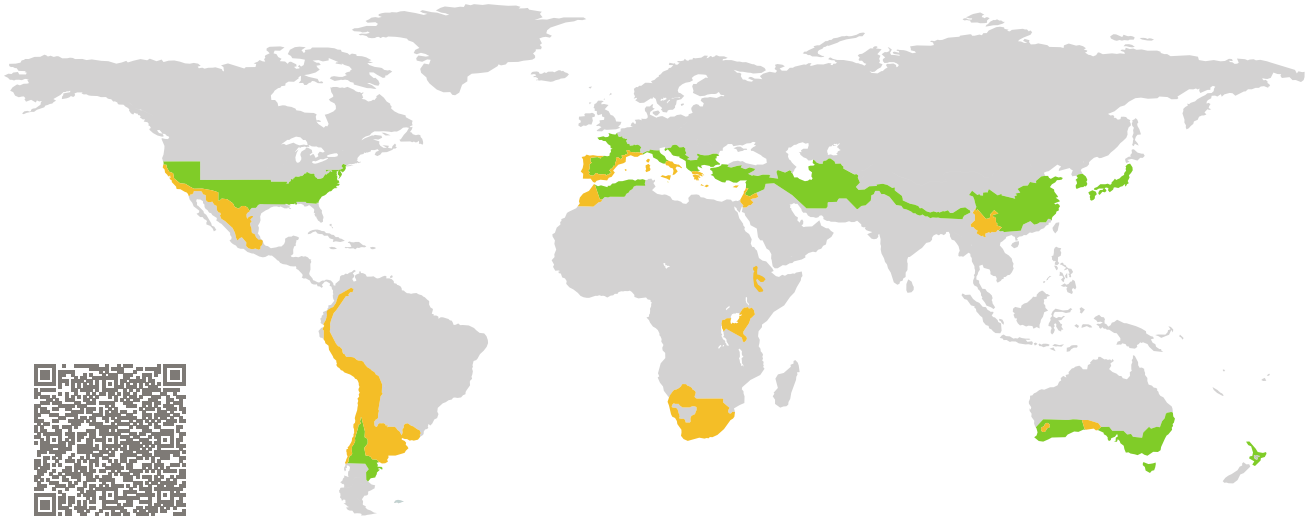


CERTIFICATE

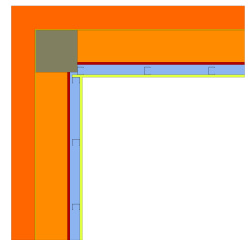
Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 2287cs04 valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute
Dr. Wolfgang Feist
64283 Darmstadt
Germany



Category: **Construction system**
Manufacturer: **Consorcio Termoarcilla,
Madrid, Madrid,
Spain**
Product name: **Termoarcilla® Ventilated Rainscreen
Wall**



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

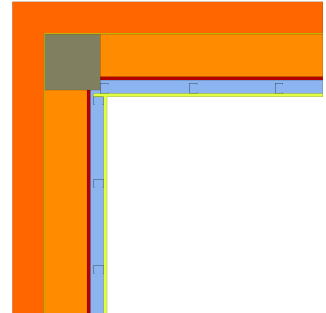
Consorcio Termoarcilla

C/ Orense 10, 2ª planta, ofic. 13-14, 28020 Madrid, Madrid, Spain

☎ +34 917709480 | ✉ termoarcilla@termoarcilla.com | 🌐 <http://www.termoarcilla.com> |

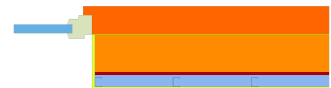
Opaque building envelope

The system consists of a Termoarcilla® blocks wall with a 15 mm thick interior gypsum plaster, a ventilated facade system with 140 mm thick thermal insulation, and a gypsum board on the interior side with a 60 mm thick service cavity between the finish board and the wall. The Termoarcilla® wall is formed by placing the blocks with horizontal mortar joints. The ventilated facade includes mineral wool insulation panels (0.040 W/m·K) mechanically fixed to the blocks using the FLH R ventilated facade anchoring system from Fisher, which is Passive House certified. The interior wall finish is built with a galvanized steel structure on which the gypsum board is screwed. The system has been assessed according to the Passive House Institute's criteria for opaque construction systems and has been validated as suitable for Passive House projects in the warm-temperate and warm climate zones.



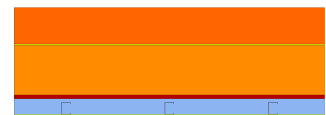
Windows

For the purposes of certification, a standard passive house window ($U_w = 1.00 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ with $U_g = 0.90 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$) 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 criterion is met with a window installation solution aligned with the exterior thermal insulation. This construction solution is solved with a wooden support profile on the window sill and metal L-profile anchors on the jambs and lintel.











Airtightness concept

The system's airtightness is achieved as follows: the interior gypsum plaster layer serves as the airtight layer of the envelope. For junctions with windows and doors, special airtightness tapes are used on the interior face, maintaining continuity with the gypsum plaster. All junctions with other construction elements use special tapes or airtight paint solutions to ensure the airtightness line of the facade remains consistent in the interior gypsum plaster.




Summary of values


Opaque assemblies		U-value W/(m ² K)	Thickness mm
Exterior wall	(EW1) 	0.23	425
Flat roof	(FR1) 	0.17	500
Floor slab	(FS1) 	0.33	440
Pitched roof	(RO1) 	0.20	439


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 ² K)	Ψ -glazing edge Ψ_g W/(m K)	Temp. Factor $f_{Rsi=0.25}$ [-]
Bottom	(OB1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Head	(OH1)		125	0.92	0.038	0.70
Jamb	(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	Ψ -value Ψ W/(m K)	Temp. factor $f_{Rsi=0.25}$ [-]
Ceiling integration into exterior wall (EW1_EW1_CE_1)		0.23	0.23		0.014	0.935
Exterior corner exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ec_1)		0.23	0.23		-0.064	0.834
Interior corner exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ic_1)		0.23	0.23		0.028	0.943
Internal wall integration into exterior wall (EW1_EW1_IW_1)		0.23	0.23		0.000	0.942
Roof parapet flat roof (EW1_FR1_rp_1)		0.23	0.17		0.008	0.836
Window bottom operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OB1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.030	0.783
Window head operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OH1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.008	0.801
Window jamb operable window in exterior wall (EW1_OJ1_1)		0.23	0.92		0.003	0.797
Roof eave pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ea_1)		0.23	0.20		-0.014	0.876
Roof verge pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ve_1)		0.23	0.20		-0.026	0.855
Threshold to floor slab (FS1_EW1_OT1_1)		0.33	0.23	0.92	-0.009	0.685
Exterior wall plinth on floor slab (FS1_EW1_2)		0.33	0.23		-0.025	0.801

Opaque Assemblies

	Exterior wall (EW1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		mineral wool 040	0.040	140
		cement mortar/plaster, sand	1.000	5
		EQ_EW1 Thermoclay blocks 19 cm + mortar	0.325	190
		gypsum plaster (interior plaster)	0.570	15
		EQ_EW1 Air layer, unvented, horz, thickness 60 mm	0.361	60
		+ steel studs		
		gypsum board 900 kg/m³	0.250	15
		Total thickness: 425 mm		
		Rsi: 0.13 m² K/W		
		Rse: 0.13 m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.23 W/(m² K)		

	Flat roof (FR1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		XPS 037	0.037	200
		Clay slab filler block (300 mm; RT 0,32 m2K/W)	0.938	300
		Total thickness: 500 mm		
		Rsi: 0.10 m² K/W		
		Rse: 0.04 m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.17 W/(m² K)		

	Floor slab (FS1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		cement screet	1.400	40
		XPS 037	0.037	100
		concrete (1 % steel)	2.300	100
		EQ_ventilated crawl space	2.300	200
		Total thickness: 440 mm		
		Rsi: 0.17 m² K/W		
		Rse: - m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.33 W/(m² K)		

	Pitched roof (RO1)	Material	Lambda W/(m K)	Thickness (mm)
		softwood, OSB – perpendicular to grain direction	0.130	19
		Onduline PIR 027	0.027	120
		Clay slab filler block (300 mm; RT 0,32 m2K/W)	0.938	300
		Total thickness: 439 mm		
		Rsi: 0.10 m² K/W		
		Rse: 0.10 m² K/W		
		U-value: 0.20 W/(m² K)		

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



Bottom

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Head

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Jamb

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Threshold

$$b_f = 125 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$





Ceiling integration

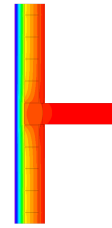
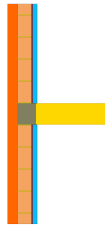
into exterior wall
(EW1_EW1_CE_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = 0.014 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.935$$



Exterior corner

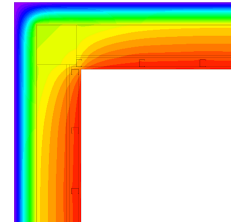
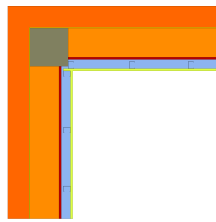
exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ec_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = -0.064 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.834$$



Interior corner

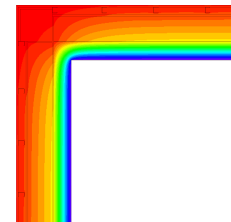
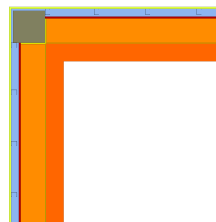
exterior wall (EW1_EW1_ic_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = 0.028 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.943$$



Internal wall integration

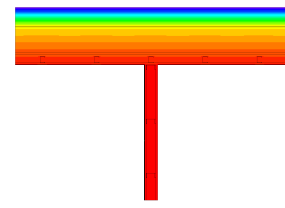
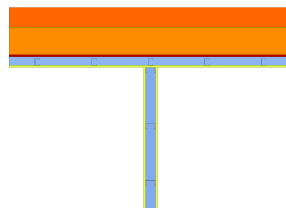
into exterior wall (EW1_EW1_IW_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = 0.000 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.942$$



Roof parapet

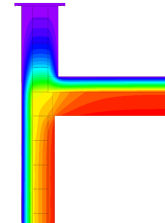
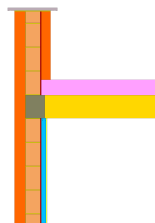
flat roof (EW1_FR1_rp_1)

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

$$U_{FR1} = 0.17 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = 0.008 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.836$$





Window bottom

operable window in exterior

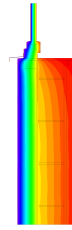
wall (EW1_OB1_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = 0.030 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.783$$



Window head

operable window in exterior

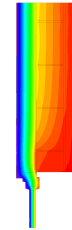
wall (EW1_OH1_1)

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

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

$$\Psi = 0.008 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.801$$



Window jamb

operable window in exterior

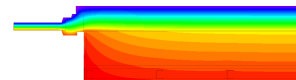
wall (EW1_OJ1_1)

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

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.797$$



Roof eave

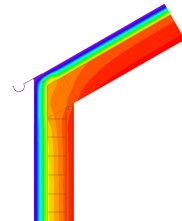
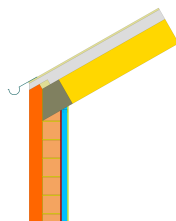
pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ea_1)

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

$$U_{RO1} = 0.20 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = -0.014 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.876$$



Roof verge

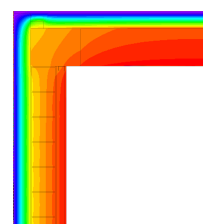
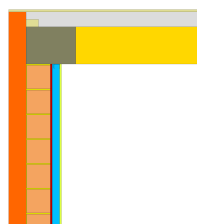
pitched roof (EW1_RO1_ve_1)

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

$$U_{RO1} = 0.20 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi = -0.026 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.855$$





Threshold

to floor slab (FS1_EW1_OT1_1)

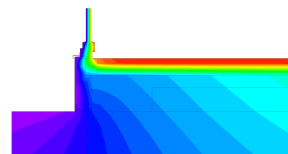
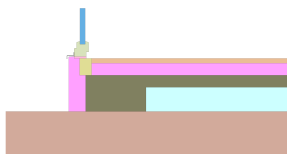
$$U_{FS1} = 0.33 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

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

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

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

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.685$$



Exterior wall plinth

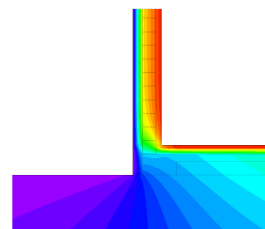
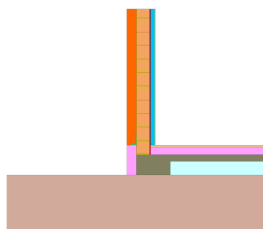
on floor slab (FS1_EW1_2)

$$U_{FS1} = 0.33 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

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

$$\Psi = -0.025 \text{ W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi} = 0.801$$



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.