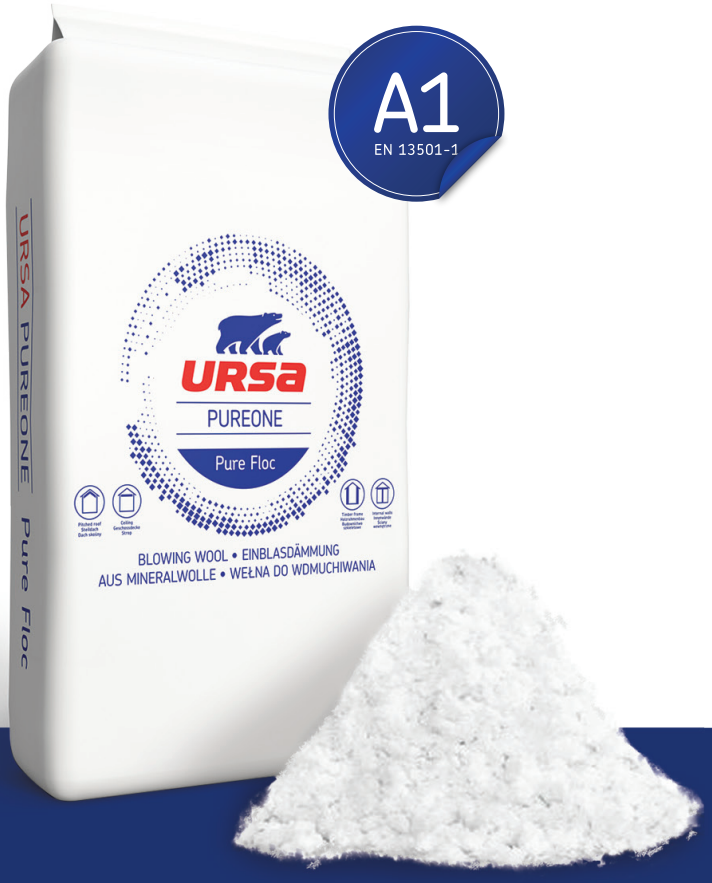

NEW

URSA Pure Floc

Blown-in wool for thermal and acoustic insulation. Non-combustible, sound-absorbing, vapor permeable, compressible, resistant to mold and fungi; thanks to its flexibility and ability to thicken, effectively fills the insulated spaces.

The excellent insulating properties of blown-in wool insulation help keep a room warm in winter and pleasantly cool during hot weather. URSA Pure Floc also protects against undesirable noise and, as a non-combustible material (reaction to fire class – Euroclass A1), effectively reduces the risk of starting and developing a fire.

Mineral glass wool for blowing is made mostly from recycled cullet, and is recyclable by itself. URSA Pure Floc is a material that combines two of the most crucial features for the performance of a thermal insulation layer: **durability and the stability of dimensions and insulating properties.**

In addition, its features include:

- compressibility,
- low proper mass,
- easy to transport and store,
- easy to apply,
- lack of resistance to water vapor permeation.

These characteristics make URSA Pure Floc blowing wool one of the best thermal insulation solutions.

URSA Pure Floc blowing wool

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SPECIFICATIONS	
Applications: Pitched roofs, frame and modular construction, internal and external walls, ventilated roofs and ceilings (fully filled)	
Thermal conductivity coefficient	λ_D = 0.034 W/(m*K) constant over time
Subsidence for density 30 kg/m³	S1 < 1%
Applications: Non-habitable attic / roof void (loose blowing)	
Thermal conductivity coefficient	λ_D = 0.036 W/(m*K) constant over time
Subsidence for density 20 kg/m³	S3 < 10%
Other specifications independent of use	
Reaction to fire	Euroclass A1 (non-combustible)
Nominal water vapor diffusion resistance	MU1 (μ ≈ 1.0)
Short-term water absorption	WS ≤ 1.0 kg/m²

PACKAGING			
index	Bag weight [kg]	Number of bags per pallet [pcs.]	Pallet weight [kg]
2142847	16.6	39	647.4

APPLICATIONS (density 30 kg/m³)

pitched roof, attic, suspended ceiling

partition wall

frame and modular construction

external walls

CONSUMPTION		
Layer thickness after subsidence d [mm]	Declared thermal resistance R_D [m²*K/W]	Minimum bag consumption [bags/100 m²]
100	2.90	18.1
160	4.70	28.9
200	5.85	36.1
300	8.80	54.2

APPLICATIONS (density 20 kg/m³)

Cold roof, ventilated roof, ceilings (loose blow)

CONSUMPTION				
Layer thickness after subsidence d [mm]	Minimum thickness installed d_N [mm]	Declared thermal resistance R_D [m²*K/W]	Minimum coverage [kg/m²]	Minimum bag consumption [bags/100 m²]
100	111	2.75	2.00	12.00
150	167	4.15	3.00	18.10
200	222	5.55	4.00	24.10
300	333	8.30	6.00	36.10

- Performance Declaration (DWU/DoP) issued by the manufacturer: https://dop.ursa.com/ (enter the product label number)
- The product is not a hazardous product or hazardous substance as defined by Articles 31 and 33 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 as amended (REACH).
- URSA Pure Floc mineral glass wool is EUCEB and RAL compliant and meets the Note Q criteria.
- The glass wool manufacturing facility in Desselgem holds the following management certificates: ISO 9001: 2015; ISO 14001: 2015.

BLOWING CAPACITY	
For bulk density of 30 kg/m³ – lambda 0.034 W/(m*K)	
Blowing machine performance [kg/h]	Maximum volume of the blown-in wool [m³/h]
500	< 16.7
800	< 26.7
1000	< 33.4
1200	< 40
For bulk density of 20 kg/m³ – lambda 0.036 W/(m*K)	
500	< 25
800	< 40
1000	< 50
1200	< 60

THERMAL REQUIREMENTS (FOR THE ROOF)		
Requirements for minimum thermal insulation for pitched roof, ventilated roof, ceiling with the consideration of the Technical Conditions (Journal of Laws 2013, item 926) of 13.07.2013		
Maximum heat transfer coefficient value Umax	0.15	URSA EkoDom*
Minimum** insulation thickness of URSA Pure Floc wool	270 mm	340 mm

* URSA's suggested insulation standard that helps protect the environment while delivering significant benefits in reduced heating bills.

** Approximate values, please check each time for your specific case.
You can perform calculations using the URSA PL mobile app or the Termo calculator downloadable from www.ursa.pl.

PROPERTIES:

- Level of thermal insulation depending on bulk density and layer thickness
- The material effectively fills even complex shapes and gaps
- Fire safety: the highest reaction to fire class A1 – non-combustible material
- Light material – it does not impose additional heavy loads on the structure
- No aging effect
- Flexible material – it does not introduce tension into the structure
- Breathable material – no resistance to water vapor flow
- Properties confirmed in the Performance Declaration issued by the manufacturer

USING – BLOWING:

- Material blown in automatically or installed manually
- Quick and precise installation, even with multiple uses
- Usage independent of indoor and outdoor temperatures
- Trouble-free addition or removal of material
- Ability to stop installation at any time and continue at a later date
- Universal single-component material
- No need to protect rooms or equipment / fixtures prior to blowing
- Usability of rooms and processing of building partitions immediately after blowing
- No seasoning or stabilization period for the material
- Not chemically or mechanically bound to other elements or other materials

ENVIRONMENT:

- Natural material, safe for people and the environment, recycled and reusable
- No waste – 100% reusable and recyclable

STORING:

- No temperature restrictions for storage
- Open-air storage option on manufacturer's pallets

GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

A preliminary calculation for the expected thickness of the insulation layer is required, taking into account:

- The existing condition of the insulated building partition
- Heat transfer coefficient U for an uninsulated partition
- The expected heat transfer coefficient U, as specified in the current project and technical specifications
- The actual available size of the insulated space across the entire space

Unless provided for in the building project or executive project, thermal calculations are necessary to select the optimum thickness of thermo-insulating layer and to check the humidity conditions in the partition for possible condensation.

When making calculations, assume the following data:

- Thermal conductivity coefficient, usage-dependent λ_D = 0.034 / 0.036 W/(m*K)
- Subsidence factor for blown-in wool, depending on the use S1 = 1.01 (1%) / S3 = 1.10 (10%)
- Nominal water vapor diffusion resistance MU1 (μ ≈ 1.0)
- Currently valid value of Umax coefficient

Thermal insulation blowing is usually carried out (due to the size of the insulated space and to save time) by mechanical blowing into the insulated cavity using blowing units, pipes and blowing nozzles (depending on the needs).

Installers should have the knowledge and skills in the blowing technique using the specific blowing device, related health and safety regulations, and follow the instructions shown on the URSA Pure Floc packaging for personal protection and handling conditions.

The blown-in wool should have a moisture content of no more than 1.5%.

The blown-in wool must be protected from dirt, moisture, and weather conditions such as rain and snow.

In the case of interference with the structure or structural elements of the building, the location, number and size of openings for blowing in wool or access for installers must be taken into account in the project of works, so that there is no weakening of the structure or changes in the static and mechanical model of the entire building.

Any openings must be made and then filled and secured so as not to cause damage and/or degradation to the partition or its components.

Any gaps that may result in the access of atmospheric conditions are unacceptable.

Depending on the size of the additional load introduced by the thermal insulation layer, it must be checked for the load-bearing capacity of the structural elements.

The wool must be distributed over the entire surface in such a way as to ensure that it is distributed in as even a layer as possible. This can be achieved by applying an appropriate blowing technique and increasing the number of openings in the partition structure, where necessary, in order to obtain the easiest and most useful access to the insulated area.

If it is not possible, for structural reasons, to distribute the wool automatically in the insulated spaces, installers must at all times be safe in terms of structural capacity, access to fresh air, as well as have sufficient visibility and knowledge of the layout and location of escape routes.

If the layer of insulation made with blowing wool must be properly ventilated for thermal and humidity reasons, it can be assumed that a chimney or a ventilation hole with a diameter of ϕ 80 mm will provide adequate ventilation for an area of about 25 m^2 of the insulated surface.

Monitoring the achieved bulk density should involve checking the number of bags used with a known thickness of the insulation layer and the blowing area, or performing a test blowing and setting the blowing machine parameters accordingly.

Monitoring the thickness of the insulation layer obtained should be carried out, if possible, after the completion of blowing in each blowing zone, using the standard procedure of EN 823 and a standard device (measuring plate).