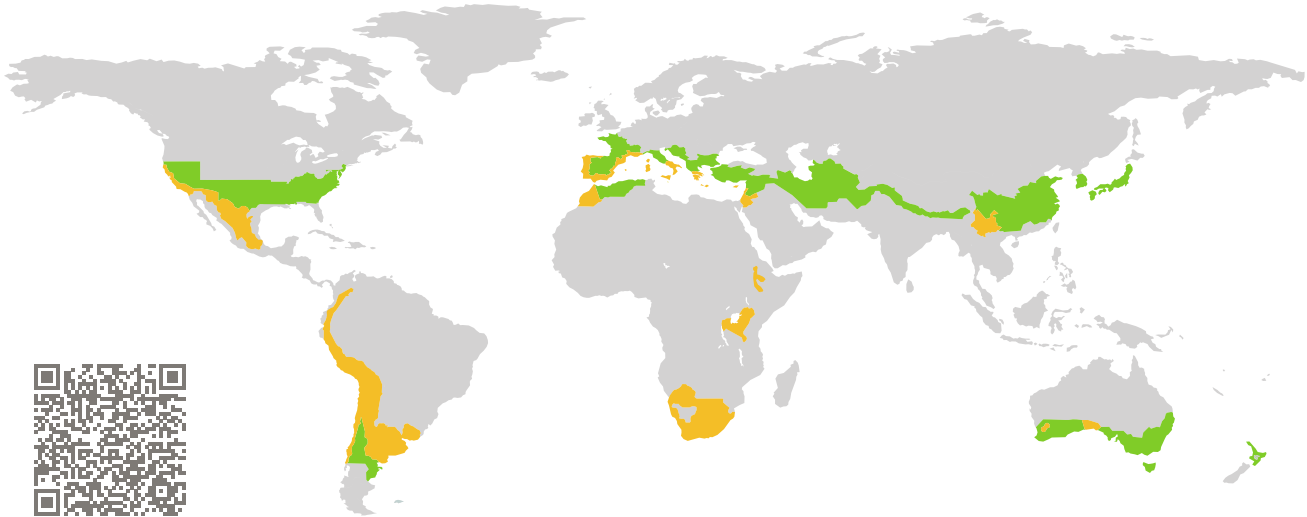


# CERTIFICATE

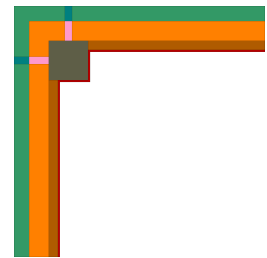
Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 2285cs04 valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute  
Dr. Wolfgang Feist  
64283 Darmstadt  
Germany



Category: **Construction system**  
Manufacturer: **Hispalyt,  
Madrid,  
Spain**  
Product name: **Structura**



## Hygiene criterion

The minimum temperature factor of the interior surfaces is

$$f_{Rsi=0.25\text{m}^2\text{K/W}} \geq 0.65$$

## Comfort criterion

The U-value of the installed windows is

$$U_{wi} \leq 1.05\text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{ K})$$

## Efficiency criteria

Heat transfer coefficient of building envelope:

$$U * f_{PHI} \leq 0.25\text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{ K})$$

Temperature factor of opaque junctions:

$$f_{Rsi=0.25\text{m}^2\text{K/W}} \geq 0.82$$

Thermal bridge-free design for key connection details:

$$\Psi \leq 0.01\text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

An airtightness concept for all components and connection details was provided.

It was confirmed that the structure will dry out within 12 months and there is no risk of moisture-related damage.

warm, temperate climate



**CERTIFIED  
COMPONENT**

Passive House Institute

## Hispalyt

C/ Orense 10, 28020 Madrid, Spain

☎ 917709480 | ✉ elenasm@hispalyt.es | 🌐 <http://www.hispalyt.es> |

### Opaque building envelope

Structura is a cavity wall system with an interior brick layer consisting of 7 cm Hispalyt double hol-low bricks ( $930 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ; partition 60 mm  $<E <90 \text{ mm}$ ), an insulation layer of 15 cm with mineral wool insulation ( $0.040 \text{ W/(mK)}$ ) and an exterior brick layer consisting of Hispalyt 1/2 foot perforated bricks ( $1020 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ). In the U-value of the wall steel mesh in the exterior brick layer was considered. For the thermal bridges wall connecting anchors in the connection points are taken into account. The interior wall corner connection does not pass efficiency criteria due to the geometric effect. The connections of interior walls to the exterior wall as well as the ceiling integration into the exterior wall also do not pass efficiency criteria. As the main insulation layer is continuous around the details and interior surface temperatures are high enough this is acceptable. With this the Passive House Standard can still plausibly be achieved.



### Windows





For the purposes of certification a generic triple-glazed passive house window ( $U_w = 1.0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ ) with  $U_g = 0.90 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ , featuring pHA thermal values for the spacer and a polysulfide secondary seal was used. The overall U-value of the installed window of standard size (1.23 m wide by 1.48 m tall) should be no more than  $0,05 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$  greater than the  $U_w$  to ensure occupant comfort - this criteria is met in this instance. The calculations undertaken demonstrate that the window installation locations are suited to the warm-temperate climate zone, with no risk of surface condensation or subsequent mold growth. Mounting of the windows are ensured through the use of a timber support frame around the window. Windows are then screwed into this support frame.







### Airtightness concept

Airtightness is ensured by the interior plaster layer. Connections to interior ceilings, windows, roof and floor slab are to be sealed with airtight tape.

## Summary of values


Opaque assemblies		U-value W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)	Thickness mm
exterior wall	(EW1) 	0.23	350
flat roof	(FR1) 	0.25	465
floor slab	(FS1) 	0.24	525
pitched roof	(RO1) 	0.23	485


Frame Cuts with "dummy wood window warm-temperate" from "dummy window manufacturer" (0004)


Frame values			Frame width $b_f$ mm	$U$ -value frame $U_f$ W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)	$\Psi$ -glazing edge $\Psi_g$ W/(m K)	Temp. Factor $f_{RSI=0.25}$ [-]
Bottom	(OB1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Top	(OH1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Lateral	(OJ1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Threshold	(OT1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Spacer: PHI pHB-Spacer			Secondary seal: Polysulfide			


Junctions		U1	U2	U3	$\Psi$ -value $\Psi$ W/(m K)	Temp. factor $f_{Rsi=0.25}$ [-]
Ceiling integration into exterior wall (EW1_EW1_CE_1)		0.23	0.23		0.015	0.944
Exterior corner exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ec_1)		0.23	0.23		-0.084	0.903
Interior corner exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ic_1)		0.23	0.23		0.087	0.936
Internal wall integration into exterior wall (EW1_EW1_IW_1)		0.23	0.23		0.021	0.936
Roof parapet flat roof (EW1_FR1_rp_1)		0.23	0.25		-0.081	0.892
Window bottom operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OB1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.022	0.798
Window head operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OH1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.009	0.800
Window jamb operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OJ1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.009	0.800
Roof eave pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ea_1)		0.23	0.23		-0.038	0.903
Roof verge pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ve_1)		0.23	0.23		-0.058	0.886
Threshold to floor slab (FS1_EW1_OT1_1)		0.24	0.23	0.92	0.003	0.770
Exterior wall plinth on floor slab (FS1_EW1_1)		0.24	0.23		-0.089	0.868

## Opaque Assemblies

	<b>exterior wall</b> (EW1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		EW1_eq 1/2 foot perforated brick 1020 kg/m³ & steel mesh metric or catalan 60 mm <G 80 mm; according to Código Técnico de la Edificación (CTE)	0.596	115
		mineral wool 040	0.040	150
		Hisपालyt double hollow brick 930 kg/m³ partition € mm <E <90 mm; according to Código Técnico de Edificación (CTE)	0.375	70
		gypsum plaster (interior plaster)	0.570	15
		Total thickness: 350 mm		
		Rsi: 0.13 m² K/W		
		Rse: 0.04 m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.23 W/(m² K)		

	<b>flat roof</b> (FR1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		Insulation 040	0.040	150
		concrete (1 % steel)	2.300	300
		gypsum plaster (interior plaster)	0.570	15
		Total thickness: 465 mm		
		Rsi: 0.10 m² K/W		
		Rse: 0.04 m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.25 W/(m² K)		

	<b>floor slab</b> (FS1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		artificial stone	1.300	25
		cement screed	1.400	50
		XPS 040	0.040	150
		concrete (1 % steel)	2.300	300
		Total thickness: 525 mm		
	Rsi: 0.17 m² K/W			
	Rse: - m² K/W			
	U-value: 0.24 W/(m² K)			

	<b>pitched roof</b> (RO1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		softwood, OSB – perpendicular to grain direction	0.130	20
		Insulation 040	0.040	150
		concrete (1 % steel)	2.300	300
		gypsum plaster (interior plaster)	0.570	15
		Total thickness: 485 mm		
	Rsi: 0.10 m² K/W			
	Rse: 0.10 m² K/W			
	U-value: 0.23 W/(m² K)			

Frame Cuts with "dummy wood window warm-temperate" from "dummy window manufacturer"  
(0004)



Bottom

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.92 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.038 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Top

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.92 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.038 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Lateral

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.92 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.038 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Threshold

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.92 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.038 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$





### Ceiling integration

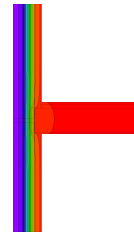
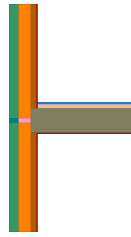
into exterior wall  
(EW1\_EW1\_CE\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$\Psi = 0.015 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.944$$



### Exterior corner

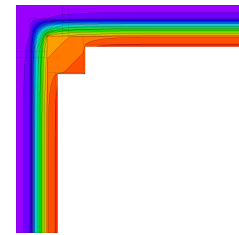
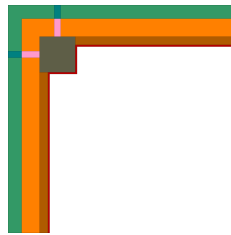
exterior wall (EW1\_EW1\_ec\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$\Psi = -0.084 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.903$$



### Interior corner

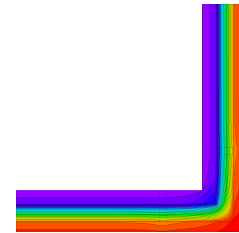
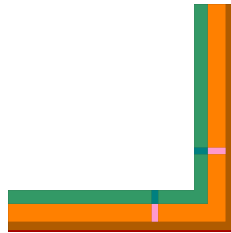
exterior wall (EW1\_EW1\_ic\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$\Psi = 0.087 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.936$$



### Internal wall integration

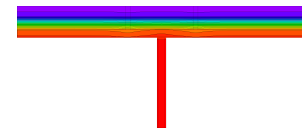
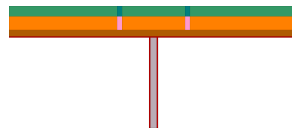
into exterior wall (EW1\_EW1\_IW\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$\Psi = 0.021 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.936$$



### Roof parapet

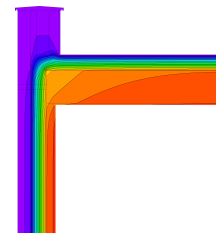
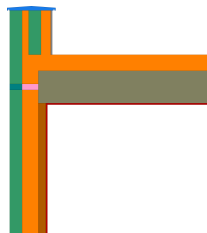
flat roof (EW1\_FR1\_rp\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$U_{FR1} = 0.25 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$

$$\Psi = -0.081 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.892$$







### Window bottom

operable window in exterior wall (EW1\_OB1\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{OB1} = 0.92 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = 0.022 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.798$$



### Window head

operable window in exterior wall (EW1\_OH1\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{OH1} = 0.92 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = 0.009 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.800$$



### Window jamb

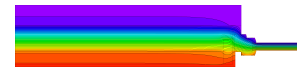
operable window in exterior wall (EW1\_OJ1\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{OJ1} = 0.92 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = 0.009 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.800$$



### Roof eave

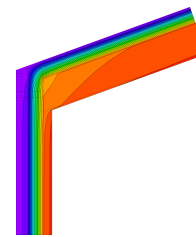
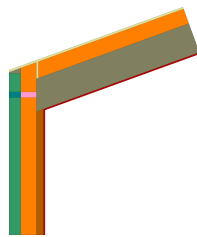
pitched roof (EW1\_RO1\_ea\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{RO1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = -0.038 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.903$$



### Roof verge

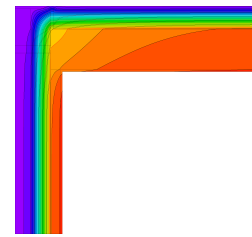
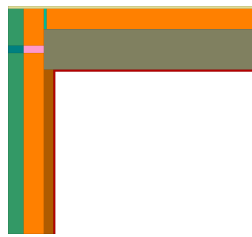
pitched roof (EW1\_RO1\_ve\_1)

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{RO1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = -0.058 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.886$$





### Threshold

to floor slab (FS1\_EW1\_OT1\_1)

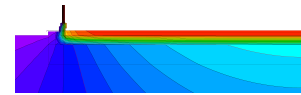
$$U_{FS1} = 0.24 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{OT1} = 0.92 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\psi = 0.003 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.770$$



### Exterior wall plinth

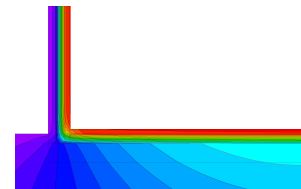
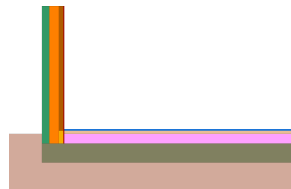
on floor slab (FS1\_EW1\_1)

$$U_{FS1} = 0.24 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$U_{EW1} = 0.23 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\psi = -0.089 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.868$$



Disclaimer: The Passive House Institute GmbH (PHI) carries out heat transfer analyses according to the standards set out in the document "[Criteria and Algorithms for Certified Passive House Components: Opaque Construction Systems](#)" and based on information provided by the manufacturer. It is the responsibility of the project leader, e.g. the architect to ensure the appropriate assessments have been carried out for specific buildings, which may include more detailed analyses than those carried out for this certification. Use of a certified Passive House component does not guarantee that a construction project will achieve the [Passive House, EnerPHit or PHI Low Energy Building standard](#). In all cases full details are to be made available by the manufacturer on request to the engaged certified Passive House designer or certifier, who will be permitted to check these against the construction information and to perform on-site checks as part of the quality assurance process.