Different types of external additional insulation systems, applied on facades in multi-storey buildings, were tested on a full scale.

The facades were exposed to flames and hot gases emerging from a window opening in a single fire compartment. The increased risk on fire spread along the facade and through windows in storeys above the compartment in fire, were studied.

The results of tests form the basis of deriving functionally welldefined requirements, differentiated with respect to the use and occupancy of the building and the conditions of fire fighting. Renovation and additional thermal insulation:

Most houses constructed prior to 1960 require renovation or some functional upgrading. As the thermal resistance of the external walls of older houses, built by traditional methods, is low and the energy costs are now very high, there is a general need to apply additional insulation to the external walls to save energy and cut fuel costs.

The predominant technique hither to used mineral wool insulation and a surface cladding of, for example, steel or aluminium sheets. However, many of the buildings in need of this type of renovation are externally plastered. The desire to preserve the exterior of the old buildings led to the development of new external additional insulation systems which could be plastered. The desire to preserve the exterior of the old buildings led to development of new external additional insulation systems which could be plastered. These systems often used a cellular plastic insulant.