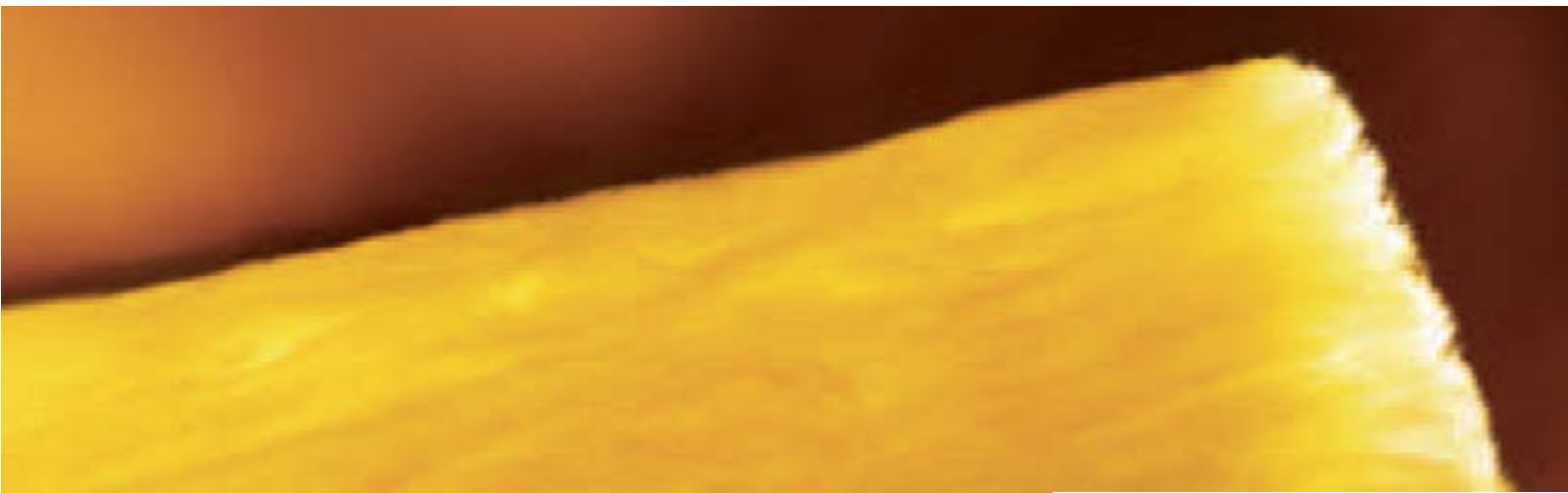


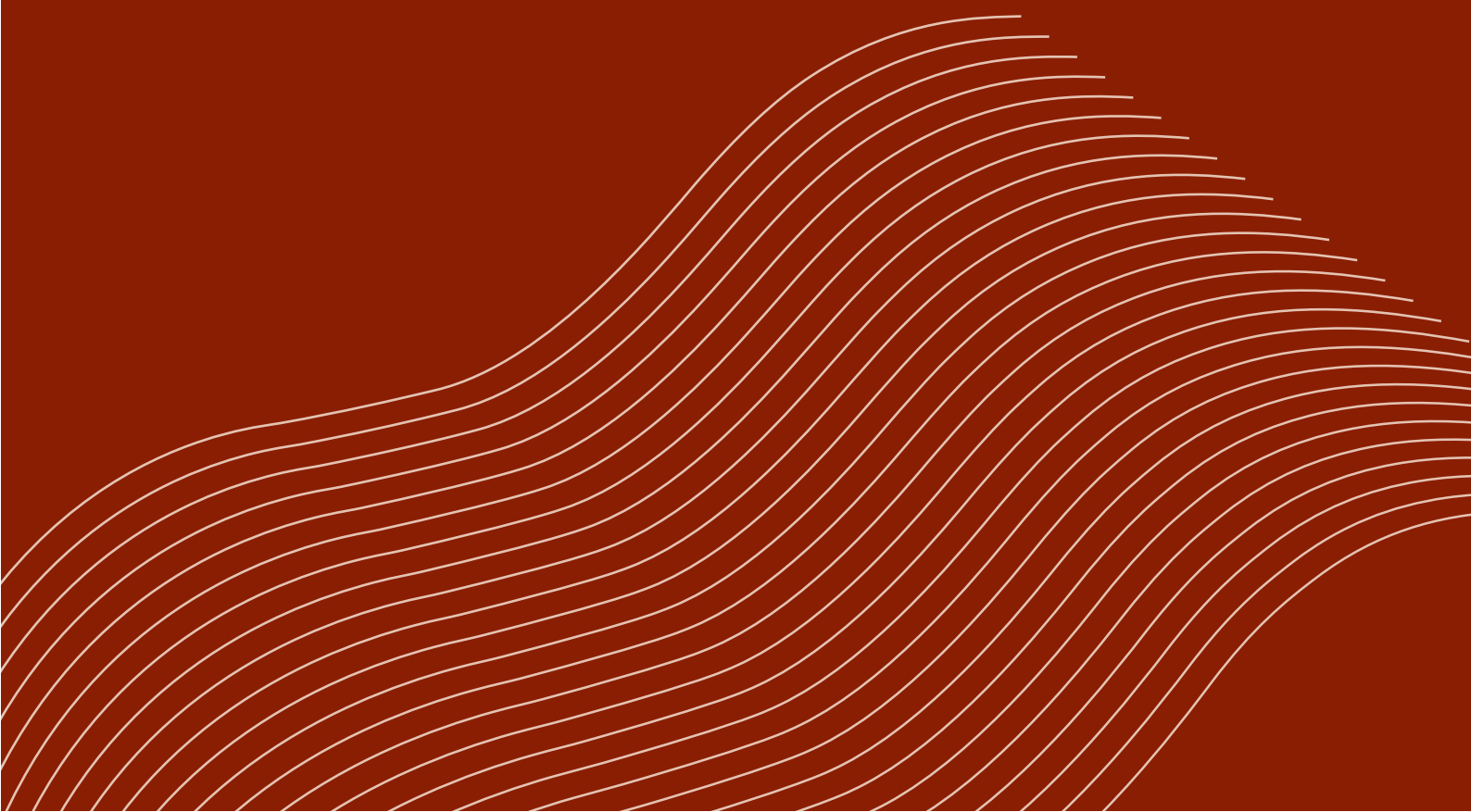


**URSA GLASSWOOL®**



## **URSA 10 Loft Roll**

Insulation for Cold Pitched Roofs



# The Company

URSA is Europe's third largest manufacturer of insulation materials and, in terms of sales, the largest business unit of the URALITA Group. The URALITA Group is a Spanish multinational founded in 1907. The Group is split into four operating divisions, Insulation, Gypsum, Roofing and Piping Systems with total sales of over €1.1 billion in 2006. We have 38 production plants and sales operations covering more than 77 countries throughout Europe.

With 13 production sites and a closely-knit distribution network, URSA is present throughout Europe and Russia where the company commands a leading position in the two core product segments of glass wool and extruded polystyrene.

In 2006 URSA's 2000-strong workforce generated sales of €496 million.

As a leading supplier of insulation and insulating systems, URSA has succeeded in fully addressing user requirements for thermal and acoustic insulation. Quality products for every application and excellent customer support are the cornerstones of the corporate culture.



# URSA 10 Loft Roll

URSA 10 Loft Roll and URSA 10 DIVERSO Loft Roll are lightweight, non-combustible, unfaced glass mineral wool products for use as loft insulation in cold pitched roofs. They are available in two formats for use between joists at 400mm or 600mm centres:

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** – split into 2 x 570mm wide rolls.

**URSA 10 DIVERSO Loft Roll** – perforated to allow it to be split into either 2 x 570mm or 3 x 380mm wide rolls.

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** has a thermal conductivity of 0.044 W/mK.



## Benefits

### Quality

Outstanding product quality manufactured to ISO 9001 Quality Systems.

### Ozone friendly

Glass wool products do not contain or use in their manufacture ozone depleting chemicals such as CFCs and HCFCs. The Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) is zero.

### Global warming potential

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of zero.

### Insulation savings

It is possible to meet the Building Regulation requirement with only 300mm of **URSA 10 Loft Roll**.

### Cost effective

Insulating pitched roofs at horizontal ceiling level is the most cost effective way of insulating new buildings or upgrading existing.

### Acoustic

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** has excellent sound insulation characteristics and enhances the acoustic comfort of the building.

### Environment

Glass wool is manufactured from an abundant, sustainable resource and may utilise up to 80% post consumer glass waste.

### Reduced waste

Perforated **URSA 10 DIVERSO Loft Roll** allows it to be used in full, half or third width options.

### Handling

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is lightweight yet tough, resilient and easy to install. It is easily cut using a sharp knife.

### Space saving

Compaction of the rolls in their manufacture saves space in both storage and transport.

### Durability

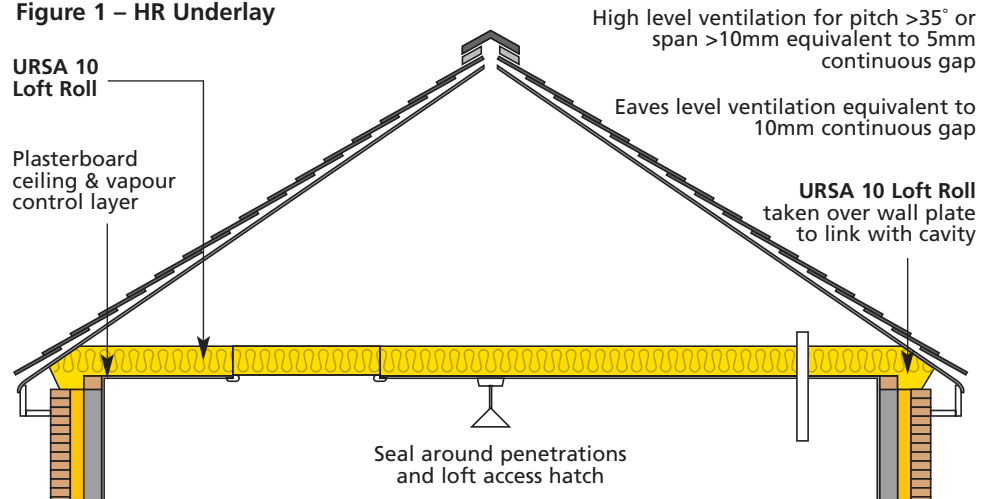
**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is rot-proof, durable and maintenance free. It is non-hygroscopic and will not slump in normal use.

All of our products carry the CE Mark to show compliance with the harmonised European Standard BS EN 13162 and are quality assured to ISO 9001.



# Design

**Figure 1 – HR Underlay**



## Thermal Bridging

With increasing levels of insulation it is vitally important to ensure continuity of the insulation at the junction of elements.

At the junction of the wall and the roof packing the eaves with glass wool, the use of lightweight insulating block cavity closer and extended cavity wall insulation can all help to reduce thermal bridging.

At gable walls the cavity insulation should be continued to at least 300mm above the ceiling to ensure continuity of the wall and roof insulation. The space between the last roof truss/joist and gable wall must be packed with insulation.

The loft access hatch should be insulated and draft sealed – proprietary units are available that achieve the required thermal and air infiltration performance.

## Limiting Air Infiltration

The plasterboard ceiling should be installed first with all joints between the ceiling and walls sealed with plaster, adhesive or flexible sealant. Seal all penetrations using a flexible sealant.

A correctly detailed and installed polythene vapour control layer will enhance the air tightness of the construction.

## Condensation

With increasing levels of insulation the increased risk of interstitial condensation must be carefully considered – BS 5250 gives detailed design advice.

In pitched roofs the governing factor is the choice of roof tile underlay, either High Resistance (HR) or Low Resistance (LR) types:

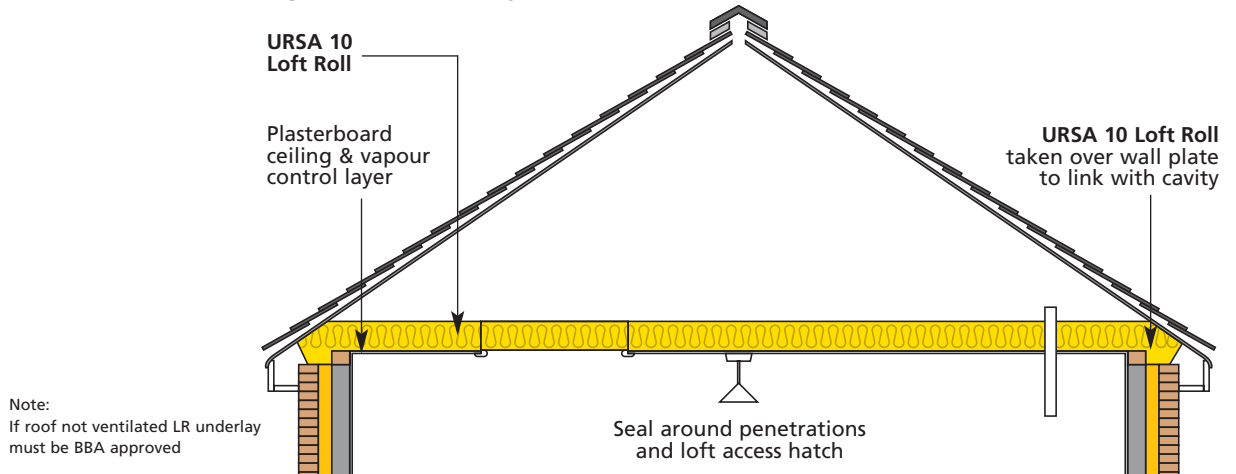
**Type HR Underlay (Figure 1)** – these are the more traditional bitumen or polythene based products that have a water vapour resistance greater than 0.25 MNs/g. Ventilation of the roof void must be provided as follows:

- 25mm x eaves length, at low level, for pitches of 15° or less.
- 10mm x eaves length, at low level, for pitches of more than 15°.

Additional openings, at high level, equivalent to a continuous gap of 5mm should be used if:

- The roof pitch exceeds 35°.
- The roof span exceeds 10m.
- Lean-to and mono pitch roofs.

Figure 2 – LR Underlay



**Type LR Underlay (Figure 2)** – these are the more recently introduced breather type membranes that have a water vapour resistance less than or equal to 0.25 MNs/g. Ventilation of the roof void should be provided as follows:

- 7mm x eaves length, at low level, for normal ceilings.
- 3mm x eaves length, at low level, for well sealed ceilings.
- 5mm ventilation slot at high level.

There are a number of Type LR underlays available that promote the energy efficiency of not providing any ventilation – as these are not covered by BS 5250 it is recommended that these products carry a suitable technical approval such as BBA certification. Further measures that should be taken include:

- Removal of the water vapour at source by the use of suitable ventilation and/or extractor fans in high humidity areas.
- The use of a correctly detailed and carefully sealed vapour control layer (minimum 500g polythene sheet or foil backed plasterboard) to reduce the amount of water vapour from the living area passing into the cold roof void.

**Services**

Tanks, pipes, vessels and ducts in the roof void must be insulated to avoid freezing and/or condensation problems. Insulation should be omitted from immediately below cold water tanks; this allows heat from inside the house to prevent the tank from freezing.

Recessed lighting should be incorporated into a sufficiently large enclosure in order to ensure continuity of insulation whilst still allowing heat to dissipate from the lamps.

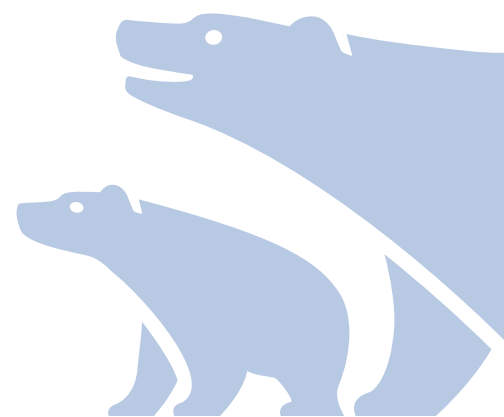
Compact fluorescent, low voltage and LED lamps generally run cooler than standard light fittings.

**Wind Uplift**

The wind uplift force exerted on the roof will vary according to geographical location, site location and building height. Calculations relating to the fixing pattern and batten dimensions should be made with reference to BS 5534.

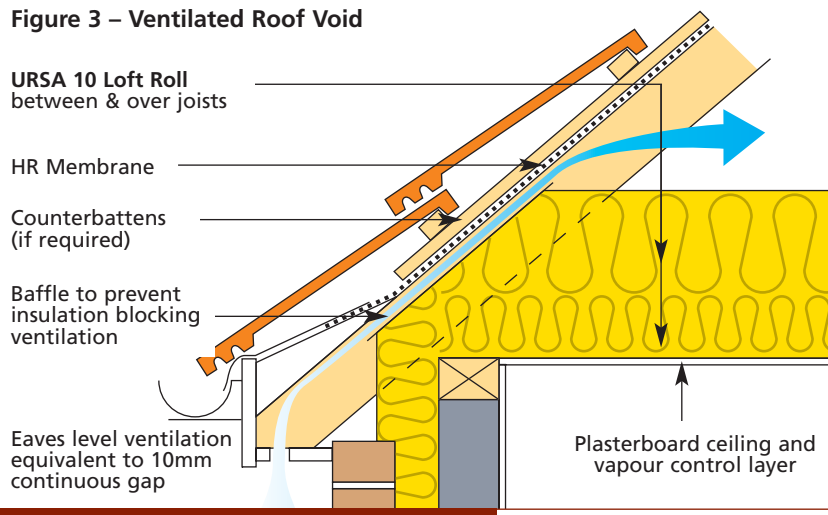
**Fire Performance**

When used within a pitched roof constructed in accordance with this brochure **URSA 10 Loft Roll** will not prejudice the fire resistance properties of the roof and adds no fire load to the building. The slate or tiled finish will give the required external fire rating, SAA, whilst 12.5mm plasterboard will ensure the necessary fire protection internally. Fire stopping in the form of mineral fibre insulation should be used at party walls.



# Installation

**Figure 3 – Ventilated Roof Void**



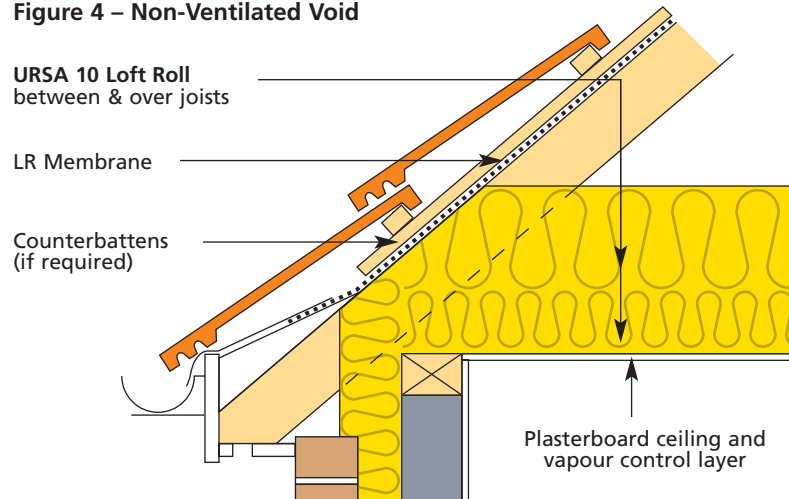
**Ventilated Roof Void (See Figure 3)**

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is designed to fit between and over the roof timbers at joist (horizontal ceiling) level.

**The usual procedure for construction is:**

1. The roof trusses, HR Type sarking felt (bituminous or polythene), sarking boards (if applicable), tiling battens and tiles are all installed in the normal way in accordance with good practice and BS 5534.
2. There must be provision for roof space ventilation at the eaves and, if required, at the ridge also. Proprietary eaves ventilators should be used to maintain a clear path from the eaves vents into the roof void.
3. The plasterboard ceiling, incorporating a vapour control layer (500g polythene or foil backed plasterboard), is installed in the normal manner ensuring the VCL is correctly detailed and sealed.
4. The first layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll**, same depth as the joists, is laid between the joists.
5. The second layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll** is laid at right angles to the joists with all edges closely butt jointed.
6. Ensure that the loft insulation continues over the wall plate to provide continuity with the wall insulation and is tight against any eaves ventilator units.
7. Ensure that any penetrations through the ceiling, especially if formed by following trades, are correctly sealed to ensure an air and vapour tight ceiling.

Figure 4 – Non-Ventilated Void

**Non-Ventilated Roof Void (See Figure 4)**

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is designed to fit between and over the roof timbers at joist (horizontal ceiling) level. The principle of this detail is that ventilation is not required; instead reliance is placed on the water vapour permeability of the sarking membrane. The system is therefore dependant upon the use of a LR Type membrane. This construction has the added benefit of the roof void remaining clean and free from wind borne dust and dirt.

**The usual procedure for construction is:**

1. The roof trusses, LR Type (breather) membrane, tiling battens and tiles are all installed in the normal way in accordance with good practice and BS 5534.
2. The LR Type membrane must be covered by a suitable technical approval such as BBA certification and be installed in accordance with that approval.
3. When using man-made or natural slates (or other tiles that are relatively airtight) counterbattens should be used in order to ventilate the airspace directly below the slates/tiles.
4. The plasterboard ceiling, incorporating a vapour control layer (500g polythene or foil backed plasterboard), is installed in the normal manner ensuring the VCL is correctly detailed and sealed.
5. The first layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll**, same depth as the joists, is laid between the joists.
6. The second layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll** is laid at right angles to the joists with all edges closely butt jointed.
7. Ensure that the loft insulation continues over the wall plate to provide continuity with the wall insulation and is tight against any eaves ventilator units.
8. Ensure that any penetrations through the ceiling, especially if formed by following trades, are correctly sealed to ensure an air and vapour tight ceiling.

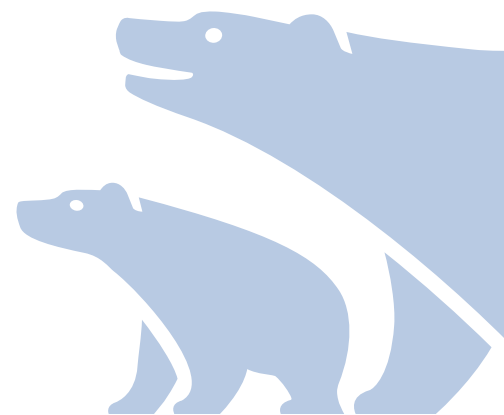
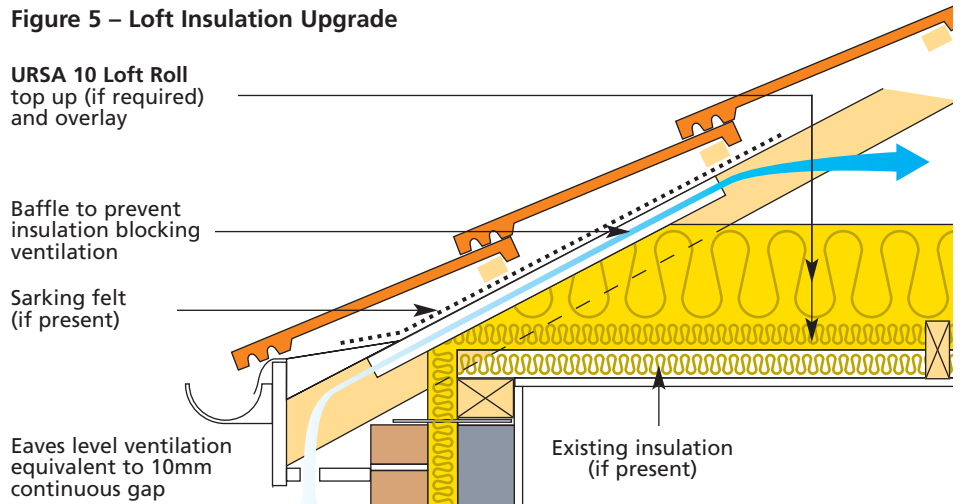


Figure 5 – Loft Insulation Upgrade



#### Upgrading Existing Roofs (See Figure 5)

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is designed to fit between and over the roof timbers at joist (horizontal ceiling) level. In existing buildings there may be a minimal insulation thickness already installed between the roof joists.

#### The usual procedure for construction is:

1. The first layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll**, same depth as the joists, is laid between the joists. If there is already some insulation add further **URSA 10 Loft Roll** between the roof joists to fully fill the depth of the joist.
2. The second layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll**, minimum 170mm thick, is laid at right angles to the joists with all edges closely butt jointed.
3. There must be provision for roof space ventilation at the eaves and, if required, at the ridge also. Proprietary eaves ventilators should be used to maintain a clear path from the eaves vents into the roof void.
4. Ensure that the loft insulation continues over the wall plate to provide continuity with the wall insulation and is tight against any eaves ventilator units.
5. Ensure that any penetrations through the ceiling, especially if formed by following trades, are correctly sealed to ensure an air and vapour tight ceiling.

# Heat Loss Calculations

The normal method of calculating U-values in floors, walls and roofs is the Combined Method (see BS EN ISO 6946) which as well as assessing the thermal bridge effect of mortar joints, timber studs etc also accounts for air gaps in the insulation and mechanical fasteners penetrating the insulation.

The Building Regulations no longer use the Elemental U-value Method as a means of showing compliance. Instead compliance is shown by limiting overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the building – this gives considerable design flexibility but there are no specific U-values, except the worst allowable, that must be achieved.

In new build a U-value of 0.14 W/m<sup>2</sup>K or better will help ensure compliance whilst in extensions and refurbishment work a U-value of 0.16 W/m<sup>2</sup>K is required.

## URSA 10 Joist Level Insulation

URSA 10 Loft Roll (mm)	U-Value (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) (joists @ 600mm c/c)	U-Value (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) (joists @ 400mm c/c)
100 & 150	0.17	0.17
100 & 170	0.16	0.16
100 & 200	0.14	0.15
150 & 150	0.15	0.14
150 & 170	0.14	0.14
150 & 200	0.13	0.13

In two layer options the first figure is the between joist thickness, the second the over joist thickness.

The additional layer of **URSA 10 Loft Roll** over the joists increases the

thermal performance, masks the thermal bridge effect of the timbers and helps reduce the incidence of pattern staining.



# Technical Details

## Specification Clause

The pitched roof ceiling level insulation shall be two layers of **URSA 10 Loft Roll** glass wool insulation, total thickness .....mm thick. The first layer, .....mm thick and of suitable width is laid between the roof joists. The second layer of insulation, .....mm thick, is cross laid over the joists at right angles to the first layer. Continue the insulation over the wall plate and ensure all joints are tightly butted. The insulation is to be installed as work proceeds in accordance with URSA UK Ltd instructions.

## Thermal Conductivity

The declared thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_D$ -value, of **URSA 10 Loft Roll** is 0.044 W/mK when tested to BS EN 13162.

## Density

Nominal density is 10 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## Reaction to Fire

Euroclass A1 to BS EN 13501-1.

## Moisture Vapour Transmission

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** has minimal resistance to the passage of water vapour, thus allowing the roof to breathe.

A practical value for the moisture vapour resistivity is 5 MNs/gm.

## Specific Heat Capacity

The specific heat capacity is 0.84 kJ/kgK.

## Dimensions

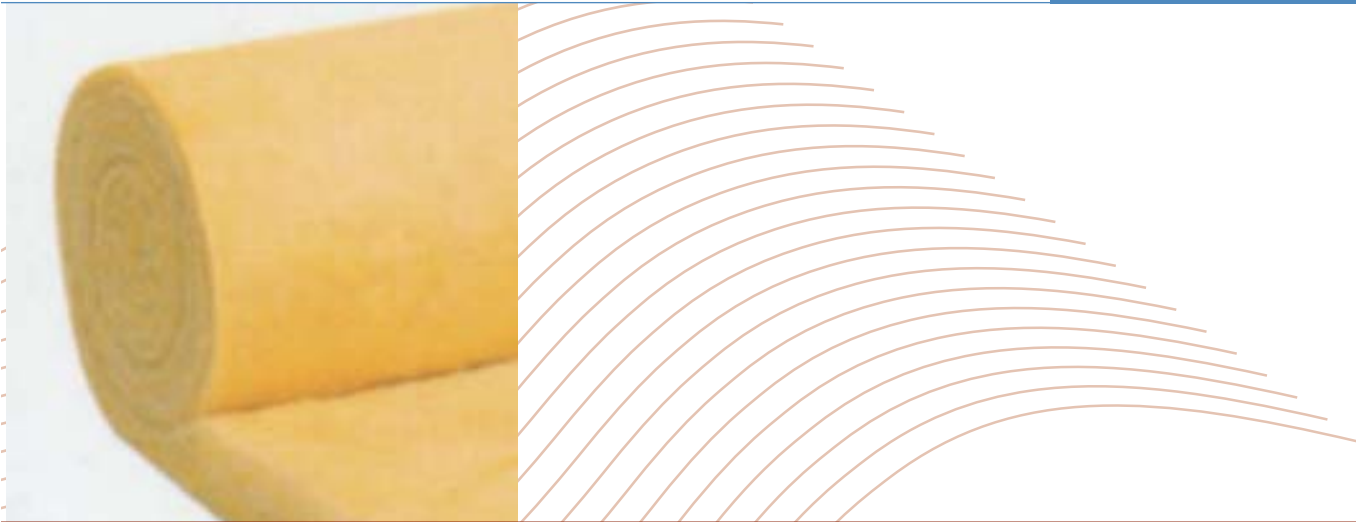
### URSA 10 Loft Roll

Thickness (mm)	Length (m)	Width (mm)	Pack Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
100	11.0	2 x 570	12.54
150	7.5	2 x 570	8.55
170	6.5	2 x 570	7.41
200	5.5	2 x 570	6.27

### URSA 10 DIVERSO Loft Roll

Thickness (mm)	Length (m)	Width* (mm)	Pack Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
100	11.0	1140	12.54
150	7.5	1140	8.55
170	6.5	1140	7.41
200	5.5	1140	6.27

\* Perforated for 2 x 570mm or 3 x 380mm wide rolls.



#### Durability

When correctly installed, **URSA 10 Loft Roll** is maintenance free and has an indefinite life at least equal to that of the building.

#### Storage

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is supplied wrapped in polythene to provide short-term protection. On site the rolls should be stored clear of the ground, on a clean level surface and under cover to protect them from prolonged exposure to moisture or mechanical damage.

#### Chemical Compatibility

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is compatible with all common construction materials, alkalis, dilute acids, mineral oil and petrol. Products that have been in contact with harsh solvents, acids or saturated with water should not be used.

#### Health and Safety

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is inherently safe to handle. During cutting or handling any dust generated is of nuisance value only; the wearing of dust masks, gloves and long sleeved clothing is recommended. Large scale machining should be connected to a dust extraction system. A comprehensive Health and Safety data sheet is available from URSA UK Ltd upon request.

#### Availability

**URSA 10 Loft Roll** is available nationally through insulation distributors and builders merchants.

#### References

The Building Regulations and supporting documents.

Thermal Insulation: avoiding risks (2002).

Limiting Thermal Bridging and Air Leakage: Robust Construction Details for Dwellings and Similar Buildings (DTLR/DEFRA).

CIBSE Guide A3 - Thermal Properties of Building Structures.

BS 5803 Thermal Insulation for use in Pitched Roof Spaces in Dwellings.

BS 5250 Code of Practice for Control of Condensation in Buildings.

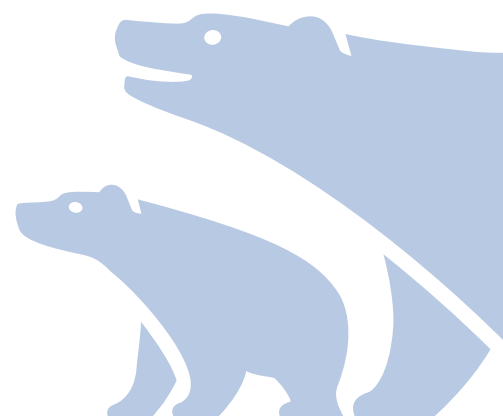
BS 9250 Code of Practice for the Airtightness of Ceilings in Pitched Roofs.

BS 6399 Loadings for Buildings.

BS 5534 Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling.

BS 8000 Workmanship on Building Sites. Part 6 Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling of Roofs and Claddings.

BRE Digests, Information Papers and Good Building Guides.





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