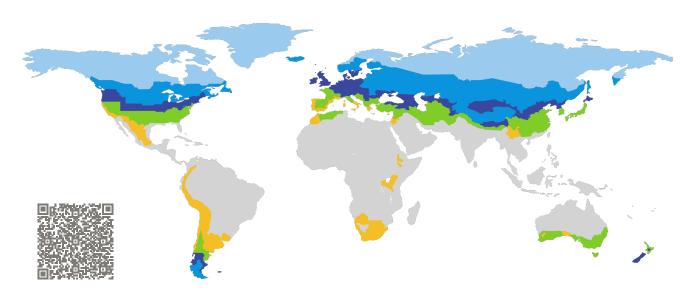
CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 1546sp01 valid until 31st December 2023

Passive House Institute
Dr. Wolfgang Feist
64283 Darmstadt
Germany



Category: Spacer for low-E-glazing

Manufacturer: Technoform Glass Insulation GmbH,

Lohfelden, Germany

Product name: Technoform-Spacer SP16

This certificate was awarded based on the following criteria:

Depending on the climatic region, the spacer prevents high surface temperatures, which can cause mould. At least 3 out of the 7 reference frames fulfilled the spacer hygiene criteria for the relevant climatic region.

Hygiene $f_{Rsi} \ge 0.80$

The specific resistance of the spacer's edges is greater than the climate-independent minimum requirement.

Efficiency $R_E = 5.10 \,\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{K/W} \ge 1.50 \,\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{K/W}$

Type

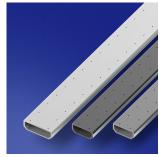
All-Plastic

Height Box 2

6.50 mm

conductivity Box 2

 $0.140 \, \text{W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$





Technoform Glass Insulation GmbH

Matthäus-Merian-Straße 6, 34253 Lohfelden, Germany

↑ I M I I I http://www.technoform.com

Description

The SP16 is a glass fibre reinforced plastic spacer. The diffusion barrier is made from a metallised multi-layer polyester film.

Spacer height: 6.50 mm

Thermal conductivity: $0.140 \text{ W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$ (WA 17/1, ift Rosenheim) Available spacer widths: 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 mm

| Appropriate secondary seal | Specific edge resistance R _E | Efficiency class |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Polysulfide | 5.10 m · K/W | phA |
| Polyurethane | 5.10 m · K/W | phA |
| Silicone | 5.50 m · K/W | phA |
| Hotmelt Butyl | 6.70 m · K/W | phA+ |

Explanation

Spacers are categorized into different efficiency classes based on the resistance of their edges R_E . A secondary polysulfide sealant is typically used, unless the spacer is not approved for polysulfide. A detailed report with the calculations is available from either the manufacturer or the Passive House Institute.

The Passive House Institute has defined global component requirements for seven climate regions. In principle, components that have been certified for climates with higher requirements can also be used in climates with lower requirements. This may be economically advantageous.

Use in PHPP:

If individually calculated values are not available then the thermal bridge loss coefficient specified in this document can be used. In this case, the appropriate reference frame must be selected and a 10% safety margin should be applied.

Further information regarding certification is available on www.passivehouse.com and www.passipedia.org .

| Reference frames calculated with Polysulfide | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Climate | Arctic▼ | Cool√ | Cool temperate | | Warm√ | |
| Glass | Quadruple | Triple | Triple | Triple | Double | |
| Glass package | 4/12/3/12/3/12/4 | 6/18/2/18/6 | 6/16/6/16/6 | 6/16/6/16/6 | 6/16/6 | |
| Glass U-value | $0.35W/(m^2\cdot K)$ | $0.52W/(m^2\cdot K)$ | $0.70W/(m^2\cdot K)$ | $0.70W/(m^2\cdot K)$ | $1.20W/(m^2\cdot K)$ | |
| Timber-aluminium integral frame | | | | | | |
| U_f [W/(m ² · K)] | 0.48 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 0.87 | 1.03 | |
| Ψ_g [W/(m \cdot K)] f_{Rsi} [-] | 0.028 0.80 🗸 | 0.030 0.76 🗸 | 0.031 0.72 ✓ | 0.030 0.70 🗸 | 0.035 0.60 🗸 | |
| Timber-aluminium | | | | | | |
| U_f [W/(m ² · K)] | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.75 | 0.97 | 1.19 | |
| Ψ_g [W/(m · K)] | 0.030 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.038 | |
| f _{Rsi} [-] | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.70 🗸 | 0.67 🗸 | 0.55 | |
| Timber | | | | | | |
| U_f [W/(m ² · K)] | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.99 | |
| $\Psi_g \left[W/(m\cdotK) ight]$ | 0.026 | 0.029 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.035 | |
| f _{Rsi} [-] | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.70 🗸 | 0.67 🧹 | 0.55 🗸 | |
| Vinyl | | | | | | |
| U_f [W/(m ² · K)] | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.82 | 1.02 | 1.16 | |
| $\Psi_g \left[W/(m\cdotK) \right]$ | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.040 | |
| f _{Rsi} [-] | 0.79 | 0.76 🗸 | 0.74 🗸 | 0.73 🧹 | 0.61 🗸 | |
| Aluminium | | | | | | |
| U_f [W/(m ² · K)] | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 1.17 | |
| $\Psi_g \left[W/(m\cdotK) ight]$ | 0.031 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.043 | |
| f _{Rsi} [-] | 0.80 | 0.79 🗸 | 0.77 🧹 | 0.77 🧹 | 0.63 | |
| Curtain wall timber | E | | | rii j | J+G | |
| $U_f [W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$ | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 1.11 | |
| Ψ_g [W/(m · K)] | 0.044 | 0.043 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.056 | |
| f _{Rsi} [-] | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.71 🗸 | 0.71 🗸 | 0.57 🗸 | |
| Curtain wall aluminium | 2 | [wines | | * | | |
| $U_f [W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$ | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 1.33 | |
| Ψ_g [W/(m \cdot K)] f_{Rsi} [-] | 0.051 0.83 🧹 | 0.051 0.82 🗸 | 0.054 0.78 | 0.054 0.79 🗸 | 0.076 0.68 | |
| | • | • | • | • | • | |

