BACKTOEARTH

Building Performance Specialists

Internal Wall Insulation Application Process - Beltermo Room or UdiTHERM NF

Thank you for your recent purchase. Please use this as a guideline when using the materials we have sent you.

1) On bare walls, brush walls down with a stiff brush to remove any loose debris.
2) Any gypsum plasters should be removed but existing lime or cement plaster can be retained if required and be patch repaired as required.
3) Apply a levelling layer of the Baumit Viton Fein to the surface of any walls with more than 3mm variation to ensure a level surface, leaving it to be touch dry.
4) On bare flat walls, lightly dampen the surface.
5) Apply a 5-10mm layer of Baumit Viton Fein to the to the wall and either rule flat or use a 20mm half round notched towel to comb the surface. The combed method will be easier to use with non-flat surfaces.
6) Whilst the plaster is still wet, press the boards on to the surface and lightly fix, making sure there are no voids behind the boards. This can be done by pulling the board back off of the wall before installing fixings and checking the wet plaster has made contact with the whole rear face of the board.
7) If necessary also apply a full coat of Baumit Viton Fein to the rear of the boards to ensure complete contact of the boards with the wall. Never use the 'dot and dab' method as this creates voids behind the boards.
8) For the Beltermo Room use 2 fixings evenly spaced down the long mid-line of the board. For the UdiTHERM NF boards, use 3 fixings down the mid-line of the board but do not fully tighten until all surrounding boards are installed.
9) Once all of the boards are in place, install the rest of the fixings for the Beltermo Room. These should be in the joints in all 4 corners of every board. For the UdiTHERM NF boards, tighten the fixings fully.
10) Check the levels of all joints and rasp any that aren't flush to create a smooth, flowing surface. Brush down and remove any loose fibres.
11) In window reveals it is best to remove any existing plaster, back to bare masonry. This should be done carefully so as not to disturb the window frame and surrounding masonry.

12) The Beltermo Room boards should be cut back flush with the window/door opening so that the reveal boards extend from the window frame to the front of the Beltermo Room boards.
13) Stick the Ampacoll Komprimax expanding tape to the perimeter of the window/door frame to ensure a good air seal between the reveal board and the frame.
14) The 20mm reveal boards are purely adhesively fixed using the Baumit StarContact White on to masonry and UdiSPECIAL ADHESIVE glue where wood fibre board meets wood fibre board. If any fixings are used they must be plastic or stainless steel as galvanised screws will rust within 48 hours of plastering leaving brown stains in the plaster.
15) Starting with the sides of the reveal, apply a thin layer of Baumit StarContact White to the rear of the reveal board, where it will be bonded to the masonry reveal, and also apply a layer to the surface of the window reveal. Use a notched trowel to ensure an even thickness and do not 'dot-and-dab' the boards.
16) Apply a thin layer of glue to the edge of the Beltermo Room boards surrounding the opening.
17) Push the reveal board into the correct position so that all surfaces are in contact and either prop or temporarily screw into position until the glue and StarContact have set.
18) Go on to 19) if plastering or 24) if battening.
19) Apply 4-5mm of base coat plaster (UdiMULTIGRUND or Baumit RK70N) and comb with a 20mm half-round notched trowel at 45 degrees to ensure the correct thickness of plaster on the wall.
20) Whilst still wet, lay in the mesh and trowel to a smooth finish. Any trowel marks must be removed either with a spatula or by sponging once the plaster has stiffened up.
21) Once the base coat layer has cured for 5 days the Baumit Klima Glatte can be applied in 2 passes.
22) The first coat can be applied at 1.0 -1.5mm thickness using a plaster with the same consistency as Multi-Finish. This coat should be laid on and not trowelled up to remove any trowel marks until it has become a firm, rubbery texture. Trowelling up before this is likely to drag the plaster and make it very difficult to achieve a decent finish.
23) Apply a very thin (0.5mm or so), wet coat of plaster to enable the finishing of the plaster. This should be done whilst the first coat is still damp so to ensure the two layers bond properly. This coat can be trowelled to as fine a finish as is required.

24) For battened systems, the Ampatex Variano variable VCL membrane should be temporarily bonded to the surface of the wall with the Ampacoll DT double sided tape.
25) Apply vertical strips of Ampacoll DT tape at approximately 1m centres up the entire surface of the wood fibre boards. Use the Ampacoll Pressly tool to apply the tape to ensure full adhesion.
26) The Ampatex Variano membrane can then be laid on to the surface in horizontal rows, using the Pressly tool to ensure good bonding to the tape and to avoid creases. Make sure there is a 100mm overlap between rows or sections to ensure complete coverage.
27) All joints and laps should be taped with Ampacoll INT tape to ensure airtightness. Creases should be removed by slitting the membrane with a knife and taping over the slit as without doing this, the tape will allow the creases to open up and stop the membrane being airtight.
28) The perimeter of the membrane should be taped to the wall surface with Ampacoll Fenax membrane edging tape.
29) Once the membrane is in place, battens should be fixed using frame fixings, such as the Fischer SXRL fixings, to hold them back to the masonry. Typically use 3 per metre of batten unless otherwise guided by a structural engineer.
30) Drill through the batten, membrane, insulation and into the masonry and insert the fixing. Tighten the fixing and ensure that the batten is pressing firmly against the surface of the membrane to ensure airtightness.
31) If the wall is uneven and the battens do not fit firmly against the membrane in all places where fixings puncture the surface, use a bead of Ampacoll Profix sealant behind the batten to ensure airtightness.
32) Within window reveals use sections of membrane to seal up to the window frame and use a split-backing tape to enable tidy sealing against the window frame.

For more detailed guidance, including videos on plastering, please go to our free, online training site - https://www.woodfibreinsulation.co.uk

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