

Facade & External Wall Installation Guidelines

- Sharp insulation knife

Tools required

General

- Installation of the product should be in accordance with current good building practice.
- The product can be cut using a fine-toothed saw or sharp knife.
- Cavity barriers should be provided at the junction of the external wall and roof space.
- It is important to ensure a tight fit between slabs. Trimming must be accurate, to achieve close-butted joints and continuity of insulation.
- The slabs should be close-butted at all vertical and horizontal joints, and at corners. The horizontal joints of the slabs should be staggered, in accordance with good practice.

Cladding system in conjunction with steel/timber frame or concrete

- Slabs should be close-butted at all vertical and horizontal joints. The horizontal joints of the insulation should be staggered in accordance with good practice.
- Fixings should have a minimum head diameter of 70 mm. A typical fixing pattern has three fixings per square metre with one metal fixing at the centre of every slab (see Figure 1). Note that the adequacy of this or any other fixing pattern should be verified on a per-project basis through assessment by a suitably qualified individual.
- The following non-exhaustive list of companies can supply fixings suitable for use with ROCKWOOL insulation: Ejot, Fixfast, Fischer, ITW Construction Products, Hilti.
- The product should be cut and tightly fitted around wall brackets where these occur.
- For a typical installation, a breathable membrane is placed between the sheathing board and the product and a VCL is placed between the plasterboard and the frame (see Figures 2 and 3).

Figure 1

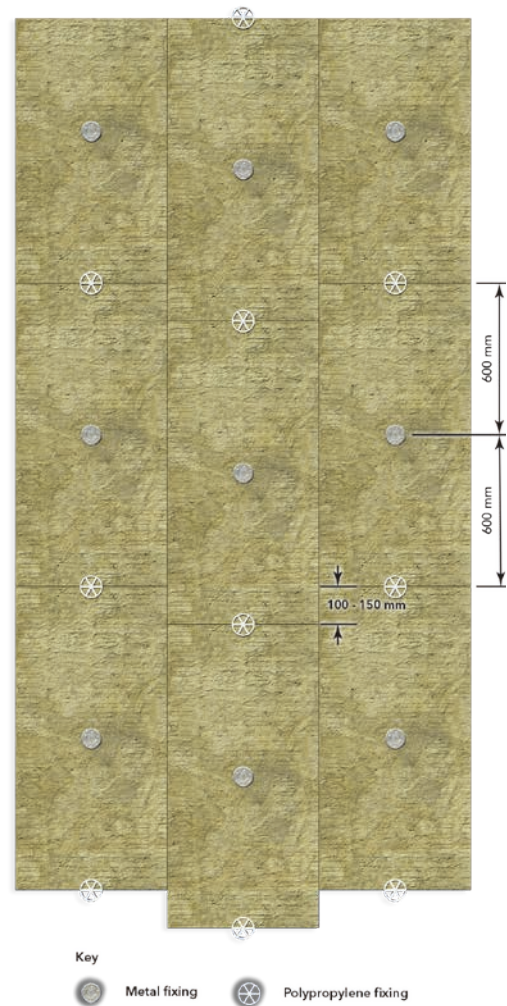


Figure 2
Cladding system in conjunction with steel frame

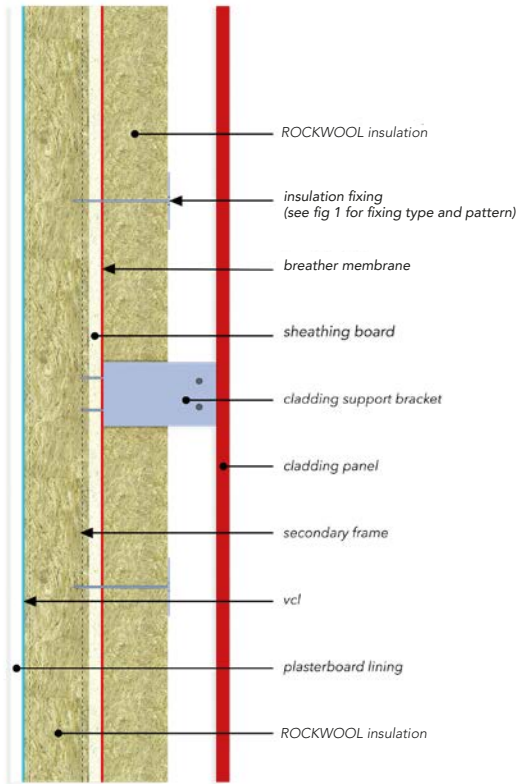


Figure 3
Cladding system in conjunction with timber frame

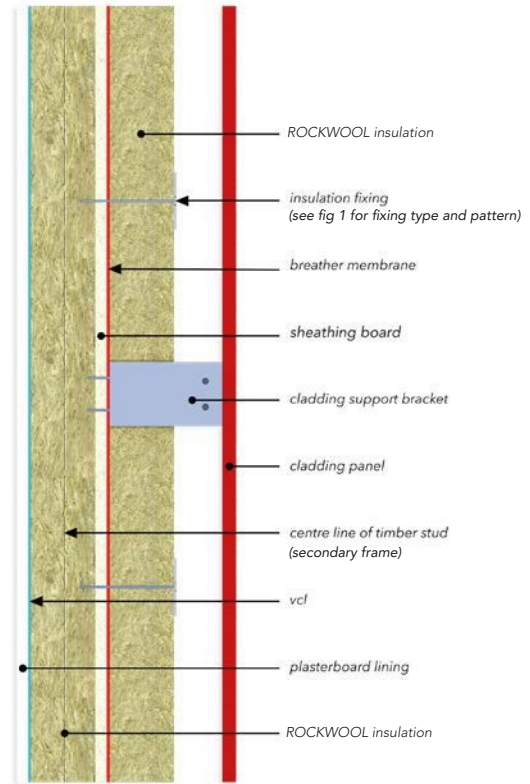
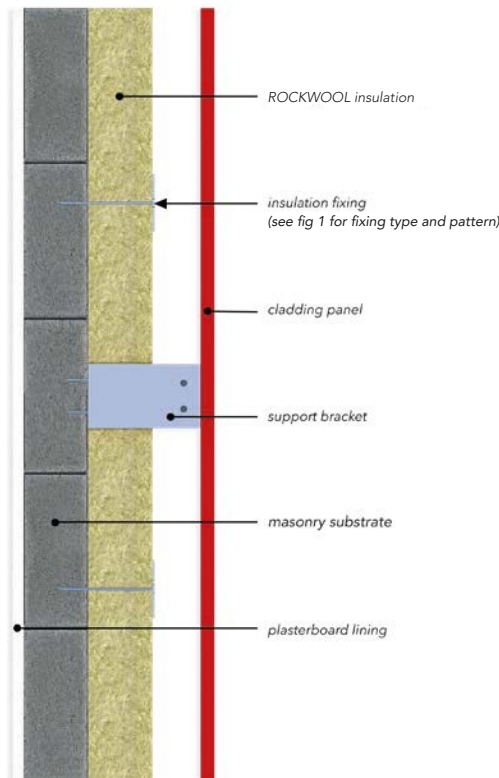


Figure 4
Cladding system in conjunction with concrete/masonry



Illustrations shown are in plan view

Masonry outer in conjunction with steel/timber frame

- Slabs should be carefully cut to fit around any protrusions into the cavity.
- A VCL is placed between the plasterboard and the frame. A breathable membrane is placed between the sheathing board and the product — see Figures 5 and 6.
- The insulation should be installed to coincide with the frame, with retaining discs used in conjunction with the wall ties at no more than 600 mm horizontally and 450 mm vertically.
- After each section of the leading leaf is built, excess mortar should be removed from the cavity face and mortar droppings cleaned from exposed edges of the installed board, before installation of the next run of boards. Use of a cavity board or a cavity batten will protect the installed board edges and help to keep the cavity clean as the following leaf is built.

Figure 5
Masonry outer in conjunction with steel frame

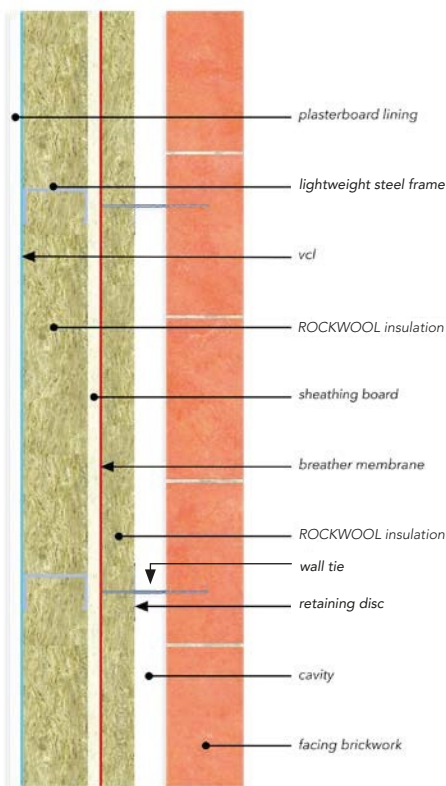
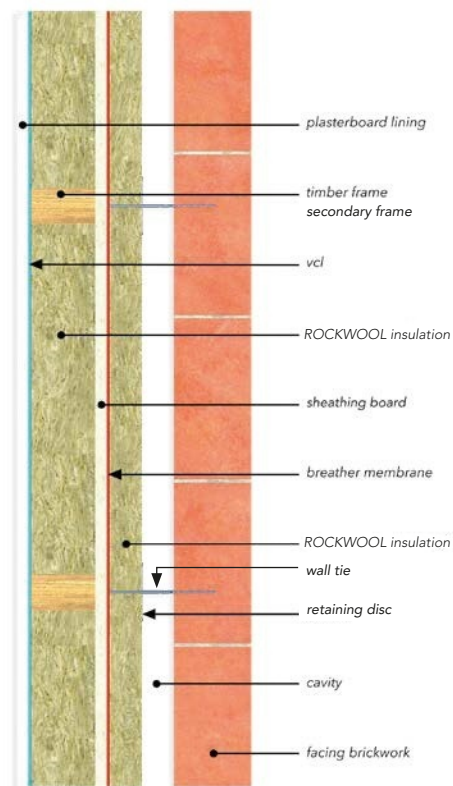


Figure 6
Masonry outer in conjunction with timber frame



*Wall ties should be embedded into the mortar joint.
Excess mortar must be removed from the inside face of the brick to prevent any bridging of the cavity.

Illustrations shown are in plan view

Health & safety

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.



Cover exposed skin
When working in unventilated area wear disposable face mask.



Clean area using vacuum equipment.



Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations.



Rinse in cold water before washing.



Ventilate working area if possible.



Wear goggles when working overhead.