Usage of real climate conditions: evaluation of construction under simplified conditions (e.g. national standard building code conditions) may cause damages

Evaluation of complex construction details: complex construction details require numerical computer simulation tools (e.g. computation of thermal bridges)

Driving rain protection of the outdoor wall: avoide moisture problems (e.g. frost damages of insulated wall, increases of drying of constructions)

Air tightness/convection: avoide moisture problems (e.g. condensation damages, moisture accumulation in wall details)





Develop of new material

Jens Engel



Aim



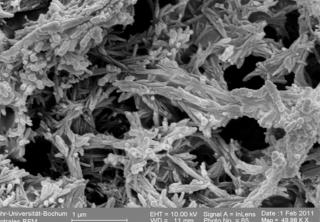
- Optimisation of the filling gel
- Development of a new capillary active render
- Further development of a clay based, reversible adhesive
- Development of insulation boards based on different insulation materials related to
 - improved fire resistance
 - improved thermal conductivity
- Demonstration of the interior insulation system at several historic buildings / Practice tests



Optimisation of the Filling Gel



- Different types of the filling gel have been developed and investigated in terms of
 - pourability,
 - pot life,
 - capillary absorption,
 - capillary condensation,
 - diffusion coefficient,
 - microstructure
- For the production of the boards one suitable filling-gel has been defined (improvement compared to the initial formulation)





Development of a New Capillary Active Render



- New render (thickness 5 mm) for use instead of the plaster (thickness 10 to 15 mm)
 - easier to process (especially for painters)
 - higher capillary moisture transport
 - lower water vapour sorption,
- Development is completed, filler has been put on the market (iQ-Top SP)





Further Developement of a Clay Based, Reversible Adhesive



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Boards Based on Different Insulation Materials Than



- related to
 - improved fire resistance
 - improved thermal conductivity
- Two different Materials have been tested
 - Foamglass-boards
 - Aerogel (ciliceous aerogel produced in a glassfibre fleece with a thickness of 10 mm)



Foam glass-boards





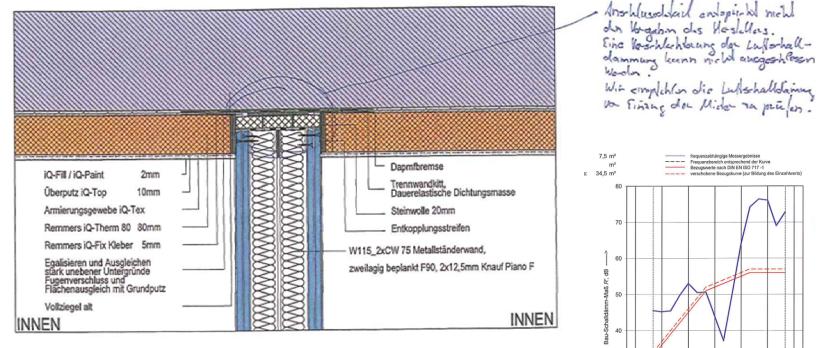


- Advantages: not flammable and very stiff (noise protection)
- Problem:
 - the foam glass could not be produced with the already existing production line because the process produced granular glass which has negative effects on the automation and conveyor technology
- Nevertheless foam glass was used in one of the demonstration projects for reduction of the longitudinal sound transfer of the insulated wall at the connection point to a flat partition wall



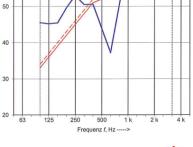
Foam glass-boards





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AR_DT_0_XX_002







- Aerogel (siliceous aerogel produced in a glass fibre fleece with a thickness of 10 mm)
- Prototypes have been produced by lamination of several glass fibre fleeces on each other
- Application tests have been carried out in the remmers testing facility
- Advantage:
 - Thermal conductivity $\lambda \leq 0,16$ W/mK
- Problems:
 - punching the necessary holes
 - price (~ 2000,- €/m³)



iQ-Therm – Installation Decoupling







iQ-Therm – Installation Level Out The Surface







iQ-Therm - Installation Prepareing The Machining Area





iQ-Therm – Installation Bonding







iQ-Therm - Installation Combinated Bonding Technique





iQ-Therm - Installation Avoidance of Crossing Gaps





iQ-Therm – Installation Cutting







iQ-Therm - Installation Cutting







iQ-Therm - Installation Fixing of the Boards







iQ-Therm - Installation Wedges Insulation







iQ-Therm - Installation Sockets







iQ-Therm – Installation Sockets







iQ-Therm – Installation sockets







iQ-Therm - Installation Fixture Tubes







iQ-Therm - Installation Fixture Tubes





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iQ-Therm - Installation Elimination of Faults







iQ-Therm - Installation Fixing of Protection Rails With Reference Cultural Heritage





iQ-Therm - Installation Fixing of Protection Rails With TQ-Fix of Protection Rails With TQ-Fix





iQ-Therm - Installation Plastering iQ-Top, First Layer





iQ-Therm - Installation iQ-Tex (Glass Fibres Fabric)





iQ-Therm – Installation Additional Reinforcement at Window Corners





iQ-Therm - Installation Plastering, Final Layer







iQ-Therm - Installation iQ-Top/iQ-Top SP, Final Layer





iQ-Therm - Installation Coating With Mineral Paint







System Products





- iQ-Fix / Lehmkleber
- iQ-Therm L15/30/50/80
- iQ-Top / iQ-Top LM / iQ-Top SP
- iQ-Tex
- iQ-Fill / iQ-Fill Q4
- iQ-Paint / iQ-Paint ST / iQ-Paint IR



Complementary products



Compressed Band 15/5-10	ArtNr.	Packaging	Properties	Application rate
Pre-compressed, soft PU foam waterproofing band wrapped in PP foil for subsequent de-compression		10 m in a carton	The band is activated by pulling off the foil, air tight, (corresponds to the requirements of DIN 4107-7)	approx. 1.0 m/m

Partition Wall Strips	ArtNr.	Packaging	Properties	Application rate
Closed-cell, PU foam on which the system is placed at floor level	4258	12 rolls in a carton	3 mm thick, 75 mm wide, roll 30 m long	approx. 1.0 m/m

	All-Purpose Dowels 50	Art. No.	Packaging	Properties	Application rate
tig .	Insulating screw dowels made of polyamide for wood screws, D = 8-10 mm	4284	50 dowels in a carton	Load bearing capacity: 15 kg For fast cost effective fixing with normal tools	as required

Mounting Cylinder	ArtNr.	Packaging	Properties	Application rate
CFC-free, rigid PU foam cylinder that can be cut to size for attaching heavier loads in the IQ Therm System	4257	1 cylinder	Lambda = 0.04 W/(m*K), highly compression resistant, fast, precise execution, subsequent fixings without problems , D = 125 mm, L = 540 mm	as required

Shaping Tool	ArtNr.	Packaging	Properties	Application rate
Tool for easily and quickly cutting and shaping an exact fit of the Mounting Cylinder	4255	1 tool set	Contents: Cutting table D = 125 mm, cutting guide bell with handle, adjusting ring with pinion spanner, carrier for cutting depths up to 200 mm	N/A



iQ-Therm – Demonstration Projects





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D5.1 - Demonstration



- Guideline for installation
- User Manual
 - How to place the Wardrobe
 - How to fix pictures, cupboards, etc.
 - What paint-systems should be used
 - What about wallpapers
- FAQs
- Reference database
- Certifications and approvals



Certifications And Approvals



Prüfzeugnisse / Berichte / Zusatzinformationen

- Mwelt-Produktdeklaration
- Prüfbericht FIW, München
- Klassifizierung Brandverhaltens nach DIN EN 13501-1-MPA Braunschweig
- Prüfung Brandverhalten DIN EN ISO 11925-2
- DIBt Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung
- Prüfzeugnis_Brandverhalten DIN 41021_MPA Braunschweig
- Untersuchungsbericht_Baustoffklasse DIN 41021_MPA Braunschweig
- Untersuchungsbericht_DIN EN ISO 11925-2_MPA Braunschweig
- 📩 🛛 Allgemeines bauaufsichtliches Prüfzeugnis MPA Braunschweig
- Klassifizierung Brandverhalten EN 13501-1 FIW München
- Brandverhalten incl. Oberputz iQ-Top SP MPA Braunschweig
- Brandverhalten incl. Oberputz iQ-Top SLS MPA Braunschweig





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Conclusion







Conclusion



Energetic upgrade of historic building construction requires detailed knowledge in various fields

- building materials
- construction details
- real climate conditions
- hygrothermal simulation tools
- \rightarrow A special education is required for an adequate refurbishment
- \rightarrow New fields of education for architects, engineers, handcraft:

_ university level (TUD, TU..)

_ graduation level (WTA, 3ecult.)







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