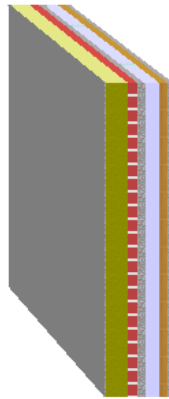


Source: **own catalogue - Own**  
Component: **Typical Cussins Property**

OUTSIDE

INSIDE



This illustration of inhomogeneous layers is provided only to assist in visualising the arrangement.

### Assignment: External wall

	Manufacturer	Name	Thickness [m], number	Lambda [W/(mK)]	Q	R [m²K/W]
		Rse				0.04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	WBS WBS Silicone Render	0.008	0.556	<b>E</b>	0.01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	WBS WBS Mineral Fibre	0.080	0.037	<b>E</b>	2.16
		Fixings Plastic insulation anchors No./m²:	8/m²	0.500	<b>D</b>	-
		Air gaps Level 1: dU" = 0.01 W/(m²K)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	Own catalogue Brick Slip Facing & Mortar inner leaf (f = 0.000 / automatic disregarding acc. BRE 4.4.3)	0.035	0.770	<b>E</b>	0.05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	Own catalogue Concrete, Medium density 2000	0.032	1.350	<b>E</b>	0.02
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	Inhomogeneous material layer consisting of:	0.050	∅ 0.775		0.06
	5a	Own catalogue Normal cavity - 50 mm, unventilated	99.00 %	0.278	<b>E</b>	-
	5b	Own catalogue Steel	01.00 %	50.000	<b>E</b>	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	Woodfibre Insulation	0.030	0.040	<b>E</b>	0.75
		Air gaps Level 1: dU" = 0.01 W/(m²K)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Own catalogue Gypsum Plasterboard	0.013	0.250	<b>E</b>	0.05
		Rsi				0.13
			<b>0.248</b>			

Documentation of the component  
Thermal transmittance (U-value) according to BS EN ISO 6946

20. October 2011  
Page 2/3

Source: **own catalogue - Own**  
Component: **Typical Cussins Property**

$$R_T = (R_T' + R_T'')/2 = 3.34 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$$

Correction to U-value for	according to	delta U [W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)]
Mechanical fasteners	BS EN ISO 6946 Annex D	0.000
Air gaps	BS EN ISO 6946 Annex D	0.005
<i>Air gaps and fixings corrections need not be applied, as their total effect is less than 3% (Annex D BS 6946:1996).</i>		0.000

$$U = 1/R_T + \Sigma\Delta U = 0.30 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$$

- Q .. The physical values of the building materials has been graded by their level of quality. These 5 levels are the following
- A** .. A: Data is entered and validated by the manufacturer or supplier. Data is continuously tested by 3rd party.
  - B** .. B: Data is entered and validated by the manufacturer or supplier. Data is certified by 3rd party
  - C** .. C: Data is entered and validated by the manufacturer or supplier.
  - D** .. D: Information is entered by BuildDesk without special agreement with the manufacturer, supplier or others.
  - E** .. E: Information is entered by the user of the BuildDesk software without special agreement with the manufacturer, supplier or others.

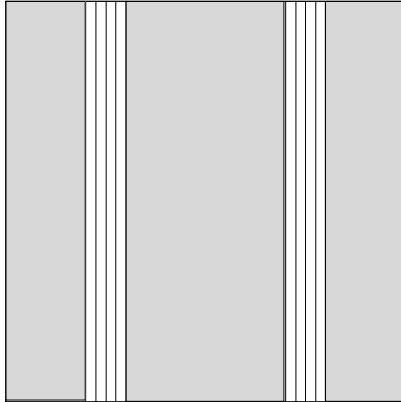
$$U_{\max} = \boxed{0.35 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}}$$

$$U = \boxed{0.30 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \quad R_T = \boxed{3.34 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}}$$



Source of U<sub>max</sub> value: England, Wales: Approved Document L1A (2006), Table 2 - New Build Dwellings

Source: **own catalogue - Own**  
Component: **Typical Cussins Property**

Draft of the component (portion in %):  
24.75 0.50 49.50 0.50 24.75



The inhomogeneous layer consists of two zones (A, B).  
The portion is given in %.

A	 24.75 + 49.50 + 24.75 consisting of material layers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a, 6, 7	= 99.00%
B	 0.50 + 0.50 consisting of material layers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5b, 6, 7	= 1.00%

#### Upper limit of the thermal transfer resistance R

$$U_A [W/(m^2K)] = \frac{1}{(\sum R_{i,A}) + R_{si} + R_{se}} = \frac{1}{3.23 + 0.13 + 0.04} = 0.29$$

$$U_B [W/(m^2K)] = \frac{1}{(\sum R_{i,B}) + R_{si} + R_{se}} = \frac{1}{3.05 + 0.13 + 0.04} = 0.31$$

$$R_T' = \frac{1}{A * U_A + B * U_B} = 3.40 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$$

#### Lower limit of the thermal transfer resistance R

$R_{se} [m^2K/W]$		= 0.04
$R_1'' [m^2K/W] = d_1 / \lambda_1 =$	0.008 / 0.556	= 0.01
$R_2'' [m^2K/W] = d_2 / \lambda_2 =$	0.080 / 0.037	= 2.16
$R_3'' [m^2K/W] = d_3 / \lambda_3 =$	0.035 / 0.770	= 0.05
$R_4'' [m^2K/W] = d_4 / \lambda_4 =$	0.032 / 1.350	= 0.02
$R_5'' [m^2K/W] = d_5 / (\lambda_{5a} * A + \lambda_{5b} * B) =$	0.050 / (0.278 * 99.00% + 50.000 * 1.00%)	= 0.06
$R_6'' [m^2K/W] = d_6 / \lambda_6 =$	0.030 / 0.040	= 0.75
$R_7'' [m^2K/W] = d_7 / \lambda_7 =$	0.013 / 0.250	= 0.05
$R_{si} [m^2K/W]$		= 0.13

$$R_T'' = \sum R_i'' + R_{si} + R_{se} = 3.28 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$$