



**NSAI**  
Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN 14315-2:2013

Thermal insulating products for buildings  
- In-situ formed sprayed rigid  
polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate  
(PIR) foam products - Part 2: Specification  
for the installed insulation products

## I.S. EN 14315-2:2013

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**NSAI**  
1 Swift Square,  
Northwood, Santry  
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800  
F +353 1 807 3838  
E standards@nsai.ie  
W NSAI.ie

**Sales:**  
T +353 1 857 6730  
F +353 1 857 6729  
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

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English Version

Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed  
sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR)  
foam products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation  
products

Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du  
bâtiment - Produits en mousse rigide de polyuréthane  
(PUR) ou de polyisocyanurate (PIR) projetée, formés en  
place - Partie 2 : Spécifications relatives aux produits  
isolants après mise en oeuvre

Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - An der  
Verwendungsstelle hergestellter Wärmedämmstoff aus  
Polyurethan(PUR)- und Polyisocyanurat(PIR)-Spritzschäum  
- Teil 2: Spezifikation für die eingebauten Produkte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 November 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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## Foreword

This document (EN 14315-2:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 “Thermal insulating materials and products”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This European Standard consists of two parts which form a package. The first part is the harmonised part satisfying the mandate and the CPD and which is the basis for the CE marking covering the products, which are placed on the market. The second part, which is the non-harmonised part, covers the specification for the installed products. Both parts need to be used for the application of the insulation products in the end-use applications covered by EN 14315.

Attention is drawn to the need to take into account any complementary member state rules (e.g. installation rules) which together with this Part 2 of this European Standard ensures the fitness for purpose of the installed product.

This European Standard is one of a series for mineral wool, expanded clay, expanded perlite, exfoliated vermiculite, polyurethane/polyisocyanurate, cellulose, bound expanded polystyrene and expanded polystyrene in-situ formed insulation products used in buildings, but this standard may be used in other areas where appropriate.

The reduction in energy used and emissions produced during the installed life of insulation products exceeds by far the energy used and emissions made during the production and disposal processes.

EN 14315, *Thermal insulating products for buildings — In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products*, consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation*
- *Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation products* (the present document)

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products when applied to walls, ceilings, roofs, suspended ceilings and floors.

This Part 2 of this European Standard is a specification for the installed insulation product.

This Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1 of EN 14315, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product.

This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards.

This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

**NOTE** Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1602, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of the apparent density*

EN 14315-1:2013, *Thermal insulating products for buildings — In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products — Part 1: Specification for the foam system before installation*

EN ISO 9229:2007, *Thermal insulation — Vocabulary (ISO 9229:2007)*

## 3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 9229:2007 and the following apply.

#### 3.1.1

##### **polyurethane foam PUR (in-situ formed products)**

rigid cellular plastics insulation material or product with a structure based on polymers mainly of the polyurethane type

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