

ISOLAIR

Roof Sarking Board and External Wall Insulation Board behind a Ventilated Façade



Construct. Insulate. Relax.



Isolair Characteristics

Produced According to EN 13171

Isolair water resistant, but breathable, wood fibre thermal insulation panels are used as sarking boards to externally insulate the roof or walls due to their high compression strength. They are laid above the rafters and below the roof covering or externally on walls behind a ventilated façade, to significantly reduce thermal bridging through the junctions because the entire building envelope is insulated. Additional insulation e.g. Pavatherm Combi can also be fitted below or behind the Isolair layer if required, or alternatively the flexible, breathable Pavaflex wood fibre insulation can be fitted between the rafters or wall studs to meet Building Regulation requirements. Isolair wood fibre boards also enhance airborne and impact sound insulation within the building.

Isolair has a high heat capacity and a long thermal lag time which means that it naturally keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer in all climates. When comparing wood fibre insulation with conventional insulation products which have the same thermal conductivity value, the wood fibre will work much more effectively. The building will remain at a more ambient, comfortable temperature all year round, because the excess heat will be stored in the wood fibre, and released slowly as the temperature drops. This high thermal mass capacity is critical for external walls in lightweight buildings e.g. timber or metal frame constructions, but also for all roofs which do not have high thermal mass, especially when the attic space is to be used as living accommodation.

Due to its very favourable Vapour Diffusion Factor, Isolair allows water vapour to be safely drawn away from inside to outside as well as protecting the structure from external moisture. The condensation will not get trapped in the middle of the structure which could cause mould growth, wet rot or dry rot. The Isolair wood fibre sarking board can be left exposed on roofs and walls for up to two months without compromising the integrity of the thermal insulation product (except during heavy snow loads).

Thanks to a very good Sd value (water vapour diffusion equivalent air layer thickness) of 0.18M ($3 \mu \times 0.06 \text{ M}$) for 60mm thick Isolair panels, they are ideal for all vapour-open constructions. These very low values indicate how vapour permeable the build-up of a roof or wall will be. This should be compared to other insulation products e.g. 60 mm thick rigid polyurethane foam or polystyrene insulation boards which have an Sd value of between 3.6M ($60 \mu \times 0.06 \text{ M}$) and 9M ($150 \mu \times 0.06 \text{ M}$) and so are not breathable and may cause mould, interstitial condensation, wet rot or dry rot.

The CE marked Isolair guarantees an ecological, breathable and durable structure, which will protect the property for many decades.

Isolair

Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg / m ²)	Overall Board Size (cm)	Coverage Area (cm)	Number of Boards	M ² per Pallet - Coverage	KG per Pallet	Edge Profile
20	4.80	250 x 77	248 x 75	56	104.16	532	Tongue & Groove
35	7.20	250 x 77	248 x 75	30	55.80	429	Tongue & Groove
52	10.70	250 x 77	248 x 75	20	37.20	425	Tongue & Groove
60	12.30	250 x 77	248 x 75	17	31.62	418	Tongue & Groove

Technical Details	Isolair	
	20 mm	35, 52 & 60mm
Density (kg / m ³)	240	200
Declared Thermal Conductivity λ D (W/mK)	0.047	0.044
Vapour Diffusion Factor μ	5	3
Specific Heat Capacity - C (J/kgK)	2100	2100
Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Plane of Board (kPa)	30	30
Compression Strength at 10% (kPa)	180	250
Fire Behaviour (EN 13501-1)	Class E	Class E
Waste Code According to European Waste Catalogue	030105 - 170604	030105 - 170604
Identification Code	WF-EN13171-T5-DS(70.-)2-CS(10/Y)160-TR30-WS1,0-MU5-AF100	WF-EN13171-T5-DS(70.-)2-CS(10/Y)250-TR30-WS1,0-MU3-AF100

Application

Roof Insulation Panels

Isolair safely seals and protects the roof construction when it is laid down above the rafters, ensuring a dry building for the construction work to continue. Isolair can be used on both new build and renovation projects. There is no requirement to use a vapour control membrane but an airtightness membrane or airtight OSB board should be placed internally under the roof. For water tightness, seal all cut or exposed Isolair board edges, penetrations, ridges and corners with Pavatex Primer and Pavatape.

On roof pitches $\geq 18^\circ$, there is no need to tape over tongue and groove joints, as these will be weathertight.

On roof pitches $\geq 10^\circ$ and $< 18^\circ$, a bead of Pavatex System Glue must be applied onto the upper face of each tongue before it is inserted into the next board.

On roof pitches $\geq 5^\circ$ and $< 10^\circ$, the complete roof surface must be covered with a sealed breather membrane.

Do NOT use Isolair on roofs with pitches of less than 5° .

External Wall Insulation

Isolair is used in timber frame constructions as an external wall sarking board, but the boards cannot be rendered to directly. The panels provide water resistance for the timber construction behind the ventilated cladding façade, with excellent vapour permeability. However Isolair cannot be fixed below the Damp Proof Course level so waterproof insulation such as XPS should be used in this area. An airtightness membrane or racking board incorporating an airtightness detail should be inserted on the internal side of the timber frame.

If Isolair is being used as a sarking board behind ventilated cladding on a masonry wall, the wall must be dry and flat. If it is uneven by 8mm or more, the masonry wall must first be levelled out with a Pavatex lime parge coat, so as to avoid interstitial condensation in the little air gaps. If the existing render has broken away in parts or is in poor condition it needs to be removed and rendered with new vapour-open render. The same applies if the existing render has a high cement content which is not vapour-open.

Installation

Isolair panels should be fixed directly to the rafters or studs with the tongue facing upwards towards the apex. The cut-off piece at the end of one row should be used as the first piece on the next row so that the joints are in a brickwork formation. This will increase the structural strength. The Isolair boards are fixed to the structure using insulation screw fixings, as advised. All openings, corners and penetrations should be primed and taped with Pavatex Primer and aluminium butyl Pavatape to ensure the integrity of the wood fibre insulation. On roofs, battens and counter-battens are then fixed securely over the Isolair panels and the roof covering is fixed to these. When working on the roof only walk above the rafters rather than between the rafters. Vertical battens are secured to walls to create a ventilated façade.

Fixing into Timber Frame and Masonry Constructions

Please seek our advice regarding suitable fixings for the required application. Fixings are inserted through the counter batten and batten, the Isolair board and into the timber structure so that it is anchored into the timber by at least 40 mm. Generally 6 fixings are required per m². On masonry walls, fixings are typically embedded by at least 50mm, and again there are generally 6 fixings per m².

Cutting and Storing the Wood Fibre Softboards

The panels can be cut with normal timber cutting tools e.g. a jigsaw with Pavatex blades or a circular saw. If a hole or gap occurs in the wood fibre due to a construction error, ensure that it is filled in with wood fibre offcuts and prime and tape this area to prevent water ingress. Keep the boards dry when in storage and protect from damage. Do not stack any more than 4 pallets on top of each other.



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