

ENERGY AND BUILDINGS

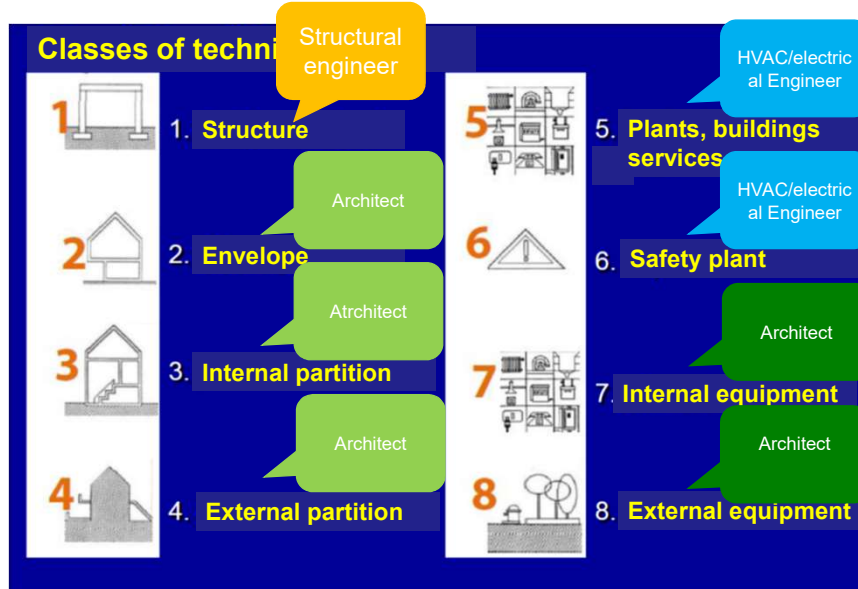
***Seminar on
building technologies***

Slides made by
Prof. Umberto Turrini (Dip. ICEA – Unipd)

Technical system

What contains the building, creates architectural forms and allows living the spaces.

The definition of **technical system** in **UNI 8290/81** is subdivided into 3 levels:



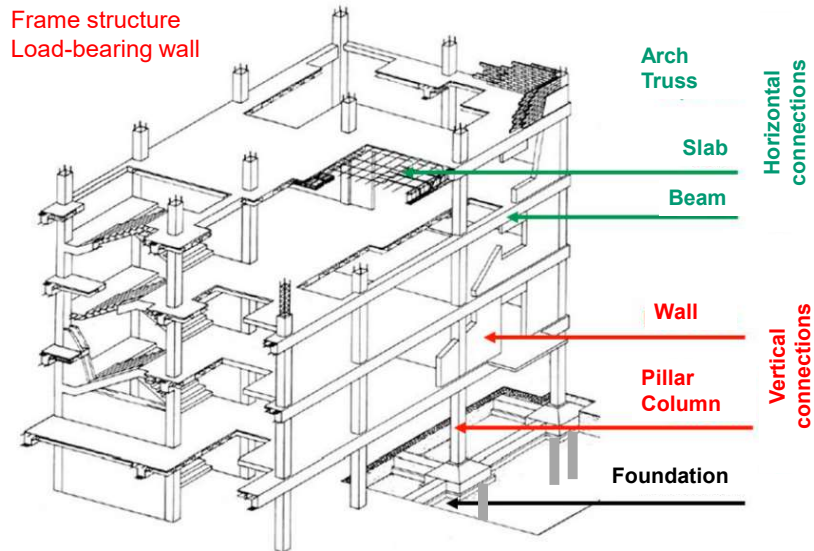
EDIFICI RESIDENZIALI - SISTEMA TECNOLOGICO
CLASSIFICAZIONE E TERMINOLOGIA (NORMA UNI 8290-1)

1	2	3
Classi di unità tecnologiche	Unità tecnologiche	Classi di elementi tecnici
1. Struttura portante	1.1 Struttura di fondazione	1.1.1 Strutture di fondazione dirette 1.1.2 Strutture di fondazione dirette
	1.2 Struttura di elevazione	1.2.1 Strutture di elevazione verticali 1.2.2 Strutture di elevazione orizzontali e inclinate 1.2.3 Strutture di elevazione spaziali
	1.3 Struttura di contenimento	1.3.1 Strutture di contenimento verticali 1.3.2 Strutture di contenimento orizzontali
2. Chiusura	2.1 Chiusura verticale	2.1.1 Pareti perimetrali verticali 2.1.2 Infissi esterni verticali
	2.2 Chiusura orizzontale inferiore	2.2.1 Solai a terra 2.2.2 Infissi orizzontali
	2.3 Chiusura orizzontale su spazi esterni	2.3.1 Solai su spazi aperti
	2.4 Chiusura superiore	2.4.1 Coperture 2.4.2 Infissi esterni orizzontali
3. Partizione interna	3.1 Partizione interna verticale	3.1.1 Pareti interne verticali 3.1.2 Infissi interni verticali 3.1.3 Elementi di protezione
	3.2 Partizione interna orizzontale	3.2.1 Solai 3.2.2 Soppalchi 3.2.3 Infissi interni orizzontali
	3.3 Partizione interna inclinata	3.3.1 Scale interne 3.3.2 Rampe interne
4. Partizione esterna	4.1 Partizione esterna verticale	4.1.1 Elementi di protezione 4.1.2 Elementi di separazione
	4.2 Partizione esterna orizzontale	4.2.1 Balconi e logge 4.2.2 Passerelle
	4.3 Partizione esterna inclinata	4.3.1 Scale esterne 4.3.2 Rampe esterne

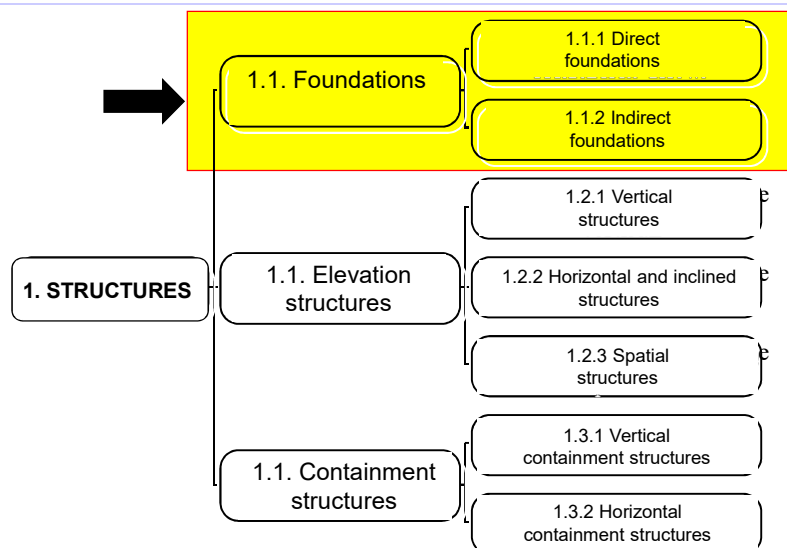
5. Impianto di fornitura servizi	5.1 Impianto di climatizzazione	5.1.1 Alimentazione 5.1.2 Gruppi termici 5.1.3 Centrali di trattamento fluidi 5.1.4 Reti di distribuzione e terminali 5.1.5 Reti di scarico condensa 5.1.6 Canne di esalazione
	5.2 Impianto idrosanitario	5.2.1 Allacciamenti 5.2.2 Macchine idrauliche 5.2.3 Accumuli 5.2.4 Riscaldatori 5.2.5 Reti di distribuzione acqua fredda e terminali 5.2.6 Reti di distribuzione acqua calda e terminali 5.2.7 Reti di ricircolo dell'acqua calda 5.2.8 Apparecchi sanitari
	5.3 Reti di smaltimento liquidi	5.3.1 Reti di scarico acque fecali 5.3.2 Reti di scarico acque domestiche 5.3.3 Reti di scarico acque meteoriche 5.3.4 Reti di ventilazione secondaria
	5.4 Impianto di smaltimento aeriformi	5.4.1 Alimentazione 5.4.2 Macchine 5.4.3 Reti di canalizzazione
	5.5 Impianto di smaltimento solidi	5.5.1 Canne di caduta 5.5.2 Canne di esalazione
	5.6 Impianto di distribuzione gas	5.6.1 Allacciamenti 5.6.2 Reti di distribuzione e terminali
	5.7 Impianto elettrico	5.7.1 Alimentazione 5.7.2 Allacciamenti 5.7.3 Apparecchiature elettriche 5.7.4 Reti di distribuzione e terminali
	5.8 Impianto di telecomunicazioni	5.8.1 Alimentazione 5.8.2 Macchine 5.8.3 Reti di distribuzione e terminali
	5.9 Impianto fisso di trasporto	5.8.1 Alimentazione 5.8.2 Macchine 5.8.3 Parti mobili

6. Impianto di sicurezza	6.1 Impianto antincendio	6.1.1 Allacciamenti 6.1.2 Rilevatori e trasduttori 6.1.3 Reti di distribuzione e terminali 6.1.4 Allarmi
	6.2 Impianto di messa a terra	6.2.1 Reti di raccolta 6.2.2 Dispensori
	6.3 Impianto parafulmine	6.3.1 Elementi di captazione 6.3.2 Rete 6.3.3 Dispensori
	6.4 Impianto antifurto ed antiintrusione	6.4.1 Alimentazione 6.4.2 Rilevatori e trasduttori 6.4.3 Rete 6.4.4 Allarmi
7. Attrezzatura interna	7.1 Arredo domestico	7.1.1 Pareti contenitore (*)
	7.2 Blocco servizi	(*)
8. Attrezzatura esterna	8.1 Arredi esterni collettivi	(*)
	8.2 Allestimenti esterni	8.2.1 Recinzioni (*) 8.2.2 Pavimentazione esterna (*)
(*) Da definire, elenco non esaustivo		

Structures: foundations and structures in elevation

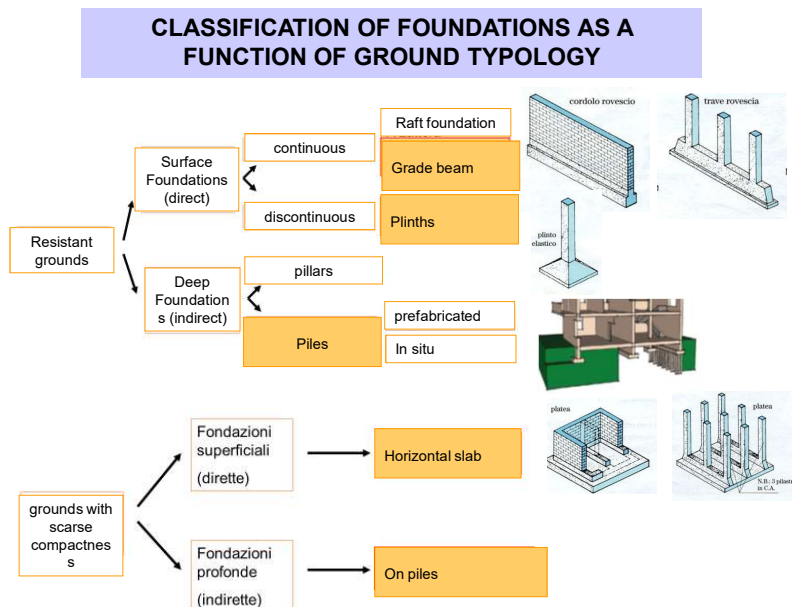


Foundations



Foundations

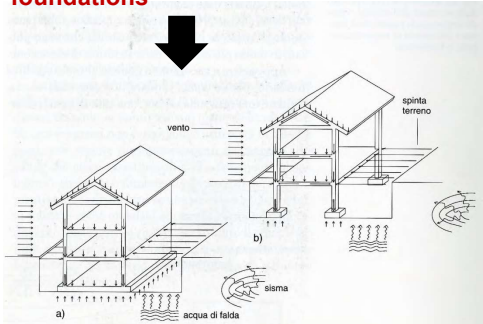
Their scope is to connect the building and the ground and to transmit the loads, permanent and occasional



FOUNDATION

The scope is to connect the building and the ground and to transmit the loads, permanent and occasional.

Load distribution from the top to the foundations



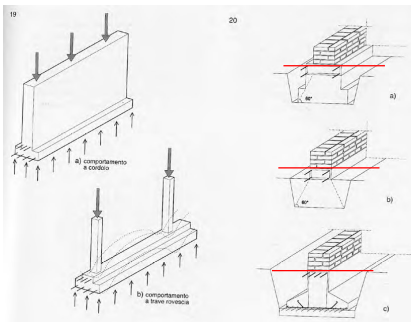
The foundations and the elevation structures provide a unique system.

NECESSARY DATA TO DESIGN THE FOUNDATIONS :

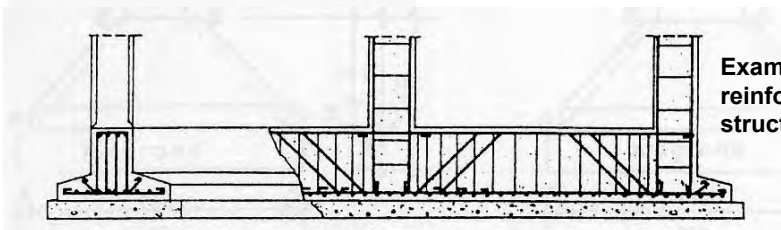
- Geological analysis to check ground characteristics
- Loads transmitted into the ground by the building
- The position of the vertical structures
- Depth of the basement

SUPERFICIAL OR LINEAR FOUNDATIONS

They are suitable for load-bearing walls, where the load is distributed in a uniform way



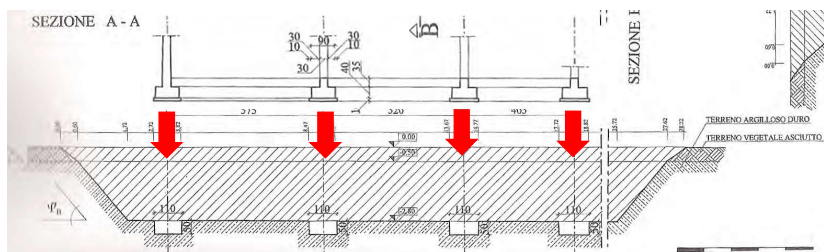
TYPES OF CONTINUOUS FOUNDATIONS



Example of reinforcing steel structure

The construction of the foundation needs the following preparatory works:

- 1. Excavation. Removal of the ground inside the defined area, down to the required level (required height to start raising the building)**
- 2. Works of foundations: support walls, bed etc.**



Lean concrete



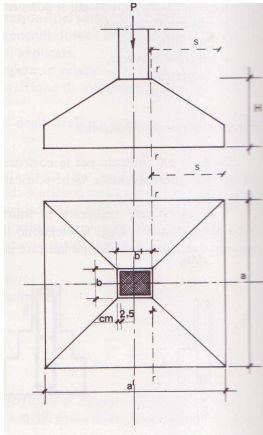
It is a concrete poor in cement with poor mechanical characteristics used as backfill of the sub-foundation

Formworks and walls



Building Phases





FOUNDATIONS STRUCTURE

PLINTHS

In a building with frame structures the loads on the ground are transmitted by the pillars; hence, depending on the ground resistance, the foundation may be done with plinths.

On site construction



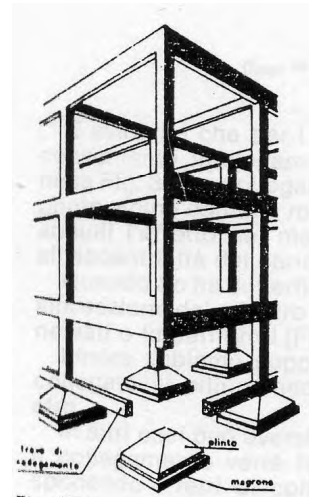
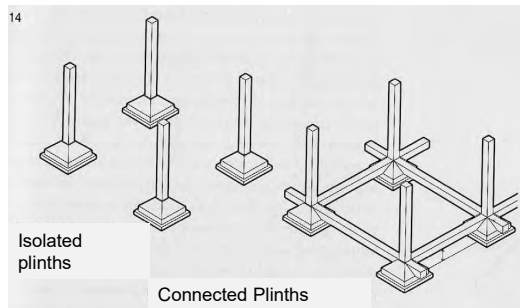
Prefabricated



Plinths are used in frame structures (**beams-pillars**);

For frame structures in reinforced concrete foundations need structural continuity, i.e.:

- Plinths have to be connected with beams and curbs so as to form a lattice
- Isolated plinths are not allowed in seismic regions



PLINTHS



1

PLINTHS



2

PLINTHS



2



Also without formwork

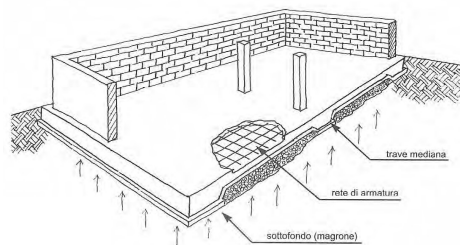
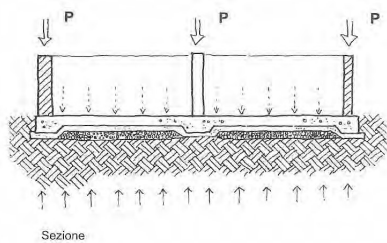




Attention to drain pipes, often they are located inside the pillars (condensation, damage, impossible to repair)

BASEMENTS

They are used when the ground has low bearing capacity and high deformability. It is necessary to reduce the pressure induced on the ground.



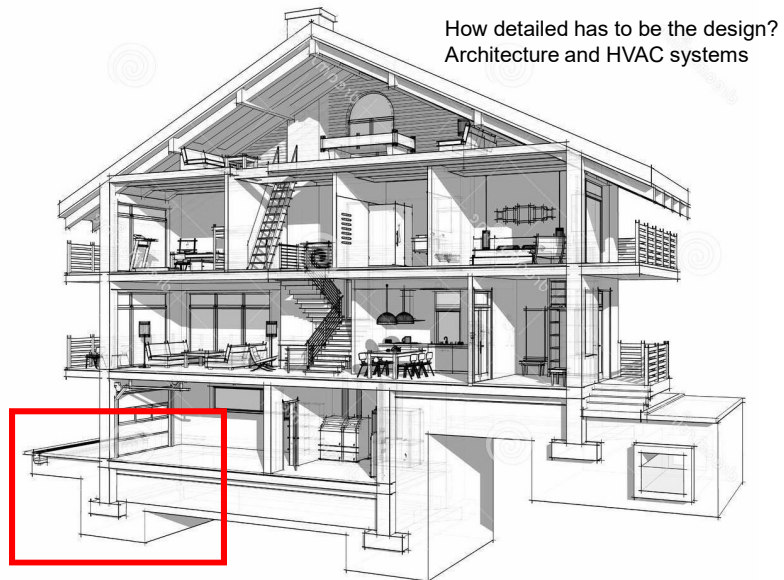
The basement has one reinforcement on the bottom and one on the top. The mesh spacing is greater inbetween pillars and denser close to structural elements.



Before concrete pouring



Concrete pouring



It depends on the design phase

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

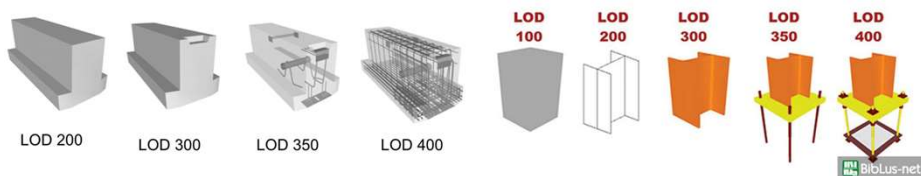
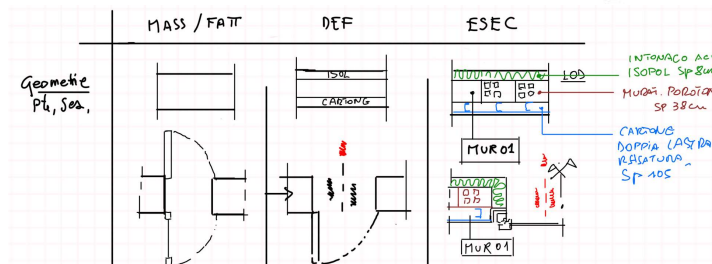
The new Italian code ([Nuovo codice appalti](#) d.lgs 50/2016) has 3 levels of design:

- FEASIBILITY study'
 - FINAL design
- CONSTRUCTION design

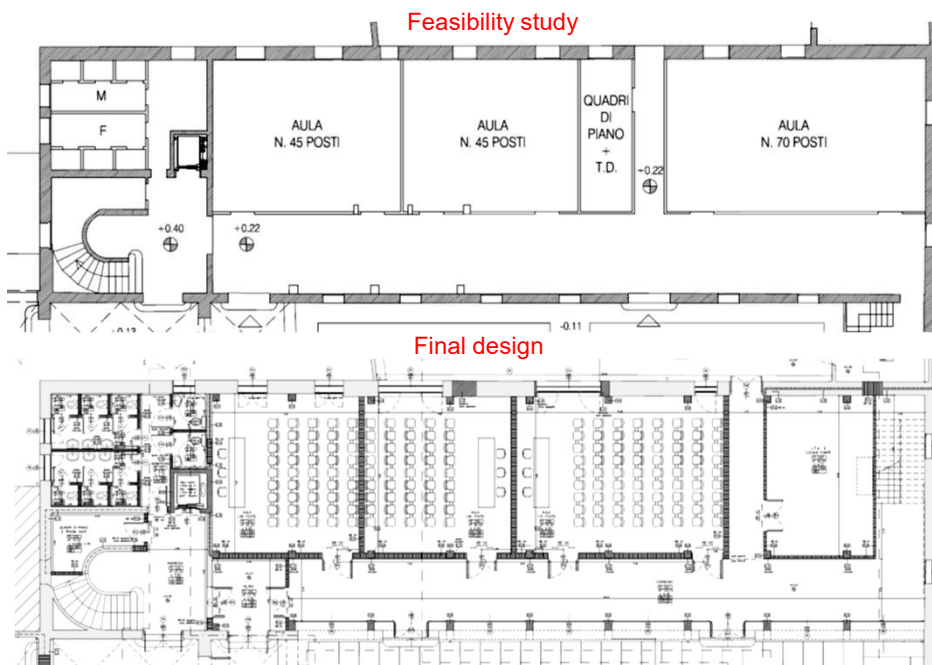
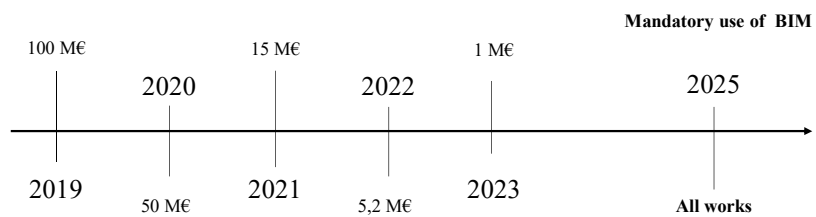
PRIVATE BUILDING

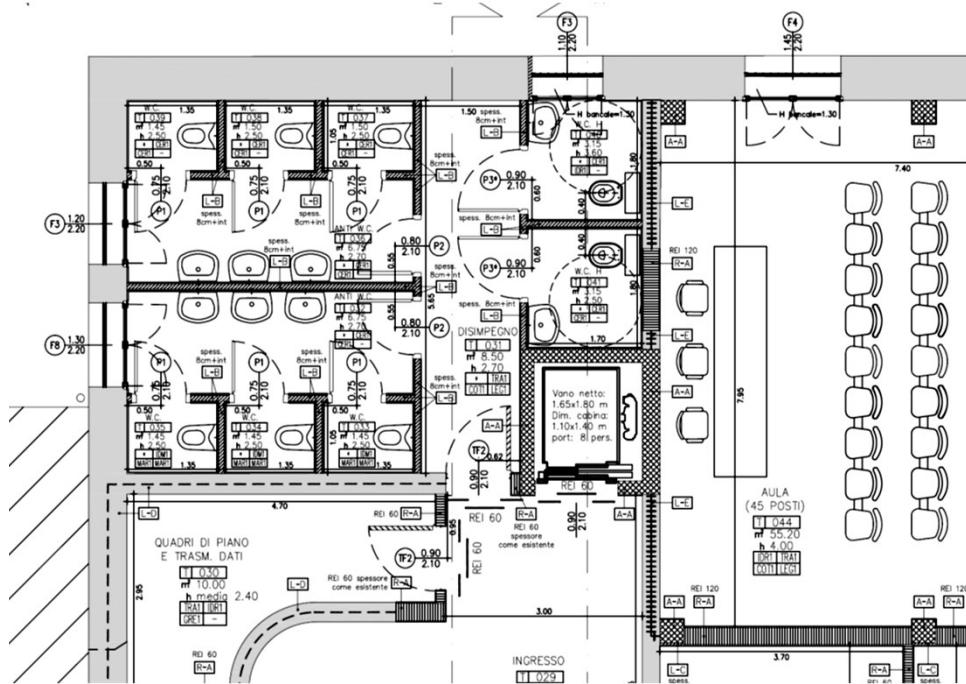
- PRELIMINARY design
 - FINAL design

LOD – Level of Development

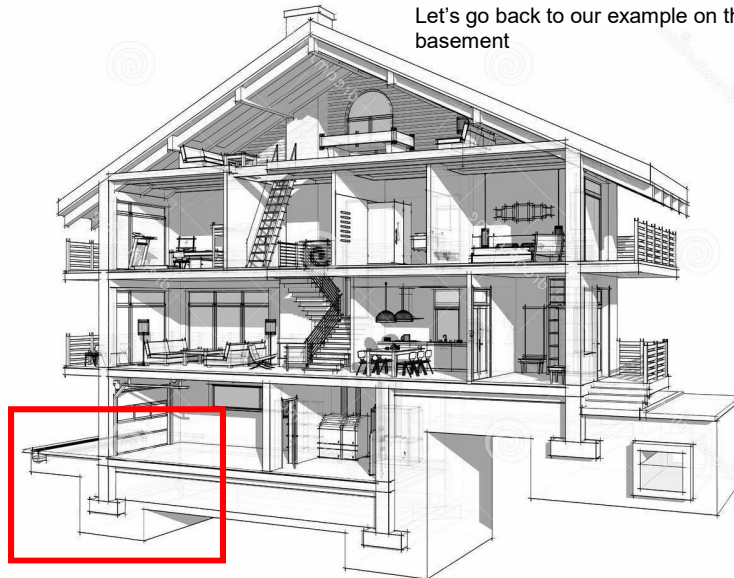


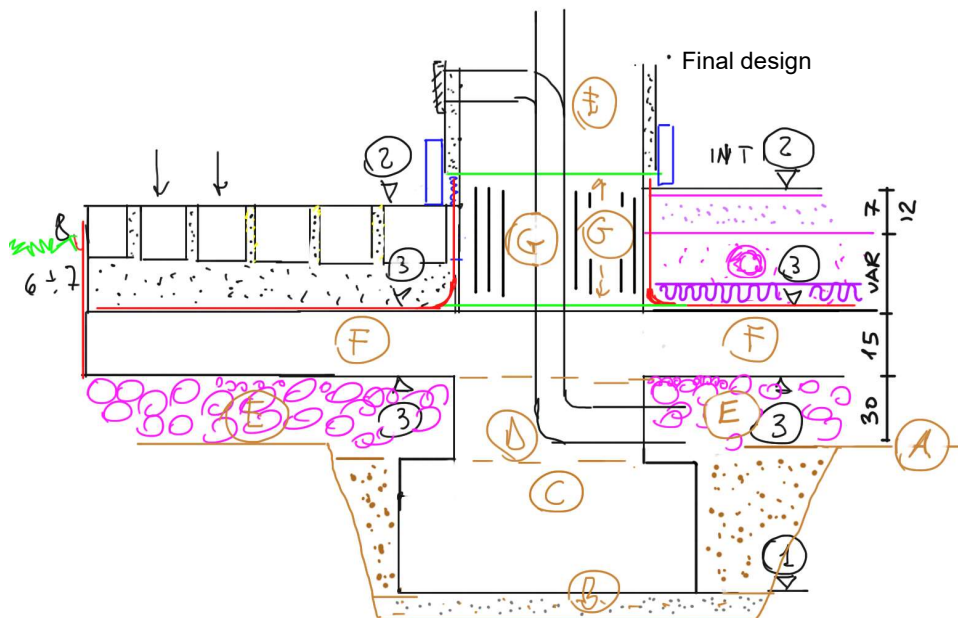
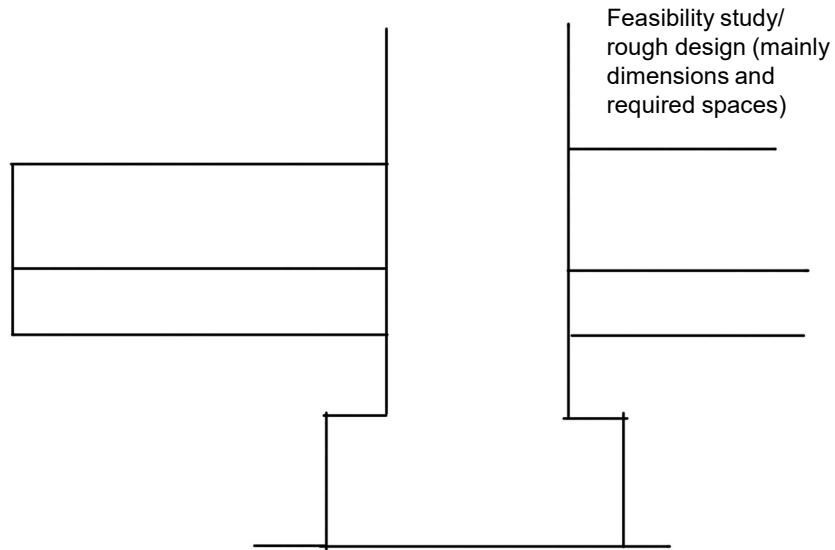
With the new Law (BIM Law) we are obliged to use BIM for public buildings with an investment **greater than 100 M€ from 2019 and from 2025 all works** will have to be designed by means of BIM

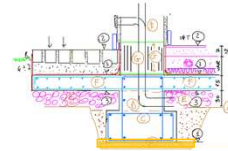
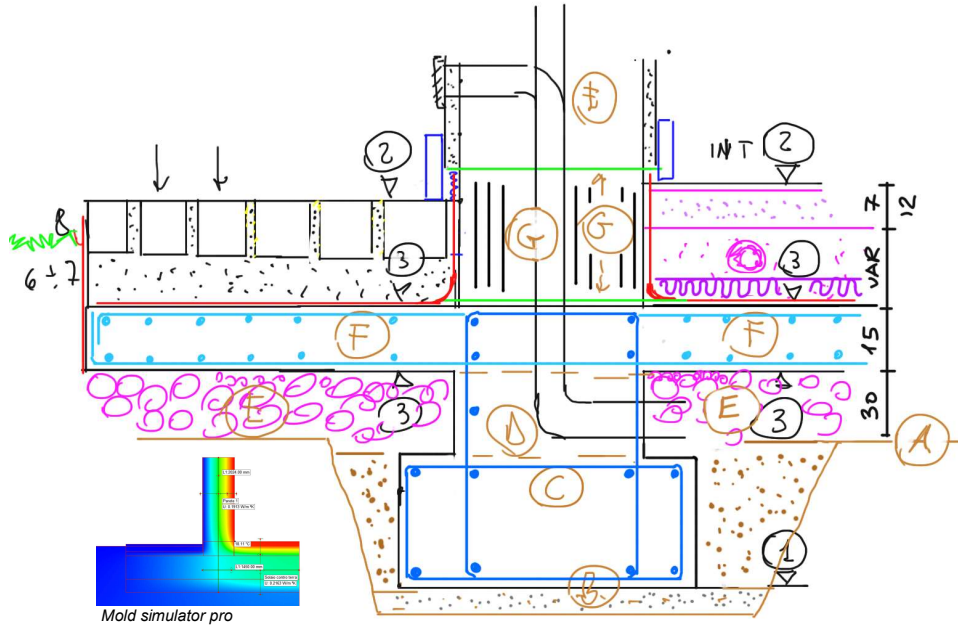




Let's go back to our example on the basement





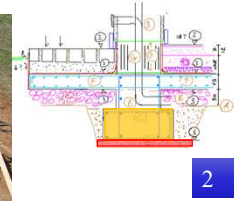


Concrete is a composite material composed of fine and coarse aggregate bonded together with a fluid cement (cement paste) that hardens (cures) over time. Concrete has usually an aggregate.

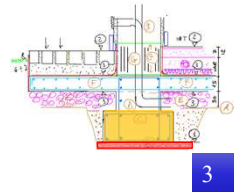
Lean concrete → the cement is not sufficient to bind completely the aggregate: usual density 150-200 kg/m³, Thermal conductivity around 1 W/(mK)

Structural concrete → the cement is sufficient to bind completely the aggregate: usual density 350-500 kg /m³, thermal conductivity about 1.4-1.6 W/(mK)

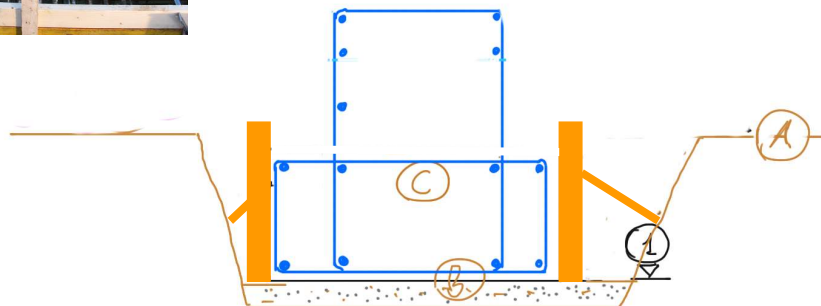


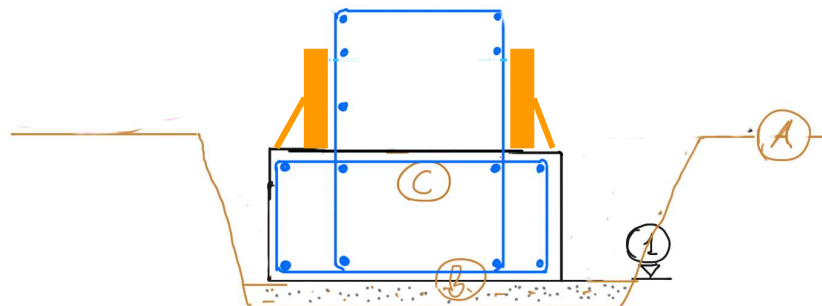
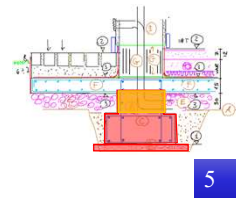
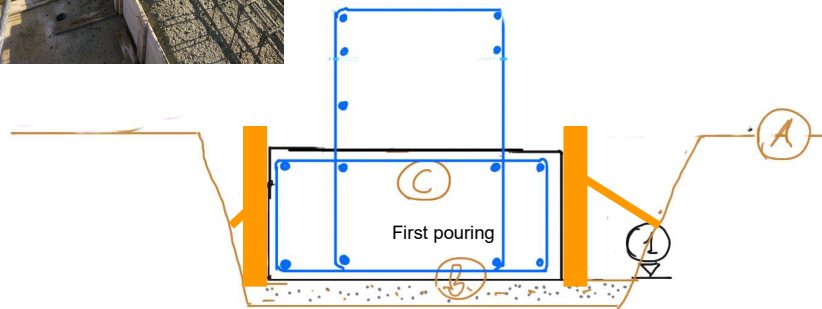
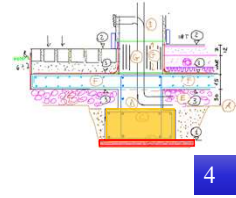


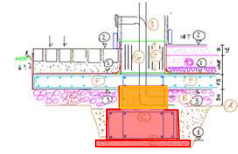
Formworks



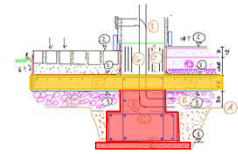
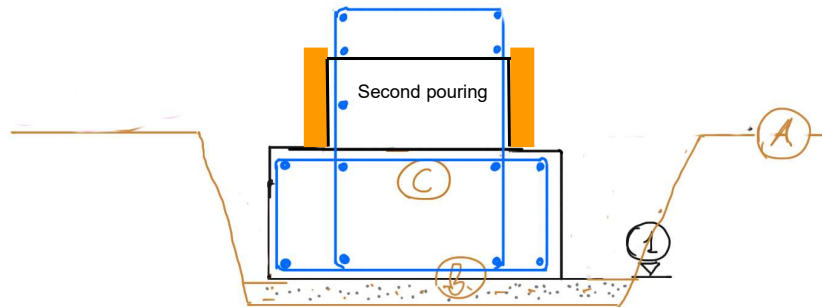
Reinforcing steel BC450



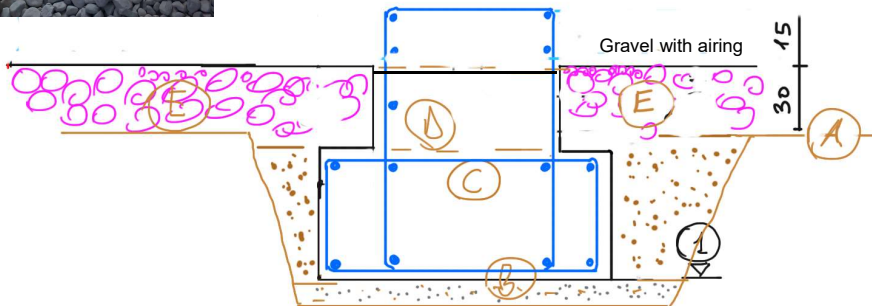


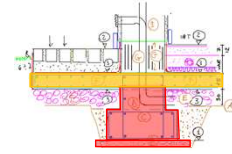


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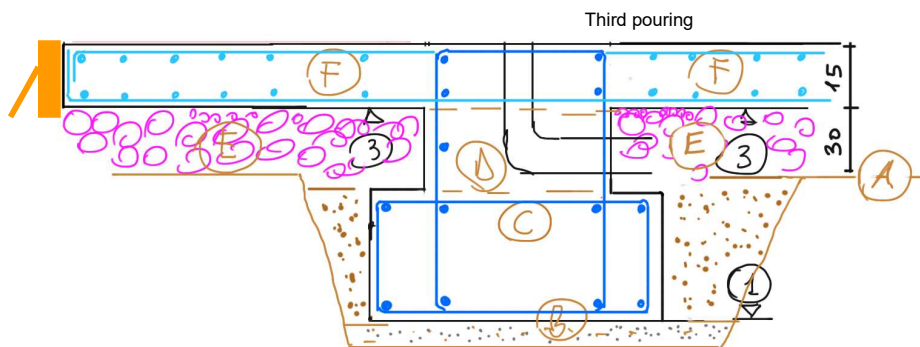


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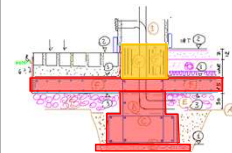
8



$U = 0,16$

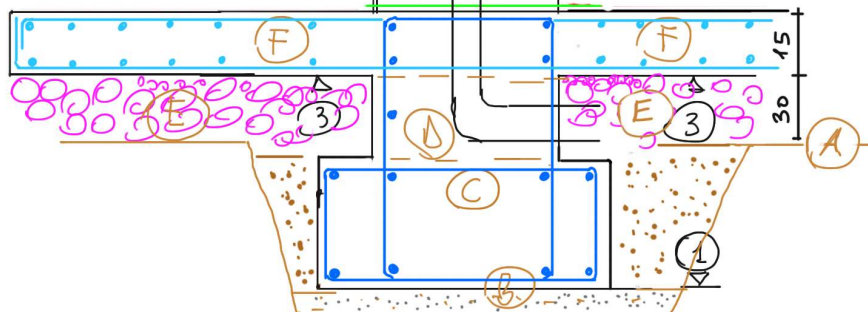


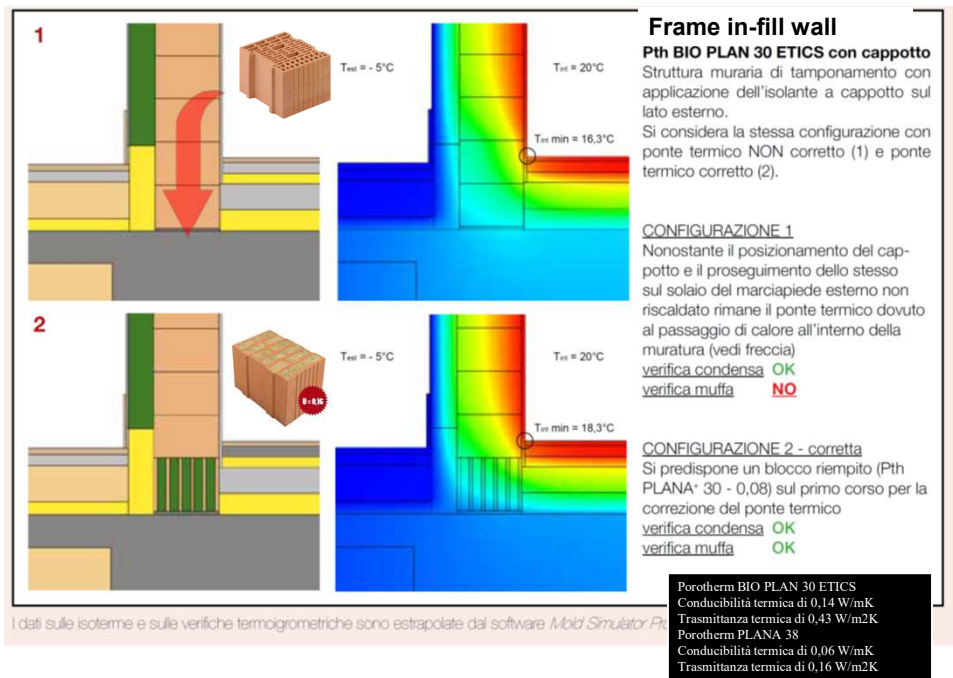
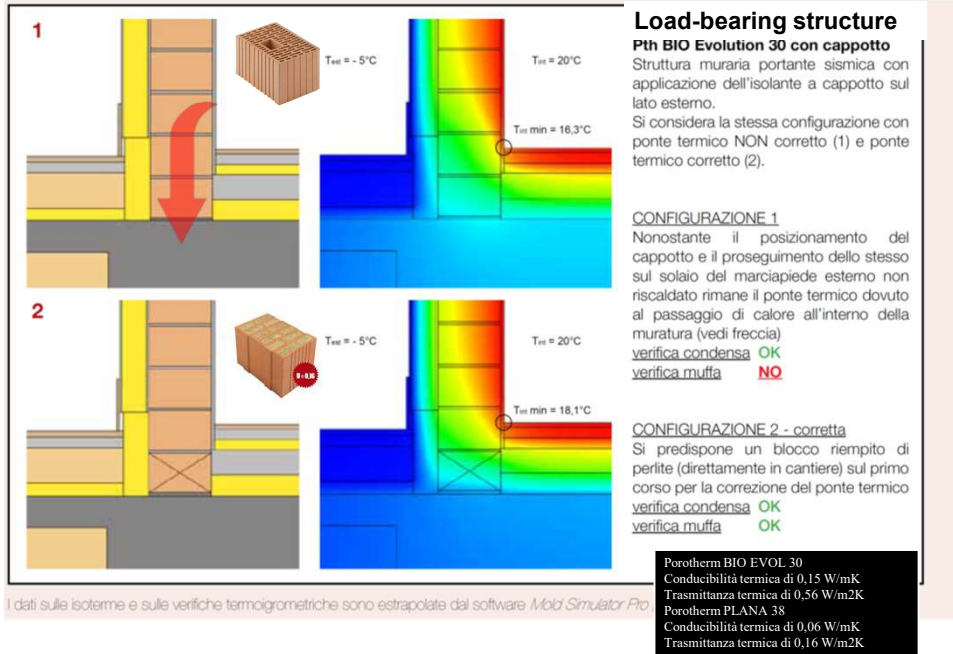
- Blocco forato «tradizionale»:
Conducibilità termica di 0,36-0,40 W/mK
- Blocco forato porotherm:
Conducibilità termica di 0,15-0,18 W/mK
- Porotherm BIO PLAN 38: (rettificato)
Conducibilità termica di 0,09 W/mK
- Porotherm PLANA 38 (rettif.+perlite/ lana roccia):
Conducibilità termica di 0,06 W/mK
- Trasmittanza termica di 0,22 W/m²K
- Trasmittanza termica di 0,16 W/m²K

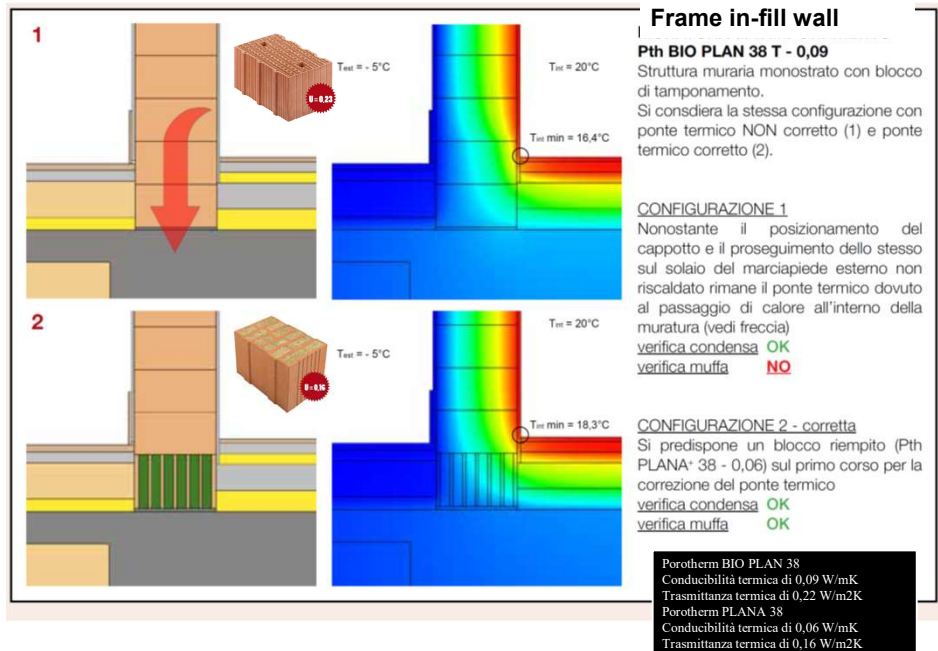


Double bituminous membrane
Insulated brick

9

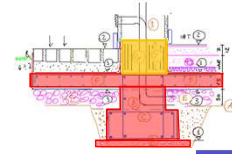








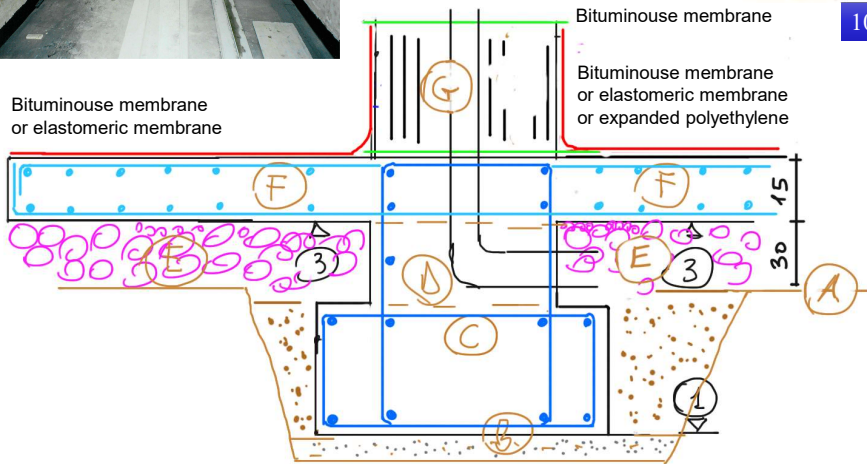
Bituminouse membrane
or elastomeric membrane



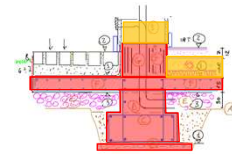
Bituminouse membrane

10

Bituminouse membrane
or elastomeric membrane
or expanded polyethylene

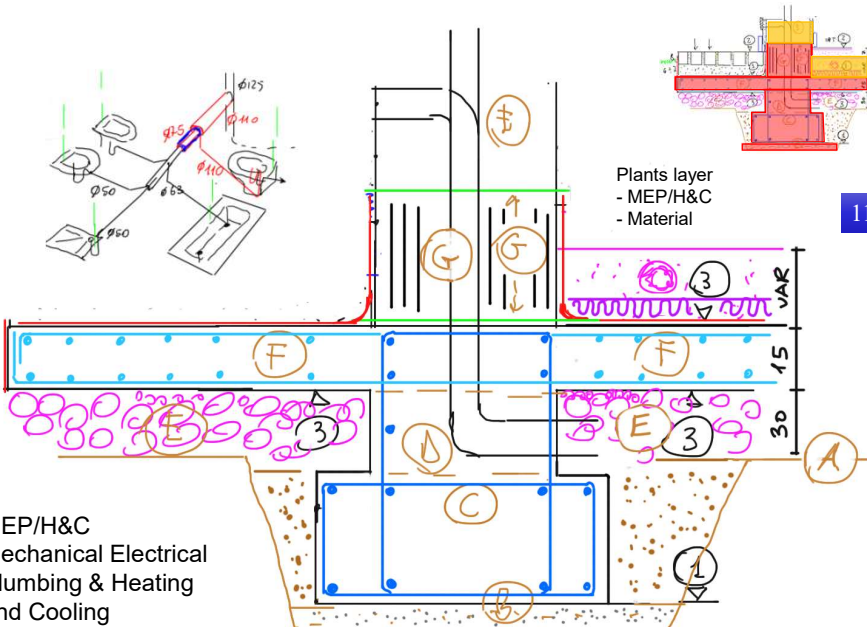


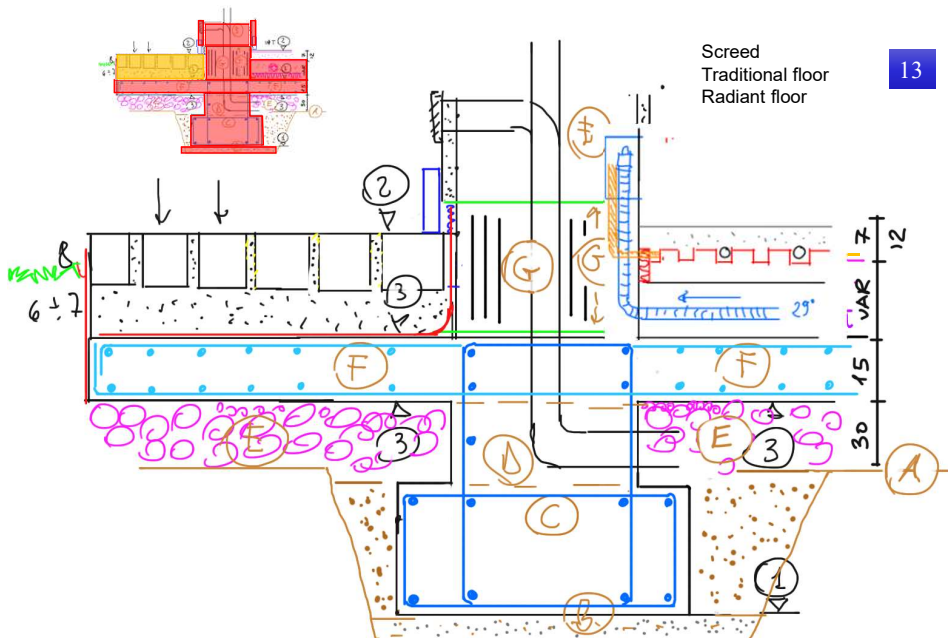
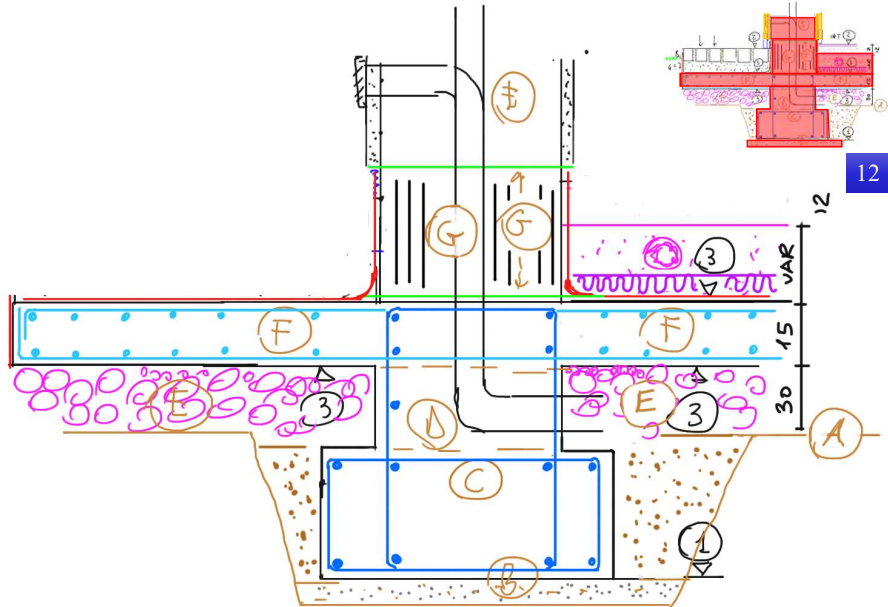
MEP/H&C
Mechanical Electrical
Plumbing & Heating
and Cooling

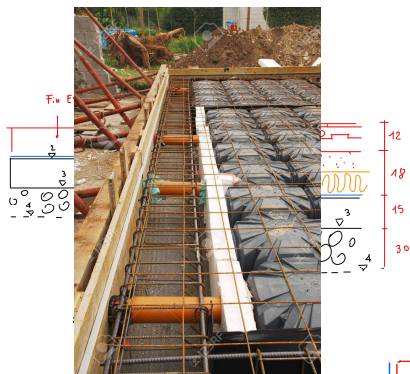
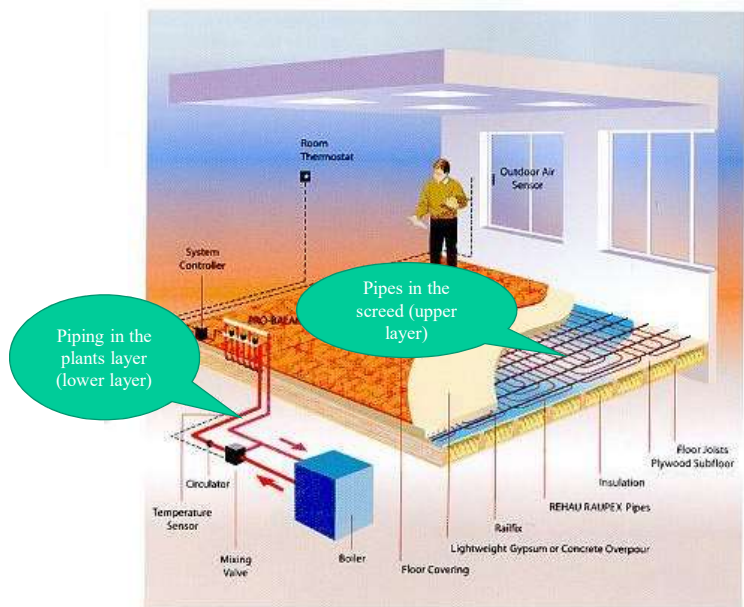


Plants layer
- MEP/H&C
- Material

11



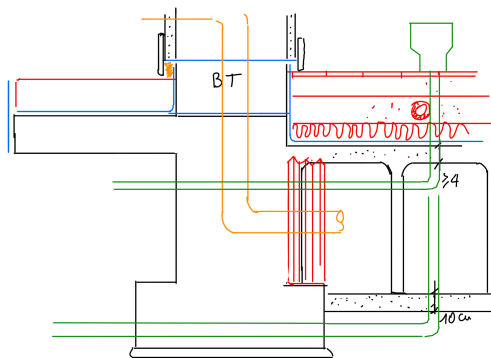


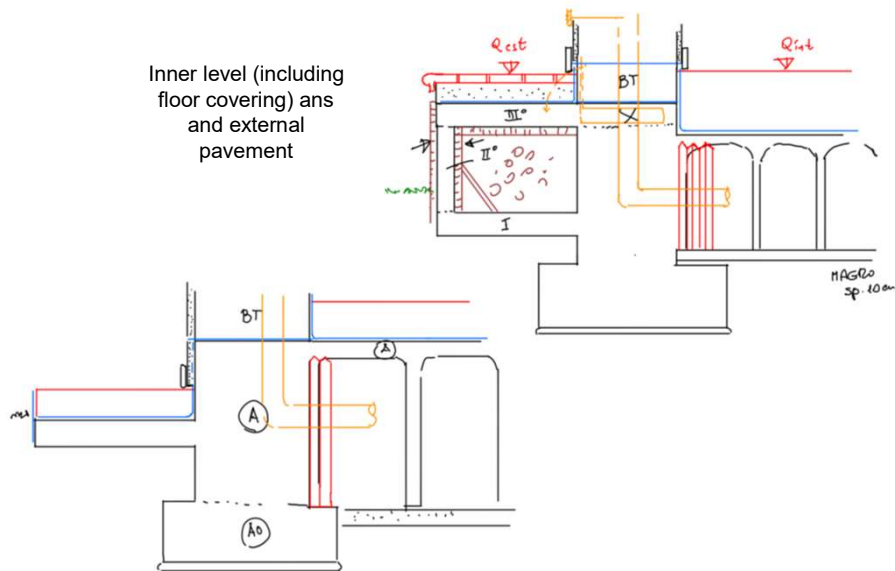


Minimum level



Raw constructions not in level





Structures

Horizontal structures

Fundamentals:

Concrete horizontal systems

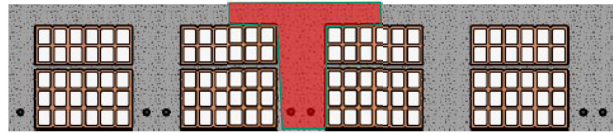
Mixed with bricks

Slab systems

Wooden constructions

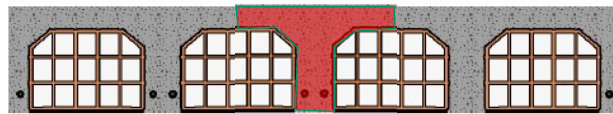


Concrete-brick combo system
Realized in situ (different solutions)



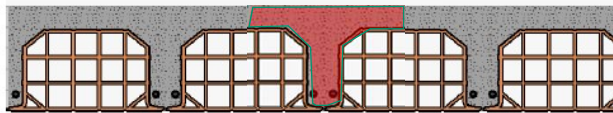
soffitto in opera alleggerito con foratelle accostate

Hollow bricks
for lightening
the structure



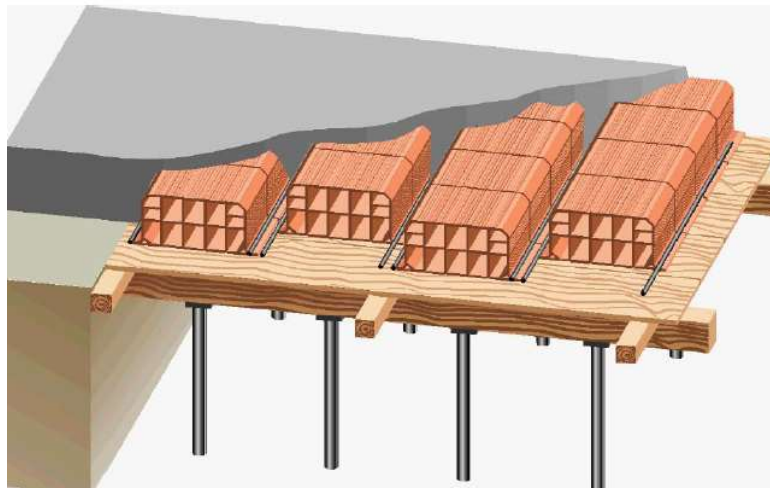
soffitto in opera alleggerito con pignatta e interposto fondello laterizio

Concrete
pouring

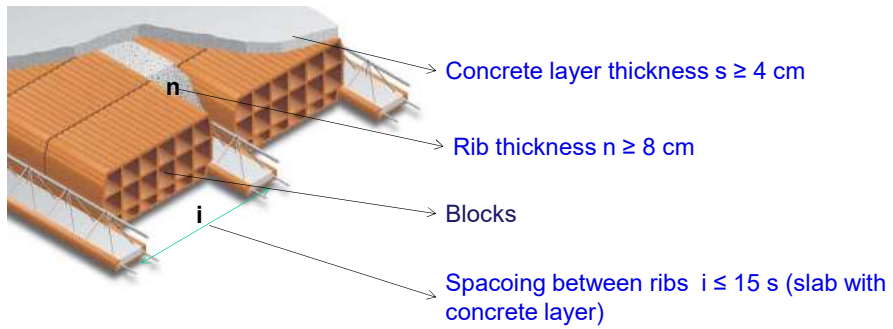


soffitto in opera alleggerito con volterrane munite di alette laterali

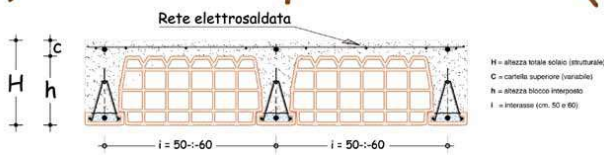
CONCRETE-BRICK COMBO SYSTEM
Slab realized in situ by means of concrete pouring

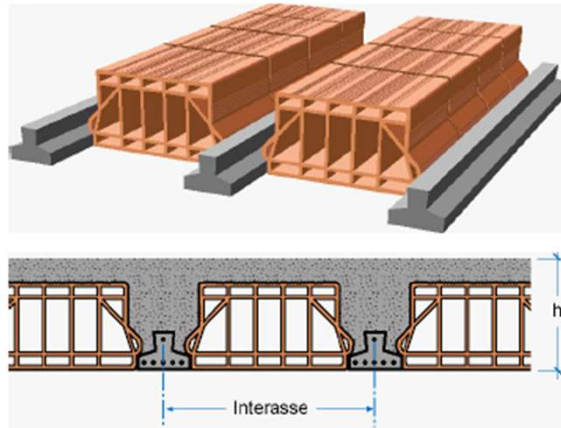


Slab with alternative blocks
BAUSTA

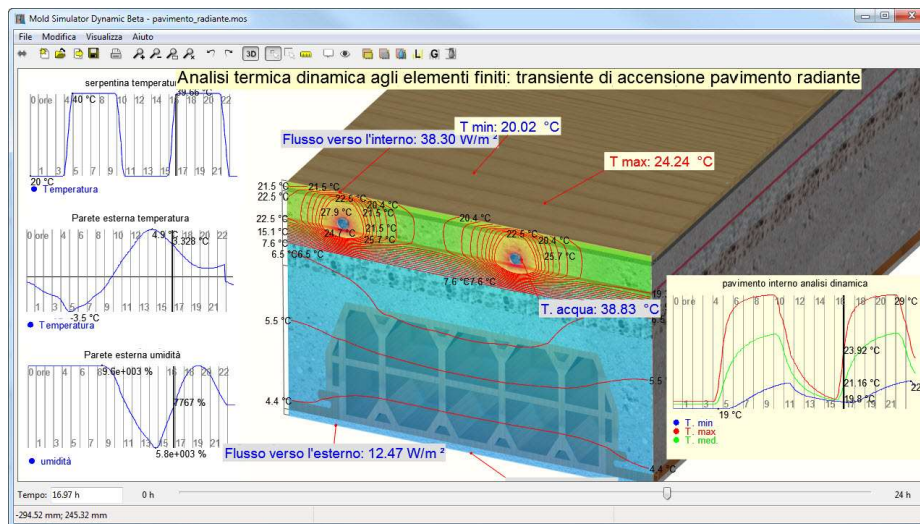


Solaio in latero-cemento (Gruppo Vela: a travetti Monotral)

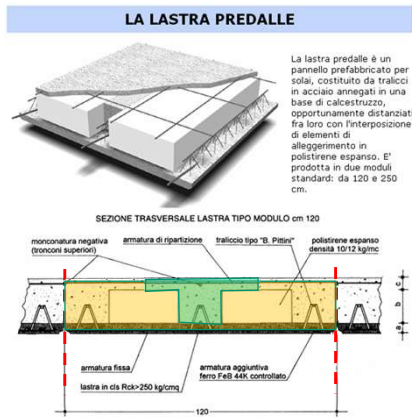


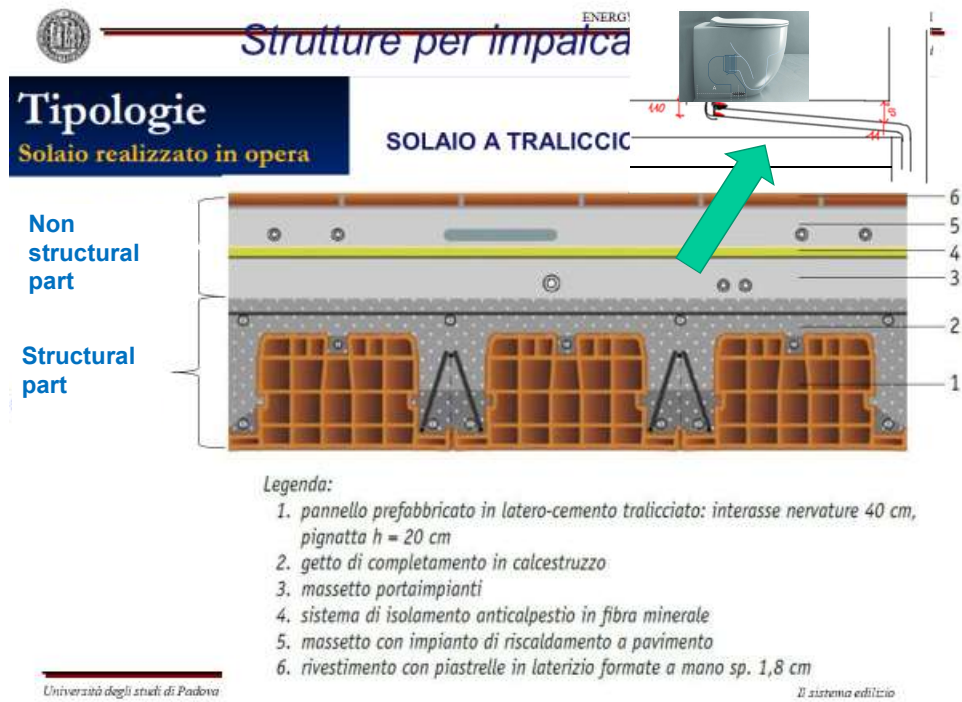


Prefabricated pre-compressed joists

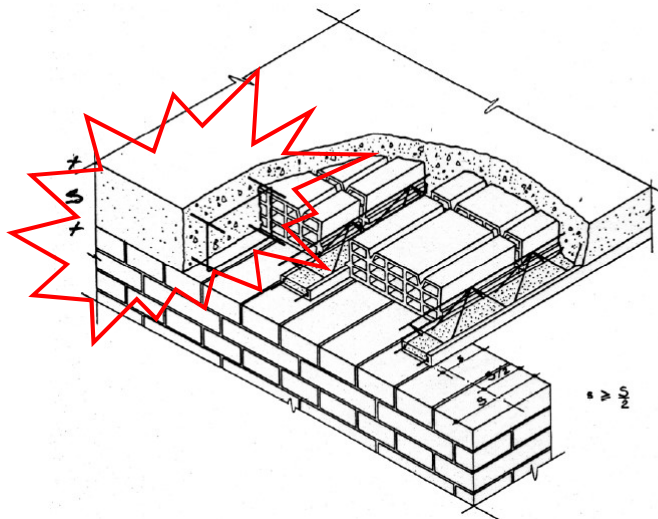


SLAB SYSTEM

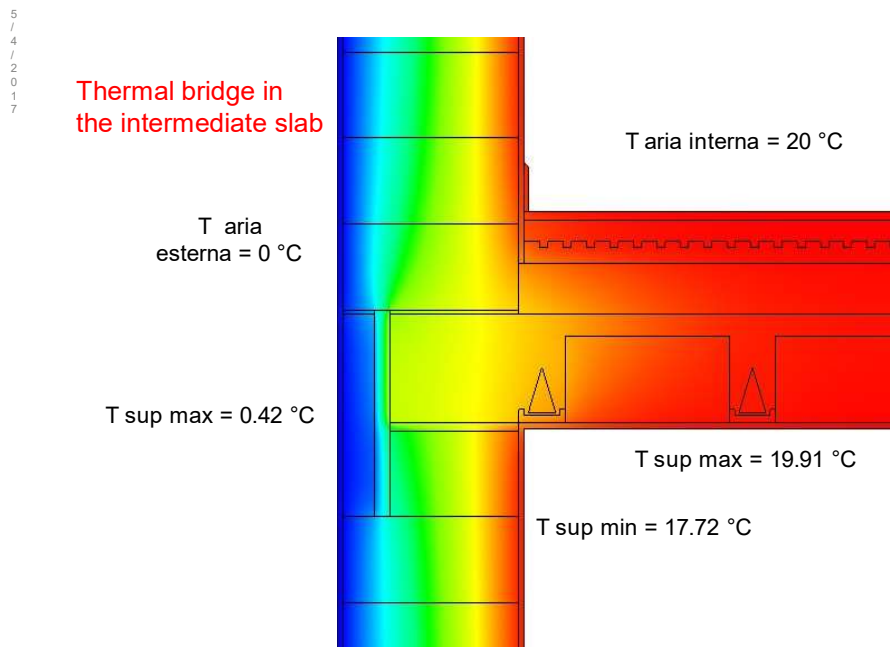
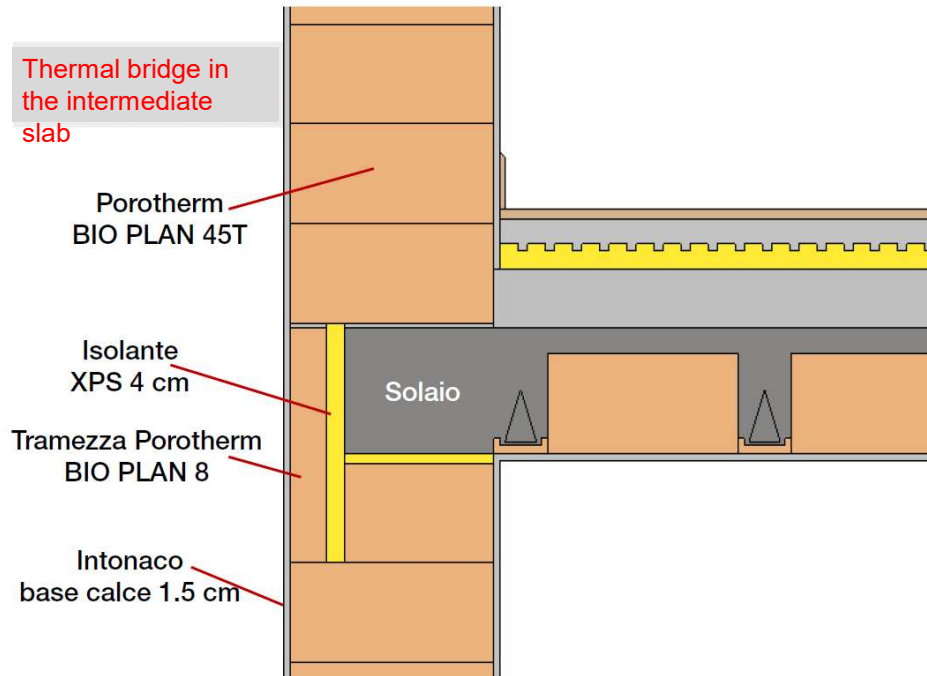




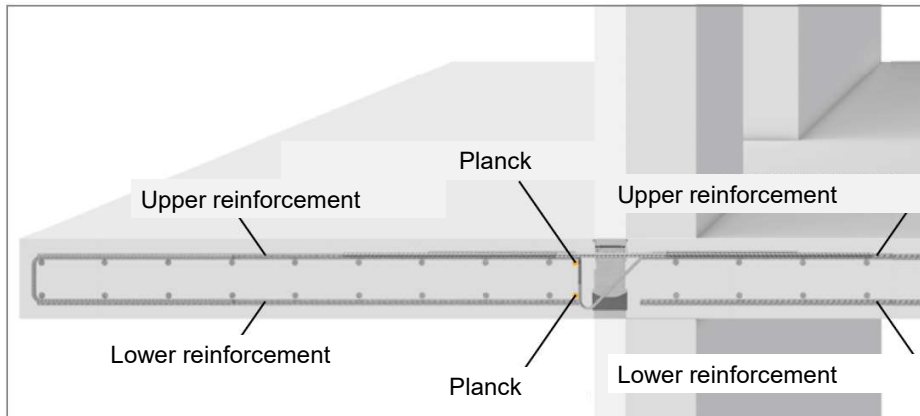
Concrete-brick combo system



Support of joists on walls

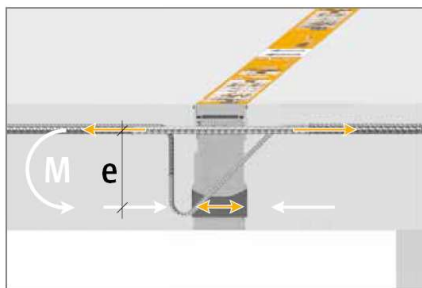


Heat break of a terrace

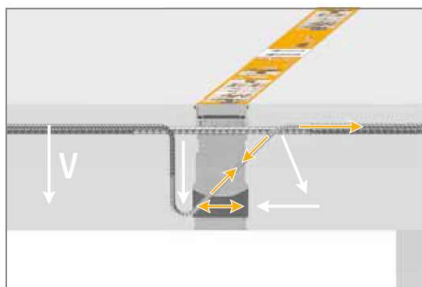


Schöck Isokorb® Tipo K, armatura in opera nel caso di appoggio diretto

7



Schöck Isokorb® Tipo K, trasmissione del momento

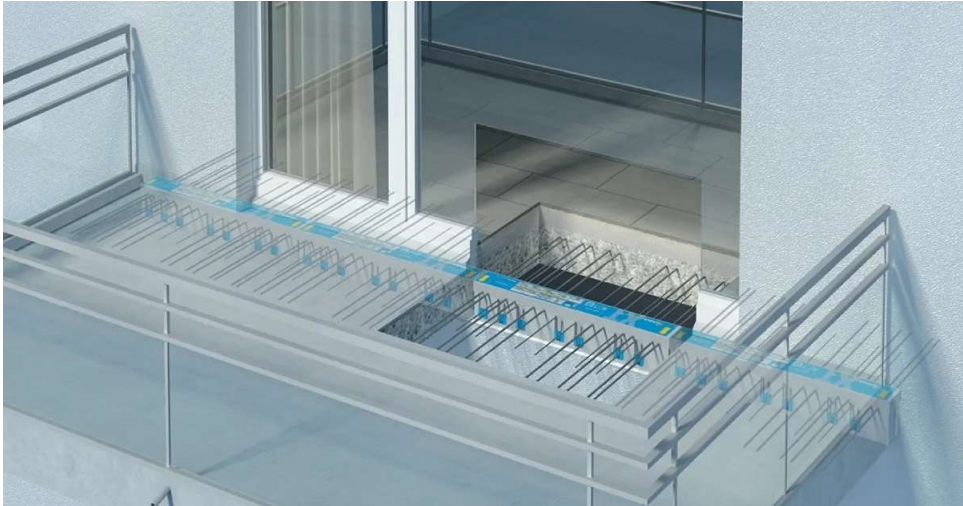


Schöck Isokorb® Tipo K, trasmissione della forza di taglio



Schöck Isokorb® Tipo K, vista interna

7

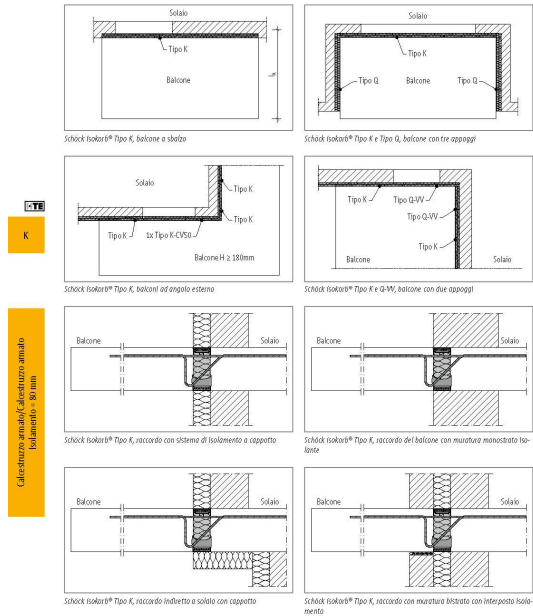


7



7

Disposizione degli elementi | Sezioni costruttive



7

Wooden structures



Wooden beams inserted in a reinforced concrete curb. The head of the wooden beam has to be protected by a sheet.

Wooden beams

Solid wood

Composite elements:

Duolame;

Trilame;

Gluelame beams;

Hybird steel-wooden beams;



Adatte a: Tetti - Struttura struttura estetica rustica

Caratteristiche:

Normalmente abete rosso. La trave si considera a spigolo vivo fuori cuore o con cuore. Per una trave di piccole dimensioni permette una riduzione nella formazione di spacchi e fessurazioni. Nella trave con cuore ricavata includendo il centro del tronco conferisce ottime qualità meccaniche: la formazione di fessurazione è più marcata ma non ne compromette le caratteristiche meccaniche.

- Risultato tradizionale rustico
- Esente da colle per costruzione biologica
- Fessure nella norma e piccoli movimenti che non compromettono la sicurezza statica



Solid wood

TRAVE USO TRIESTE



Adatte a: Edilizia - Impalcature

Caratteristiche:

Le travi uso Trieste sono caratterizzate da squadratura continua dalla base fino alla punta, con smusso per tutta la lunghezza. La squadratura intacca solo superficialmente le fibre, determinando una più elevata resistenza meccanica. Viene utilizzato solamente legno resinoso di conifera, abete rosso e bianco, con conicità non accentuata, 5-6 mm/m. Le travi sono disponibili per una lunghezza da 3 a 8 mt. La sezione seguendo la rastremazione naturale del tronco tende a ridursi, le dimensioni disponibili partono da basi 8x8 cm fino a 25x25 cm

- **Fibre concentriche intatte**
- **Alta elasticità**
- **Fessurazioni a vista**
- **Sezione quadrate es. 15x15 - 20x20 - 30x30**

TRAVE USO FIUME



Adatte a: Ristrutturazioni - Restauri

Caratteristiche:

Le travature uso Fiume, hanno un procedimento di lavorazione simile a quello di uso Trieste, squadrate e con smusso fino alla punta, si distinguono da queste per la sezione costante, rilevata dalla base fino alla punta. Anche su questo tipo di travatura, la maggior parte delle fibre legnose rimane intatta, conferendole ottime caratteristiche meccaniche e di elasticità, che la fanno preferire allo spigliato.

- **Fibre concentriche intatte**
- **Alta elasticità**
- **Fessurazioni a vista**
- **Sezione quadrate es. 15x15 - 20x20 - 30x30**

TRAVE LAMELLARE



Adatte a: Tetti - Struttura a tecnica perfetta

Caratteristiche:

Questo tipo di struttura ha permesso di operare su costruzioni in legno, un tempo impossibili. Difetti congeniti della trave come fenditure, torsioni, curvature, e nodi cadenti vengono eliminati prima dell'incollaggio permettendo alla trave di avere una qualità e una resa estetica crescente col tempo.

- **Lamelle mm. 40**
- **Qualità**
- **Struttura primaria e secondaria**
- **Utilizzo interno-esterno (con colla per esterni)**
- **Travi certificate DIN 1052 EN 386**
- **14% umidità (essicata)**
- **Materiale certificato DIN 1052 eurocodice5, DIN 4074 e DIN 68140**

TRAVE BILAMA (MASLAM)



Adatte a: Tetti - Struttura a tecnica perfetta - Funzione estetica del trave massiccio

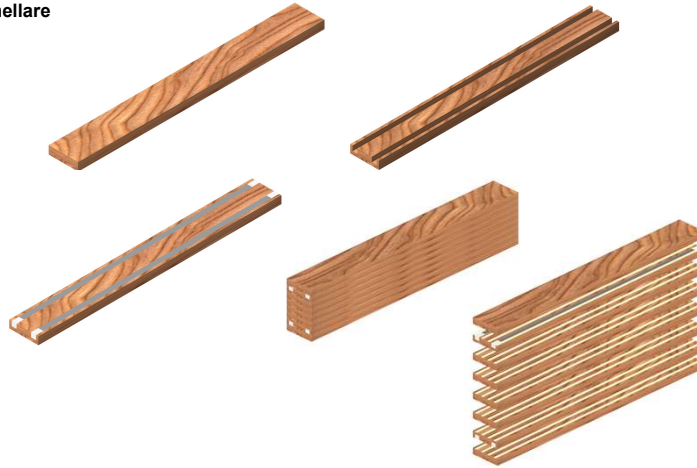
Caratteristiche:

Una soluzione che unisce i vantaggi della trave lamellare e l'estetica del trave massiccio. La trave Bilama è realizzata con lamelle di abete, giuntate a pettine sulle teste e incollate con colla incolore. La portata statica del bilama raggiunge quella delle tradizionali travi lamellari; la sezione laterale ha la caratteristica estetica di una trave in legno massiccio.

- **Risultati estetici ottimi**
- **Assenza di crepe, svergolamenti, fenditure**
- **Qualità**
- **Struttura primaria e secondaria**
- **Utilizzo interno-esterno (con colla per esterni)**
- **Travi certificate DIN 1052 EN 386**
- **14% umidità (essicata)**
- **Materiale certificato DIN 1052 eurocodice5, DIN 4074 e DIN 68140**

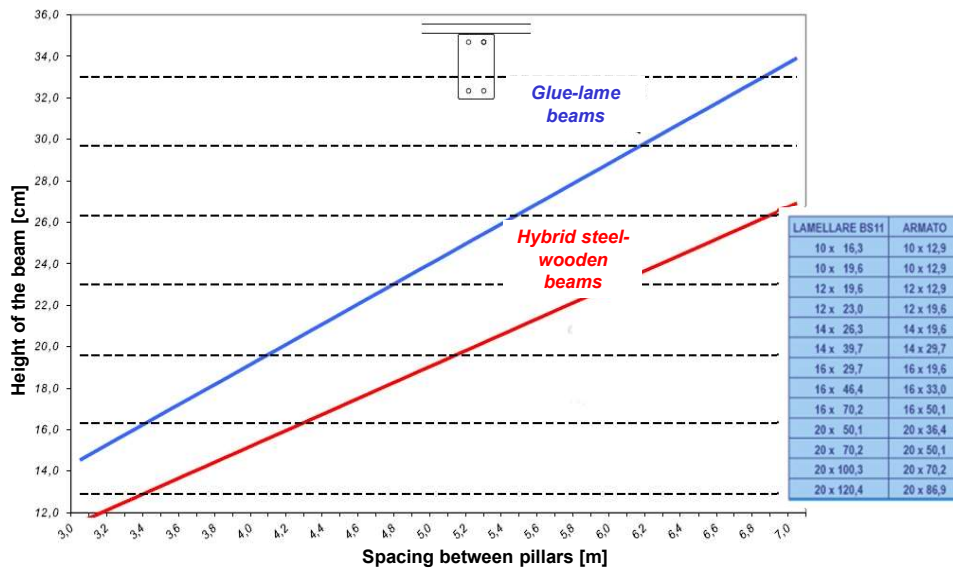
ARMALAM®
membrature in
legno lamellare
armato

Hybrid steel-wooden beams



da: www.armalam.it

Altezza minima per il travetto di un solaio in legno
(base 12 cm, carico totale di 300 daN/m², interasse di 80 cm, limitazione della freccia a L/400)



Wooden-base slabs

They are used to build up modern slabs or traditional slab (wood and hollow tiles)



Walls

Classification of bricks

Gli elementi in laterizio per strutture murarie vengono classificati in base alla percentuale di foratura ϕ , la quale coincide, nel caso dei blocchi in laterizio estrusi, con la percentuale in volume dei vuoti come definita dalla norma UNI EN 772-9:2007.

Vengono definiti elementi:

- pieni ($\phi \leq 15\%$)
- semipieni ($15\% \leq \phi \leq 45\%$)
- forati ($45\% \leq \phi \leq 55\%$)

Partially hollow brick

Gli elementi pieni e semipieni possono essere impiegati come portanti in ogni zona sismica, gli elementi forati possono assumere funzione portante solamente in siti ricadenti in zona a bassissima sismicità (caratterizzati da un valore dell'accelerazione di ancoraggio dello spettro elastico $a_0 S \leq 0,075g$), mentre sono da escludere per scopi strutturali elementi con foratura maggiore del 55%, i quali possono assumere esclusivamente funzione di tamponamento all'interno di strutture portanti in cemento armato o in acciaio.

NTC 2018 - Tab. 4.5.1a Classificazione degli elementi in laterizio		
Elementi	Percentuale di foratura ϕ	Area f della sezione normale del foro
Pieni	$\phi \leq 15\%$	$f \leq 9 \text{ cm}^2$
Semipieni	$15\% \leq \phi \leq 45\%$	$f \leq 12 \text{ cm}^2$
Forati	$45\% \leq \phi \leq 55\%$	$f \leq 15 \text{ cm}^2$

Solid brick



Mattone pieno $\phi \leq 15\%$



Blocco semipieno $15\% \leq \phi \leq 45\%$



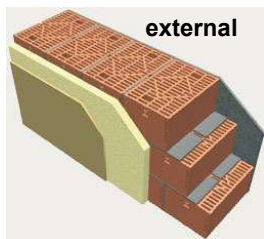
Blocco forato $45\% \leq \phi \leq 55\%$

Hollow brick

Single-layer and Multi-layer walls

Brick walls are usually coupled with an insulation layer:

1. External insulation
2. Internal insulation
3. Two layers of bricks («muro a cassetta»), rubble-filled wall

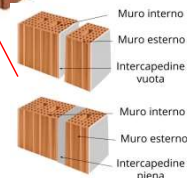
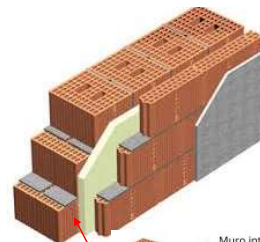


- +glassfiber net
- +first rough covering
- +second final covering

Fonte: <http://biblus.acca.it/isolamento-edilizio-esterno-e-interno/>



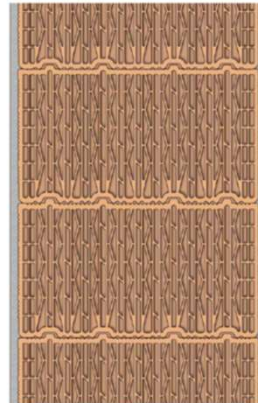
rubble-filled wall



Single layer walls



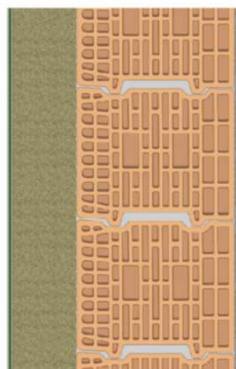
- ▶ Strengths
 - Durability
 - Thermal inertia
 - Mechanical resistance
 - Good ratio cost/performance
 - Absence of interstitial condensation
- ▶ Weaknesses
 - Thermal bridges management
 - High thickness
- ▶ Applications
 - Domestic
 - Schools
 - Offices

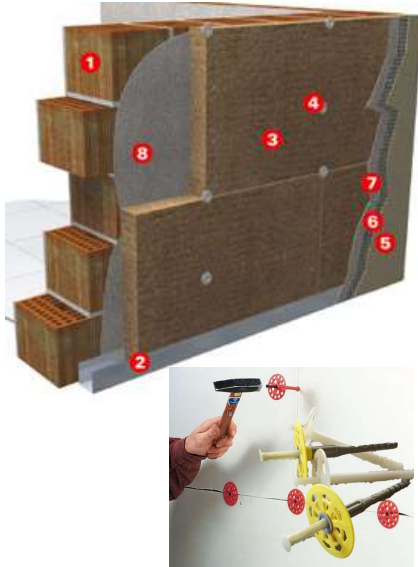


External insulation



- ▶ Strengths
 - Good ratio cost/performance
 - No interstitial condensation
 - Thermal bridges easy to handle
 - Moderate thickness
- ▶ Weaknesses
 - Durability
 - External mechanical resistance
 - Thermal inertia
- ▶ Applications
 - Domestic
 - Offices
 - Multi-family

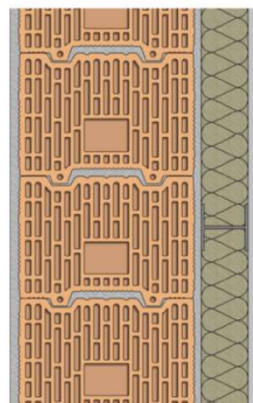


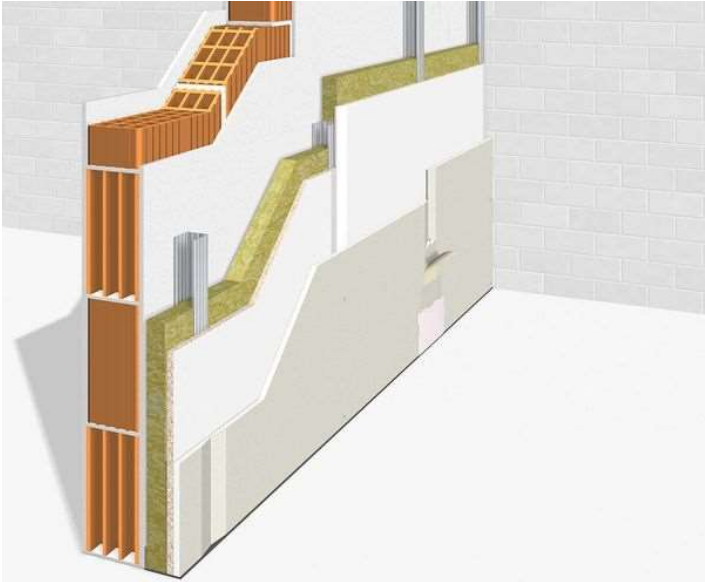


Plasterboard wall linings



- ▶ Strengths
 - Good ratio cost/performance
 - External mechanical resistance
 - Moderate thickness
- ▶ Weaknesses
 - Durability
 - Interstitial condensation
 - Thermal bridges
 - Thermal inertia
- ▶ Applications
 - offices
 - Hotels
 - Second house in cold climate



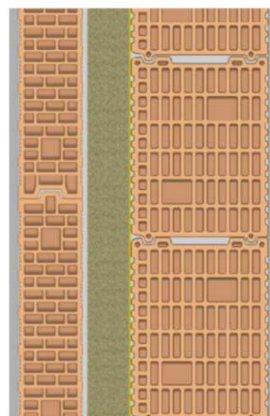




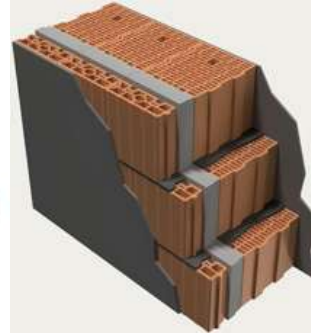
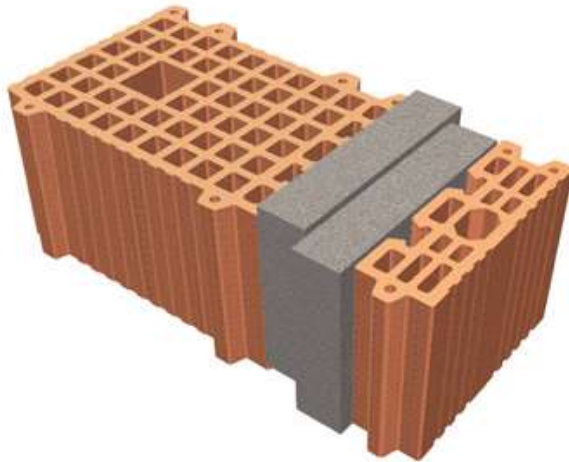
Rubble filled walls



- ▶ Strengths
 - Durability
 - External mechanical resistance
 - Thermal bridges easy to handle
 - Thermal inertia
- ▶ Weaknesses
 - Interstitial condensation
 - Good ratio cost/performance
 - Relevant thickness
- ▶ Applications
 - Residential
 - Schools



Compoised coupled blocks



$\lambda = 0,36 \text{ W/(m K)}$: usual hollow bricks
 $\lambda = 0,071 \div 0,05 \text{ W/mK}$ for composed coupled bricks

→ EPS/XPS $\lambda = 0,035 \text{ W/mK}$
 Aerogel $\lambda = 0,014 \text{ W/mK}$

9

Modular block with rectified system



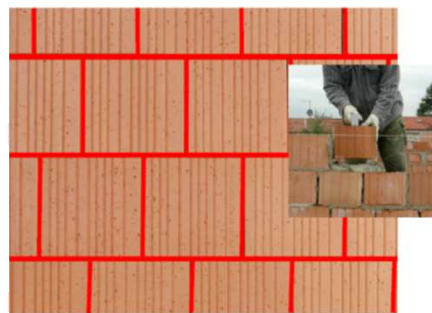
Modular block
 Incidence of the mortar joints on the U-value about 20% increase



Modular block with slots
 Incidence of the mortar joints on the U-value about 11% increase

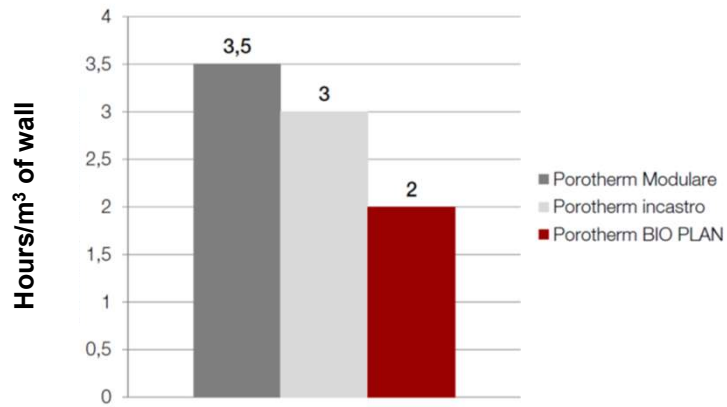


Rectified block
 Incidence of the mortar joints on the U-value negligible

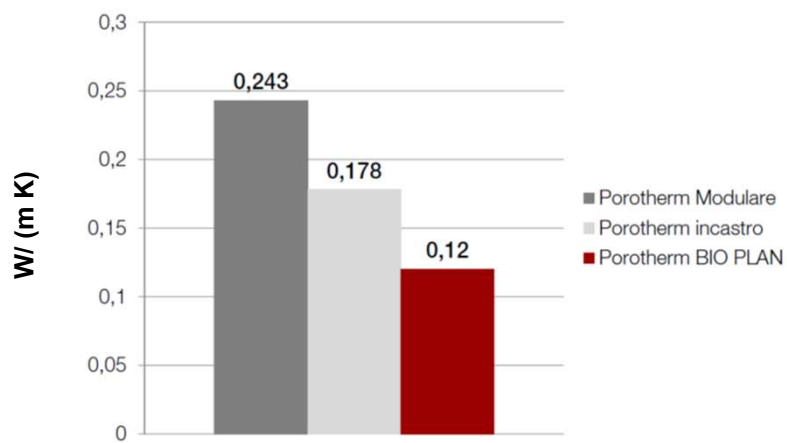


With rectified block
 Increase in the thermal performance by 30% and reduce the use of mortar by 90%

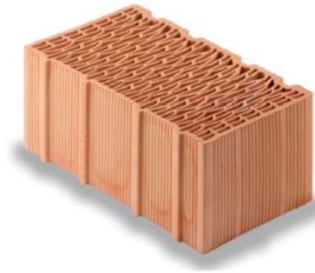
Performance comparison
Duration of works



Performance comparison
Thermal conductivity



Performance comparison
Thermal conductivity



Thickness of the wall
Aerial mass
U-value
Time delay

$S_p = 48 \text{ cm}$
 $M_s = 350 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 $U = 0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
 $S > 24 \text{ ore}$

Operations
Rectified system – mortar preparation



For the mixing:

- Usual drilling machine with mixer
- Mixer



Mixture has to be plastic and homogeneous

Operations
Rectified system – first row



- ➔ The plane has to be wet and a layer of ca. 2 cm of traditional mortar has to be arranged
- ➔ To prevent rising damp you have to lay down a bituminous membrane below the traditional mortar.

5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

Operations
Rectified system – dry installation of the first row



Operations

Rectified system – installation of the first row on wet traditional mortar



Operations

Rectified system – additional rows



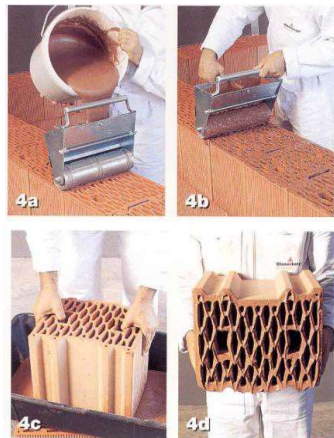
-> The mounting of the other blocks is quite simple



-> it is recommended to check the horizontal level and the vertical levels of the corners



Operations Rectified system – additional rows



Mortar application

Roller to lay down the mortar
(the bowl is filled by the mortar which is laid down uniformly)

Immersing few millimeters of block in the mortar)

Not necessary

- work as usual with the trowel
- space saving due to silos and cement mixers



Il cantiere è più pulito

5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

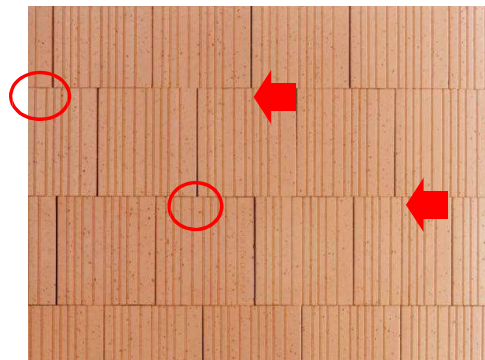
Operations Rectified system



50

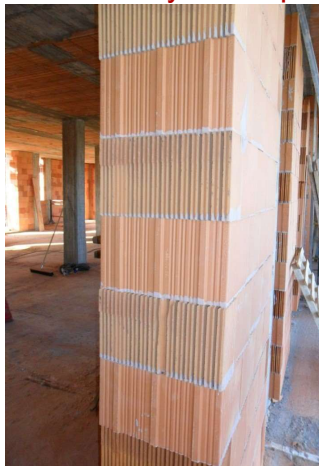
Operations
Rectified system

It is an ideal surface to lay down the plaster: the wall is homogeneous, without couplings – the shape of the blocks allows a good coupling of the plaster



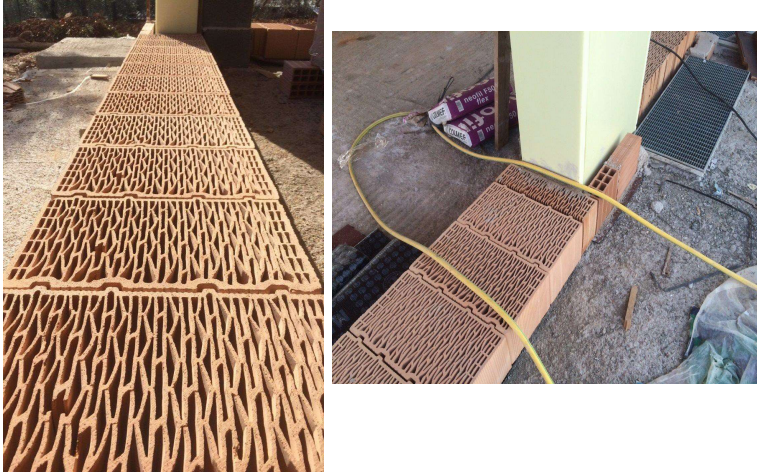
5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

Operations
Rectified system - precision



5 / 4 / 2 0 1 7

Operations
Rectified system - precision



5 / 4 / 2 0 1 7

Operations
Rectified system – thermal bridges solutions



5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

Operations Rectified system



Rectified system
Velocity of installation



Annex 1 – Building 2226

Beyond nZEB «2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



6 storey
4,20 m height ground
floor, 3,35 m the other
ones

Walls: brick load-bearing
walls
2 layers of 38 cm
thickness
 $U = 0,14 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

High performance
windows

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



Use of the building:

Ground floor
restaurant
+
Exhibition hall

Other floors
Offices
+
(Eberle office)

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



Software VS
Hardware

No HVAC

No heating
No cooling
No mechanical
ventilation

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



Heat gains from solar radiation, minimum crowd, electrical lighting, computers etc...
+
Software monitoring of temperature, CO₂ concentration, relative humidity (IEQ parameters)
+
Software control of opening/closing of natural ventilation

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



Indoor temperature between 22°C and 26°C
All year round

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



Costs
=
950 €/m² net
No costs for the land, no
costs for the furniture

Life cycle
> 200 years

Low maintenance costs

5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



1
2
0

5
/
4
/
2
0
1
7

Beyond nZEB
«2226» Baumschlager Eberle – Lustenau (A)



1
2
1

Annex 2 – Tables with characteristics of usual
insulants

INSULANT

<i>Caratteristiche di materiali isolanti di origine minerale</i>						
Materiale isolante	Densità (kg/m ³)	Conduttività termica (W/m °C)	Temperatura max d'impiego (°C)	Permeabilità al vapore acqueo (g/mhPa)	Resistenza a compressione (kg/m ²)	Classe di reazione al fuoco (2)
Fibra di vetro: - feltro e pannello	20 ÷ 200	0,035 ÷ 0,05	150 ÷ 450	5,3 · 10 ⁻⁴	bassa	0/1
Fibra di roccia: - feltro e pannello	20 ÷ 200	0,035 ÷ 0,041	100 ÷ 450	5,3 · 10 ⁻⁴	bassa	0
Perlite:						
- sfusa	50 ÷ 100	0,05	1.000	6,4 · 10 ⁻⁴	-	0
- pannello	170 ÷ 190	0,058	200	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁴	(1)	1
- cls. leggero	600 ÷ 700	0,24 ÷ 0,31	400 ÷ 500	3,1 · 10 ⁻⁴ ÷ 6,4 · 10 ⁻⁵	1.500 ÷ 3.000	0
Vemiculite:						
- sfusa	65 ÷ 100	0,05	1.000	6,4 · 10 ⁻⁴	-	0
- intonaco	600	0,24	600	(1)	1.500	0
- cls. leggero	450	0,20	400 ÷ 500	1,8 · 10 ⁻⁴	800 ÷ 1.100	0
Argilla espansa:						
- sfusa	350 ÷ 500	0,08 ÷ 0,10	100	6,4 · 10 ⁻⁴	-	0
- cls. leggero	700 ÷ 1.600	0,20 ÷ 0,46	400 ÷ 500	3,1 · 10 ⁻⁴ ÷ 6,4 · 10 ⁻⁵	1.000 ÷ 2.000	0

(1) Consultare la scheda tecnica del prodotto specifico.
 (2) Le classi di reazione al fuoco sono: 0 – incombustibile; 1 – ininfiammabile; 2 – difficilmente infiammabile; 3 – mediamente infiammabile; 4 – facilmente infiammabile; 5 – molto facilmente infiammabile.

1

INSULANT

<i>Caratteristiche di materiali isolanti di origine vegetale</i>						
Materiale isolante	Densità (kg/m ³)	Conduttività termica (W/m °C)	Temperatura max d'impiego (°C)	Permeabilità al vapore acqueo (g/mhPa)	Resistenza a compressione (kg/m ²)	Classe di reazione al fuoco
Sughero espanso: - pannello	100 ÷ 150	0,041 ÷ 0,043	100	1,6 · 10 ⁻⁴ ÷ 5,2 · 10 ⁻⁵	300	(1)
Fibra di legno:						
- pannello privo di resine	220 ÷ 250	0,058	100	1,3 · 10 ⁻⁴	(1)	3/4
- pannello con resine polimere	650	0,15 ÷ 0,16	100	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁵	(1)	1/4
- cls. di fibra di legno	250 ÷ 550	0,10 ÷ 0,15	(1)	1,6 · 10 ⁻⁴ ÷ 5,2 · 10 ⁻⁵	200 ÷ 300	1

(1) Consultare scheda tecnica del prodotto specifico.

1

INSULANT

Caratteristiche di materiali isolanti di natura sintetica						
Materiale isolante	Densità (kg/m ³)	Conduttività termica (W/m °C)	Temperatura max d'impiego (°C)	Permeabilità al vapore acqueo (g/mhPa)	Resistenza a compressione (kg/m ²)	Classe di reazione al fuoco
Polistirolo:						
- blocco	9 ÷ 30	0,044 ÷ 0,039	75 ÷ 85	2,1 · 10 ⁻⁵	30 ÷ 150	5
- blocco (tipo speciale)	13 ÷ 25	0,042 ÷ 0,037	75 ÷ 85	2,9 · 10 ⁻⁵	60 ÷ 150	1
- blocco (formatura continua)	12 ÷ 25	0,041 ÷ 0,035	75 ÷ 85	3 · 10 ⁻⁵	60 ÷ 170	5
- pannello termocompresso	12 ÷ 35	0,041 ÷ 0,036	70 ÷ 85	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁵	30 ÷ 80	5
- pannello estruso	28 ÷ 40	0,035 ÷ 0,030	75	7,5 · 10 ⁻⁶	190 ÷ 650	4
Poliuretano:						
- blocco	30 ÷ 7	0,030 ÷ 0,035	100	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁵	140 ÷ 160	4
- pannello	35	0,029	100	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁵	200	4
Policloruro di vinile:						
- pannello	25 ÷ 50	0,031 ÷ 0,034	70	3 · 10 ⁻⁶ ÷ 3 · 10 ⁻⁶	200 ÷ 500	1
Schiuma formo fenolica:						
- pannello	30 ÷ 80	0,037 ÷ 0,042	160	7,5 · 10 ⁻⁵ ÷ 2,2 · 10 ⁻⁵	200 ÷ 650	1
Polietilene espanso:						
- pannello	35 ÷ 70	0,036 ÷ 0,053	160	1,5 · 10 ⁻⁷ ÷ 7,5 · 10 ⁻⁸	25 ÷ 40	2 : 4
Schiuma d'urea formaldeide:						
- schiuma	9 ÷ 12	0,031 ÷ 0,038	150	3,7 · 10 ⁻⁴	(1)	2

(1) Consultare scheda tecnica del prodotto specifico.