

3.1. PASSIVE - $U=0.122$ с ВЪНШНА МАЗИЛКА

Moisture proofing

For the calculation of the amount of condensation water, the component was exposed to the following constant climate for 90 days: inside: 20°C und 60% Humidity; outside: -20°C und 80% Humidity (Climate according to user input).

This component is free of condensate under the given climate conditions.

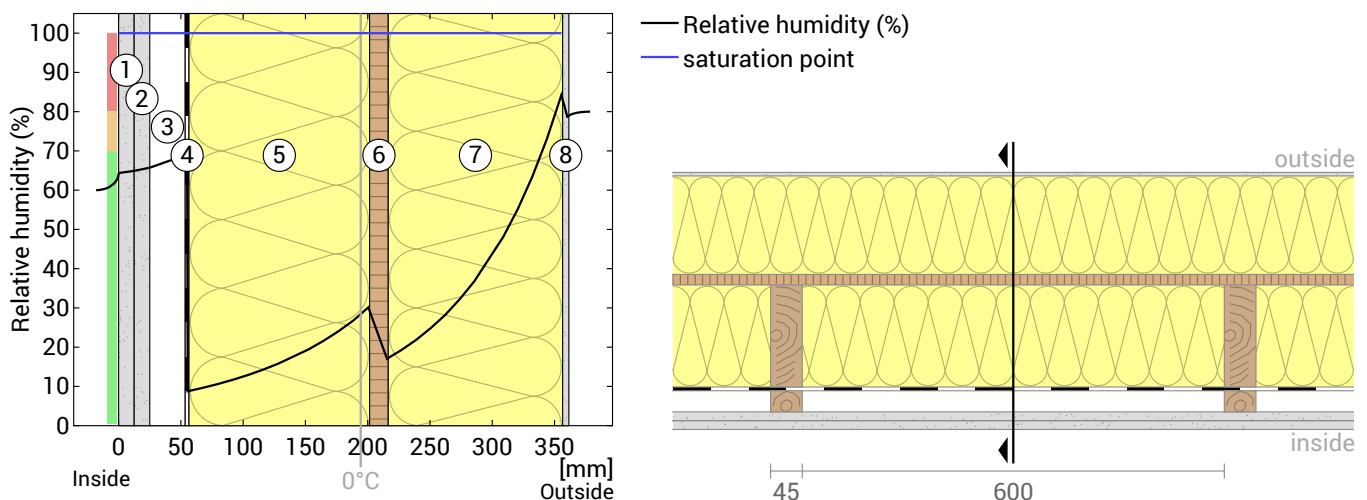
Drying reserve according to Ubakus 2D-FE method: 310 g/(m²a)
 At least required by DIN 68800-2: 100 g/(m²a)

#	Material	sd-value [m]	Condensate		Weight [kg/m ²]
			[kg/m ²]	[Gew.-%]	
1	1,25 cm Gypsum Fibreboard	0,05	-		14,4
2	1,25 cm Gypsum board	0,05	-		8,5
3	3 cm Stationary air (unventilated)	0,01	-		0,0
	3 cm Spruce (7,0%)	0,60	-	-	0,9
4	0,05 cm Vapor barrier sd=35m	35,00	-		0,1
5	14,5 cm mineral wool 035	0,15	-		2,7
	14,5 cm Spruce (7,0%)	2,90	-	-	4,6
6	1,5 cm OSB/3	2,25	-	-	9,3
7	14 cm Stone wool façade insulation	0,14	-		14,0
8	0,5 cm Cement plaster	0,18	-		10,0
	36,05 cm Whole component	37,99			64,5

Humidity

The temperature of the inside surface is 18,5 °C leading to a relative humidity on the surface of 66%. Mould formation is not expected under these conditions.

The following figure shows the relative humidity inside the component.



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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ① Gypsum Fibreboard (12,5 mm) | ④ Vapor barrier sd=35m | ⑦ Stone wool façade insulation (140 mm) |
| ② Gypsum board (12,5 mm) | ⑤ mineral wool 035 (145 mm) | ⑧ Cement plaster (5 mm) |
| ③ Stationary air (30 mm) | ⑥ OSB/3 (15 mm) | |

Notes: Calculation using the Ubakus 2D-FE method. Convection and the capillarity of the building materials were not considered. The drying time may take longer under unfavorable conditions (shading, damp / cool summers) than calculated here.