

Case Study_OP23_Treviana Social Housing_Spain

Scale 1:10 @ A4

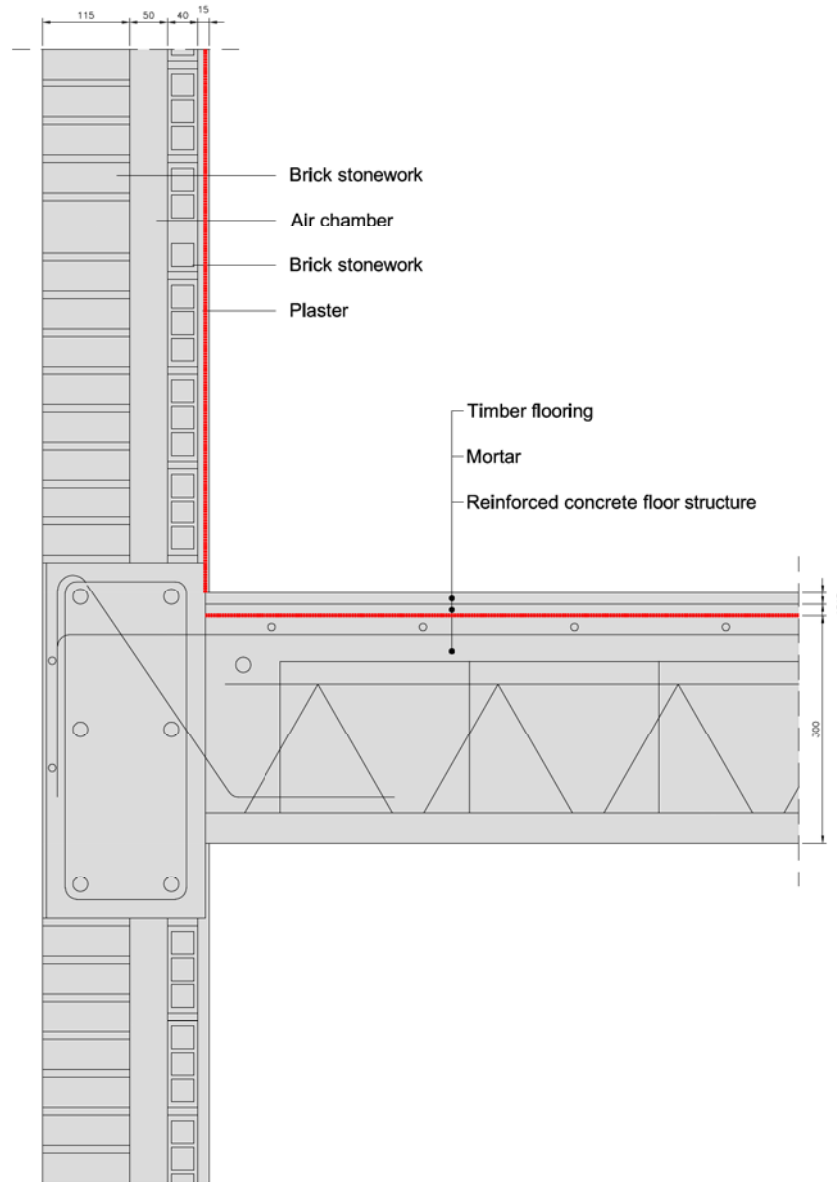
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



EWCB External wall construction beam. Vertical section.

EXISTING



COLOR CODE

Existing building

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

temporary works
(in between steps)

Airtight layer

DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

No insulation.

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EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section. - THERM

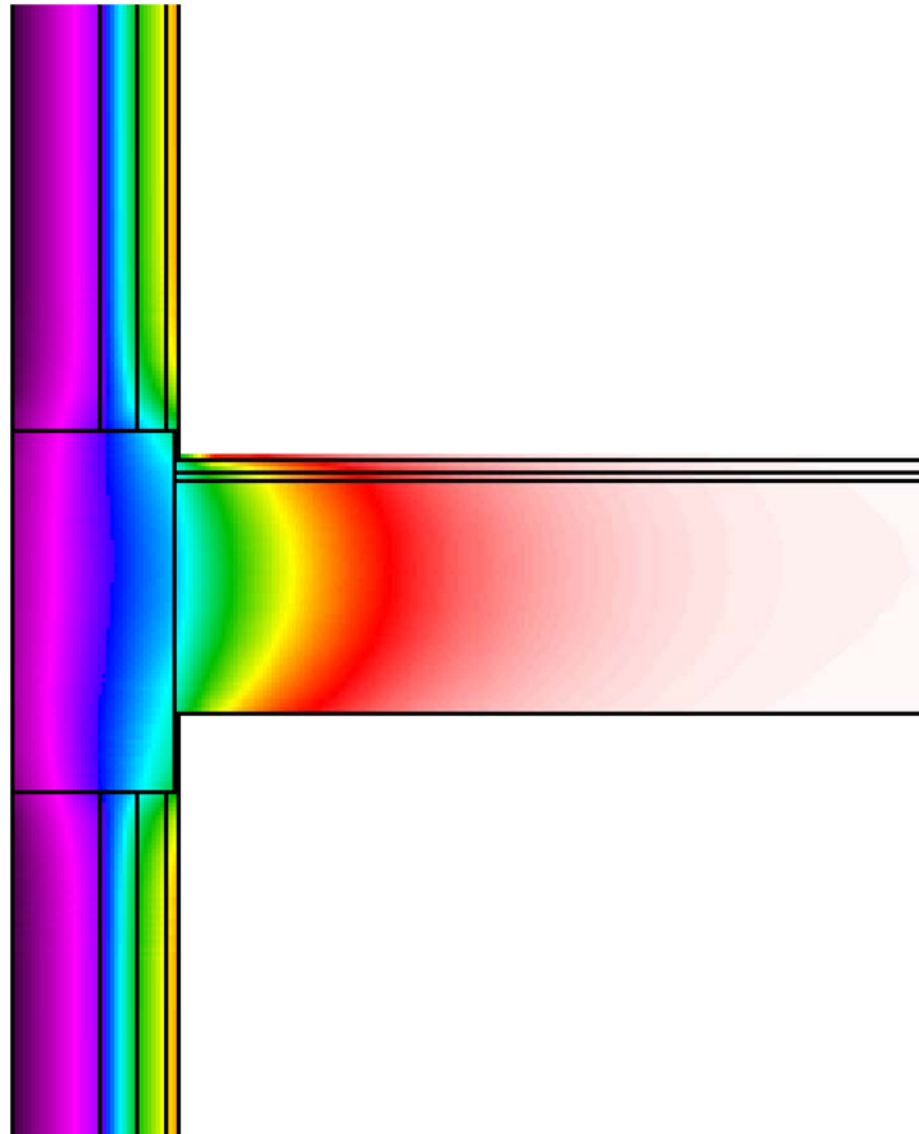
Scale 1:10 @ A4

Author Nuria Diaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



Existing



Ψ - value [W/mK] = 0.894

COLOR CODE



DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

No insulation.



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EuroPHit

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Scale 1:10 @ A4

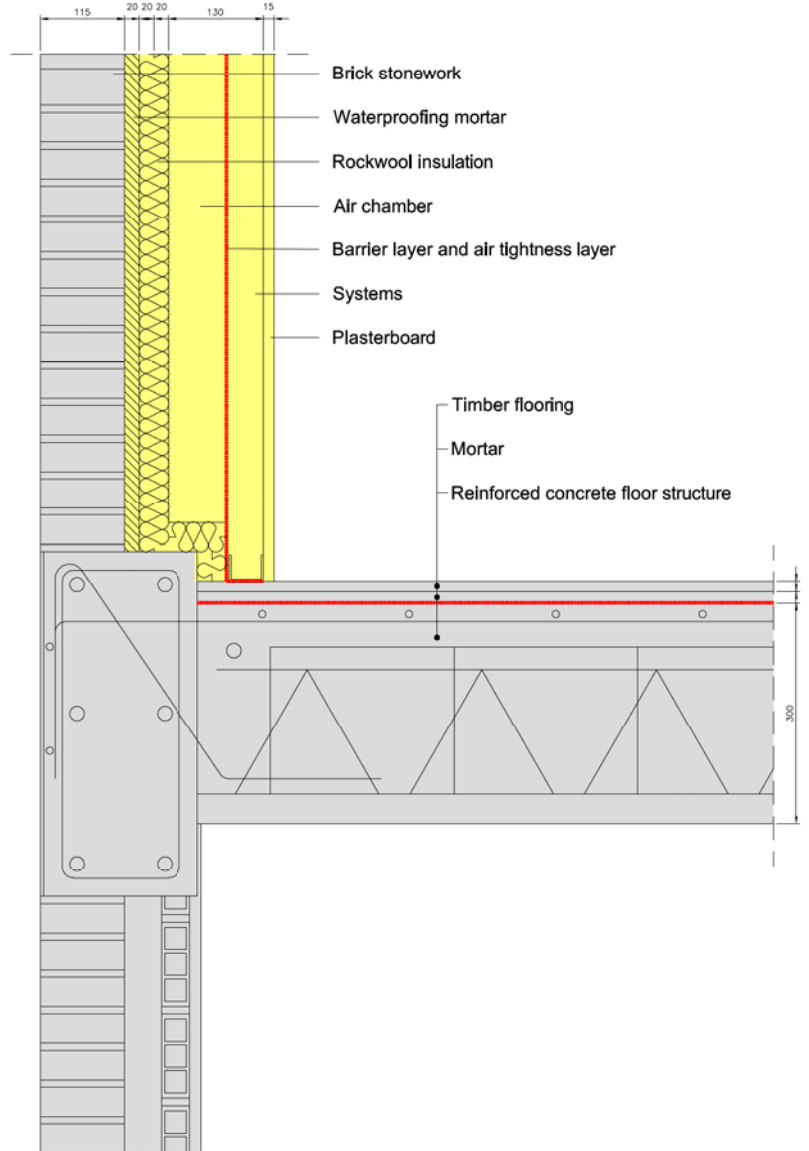
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section.

1 STEP



COLOR CODE

- Existing building
- Step 1
- Step 2
- Step 3
- Step 4
- temporary works (in between steps)

Airtight layer

DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

The interior insulation thickness chosen is 4 cm to reduce the demand as far as possible but above all to increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and reduce surface condensation risk.

Since the existing floor finished has not been removed due to its good quality, airtightness layer is not continue.



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EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section. - THERM

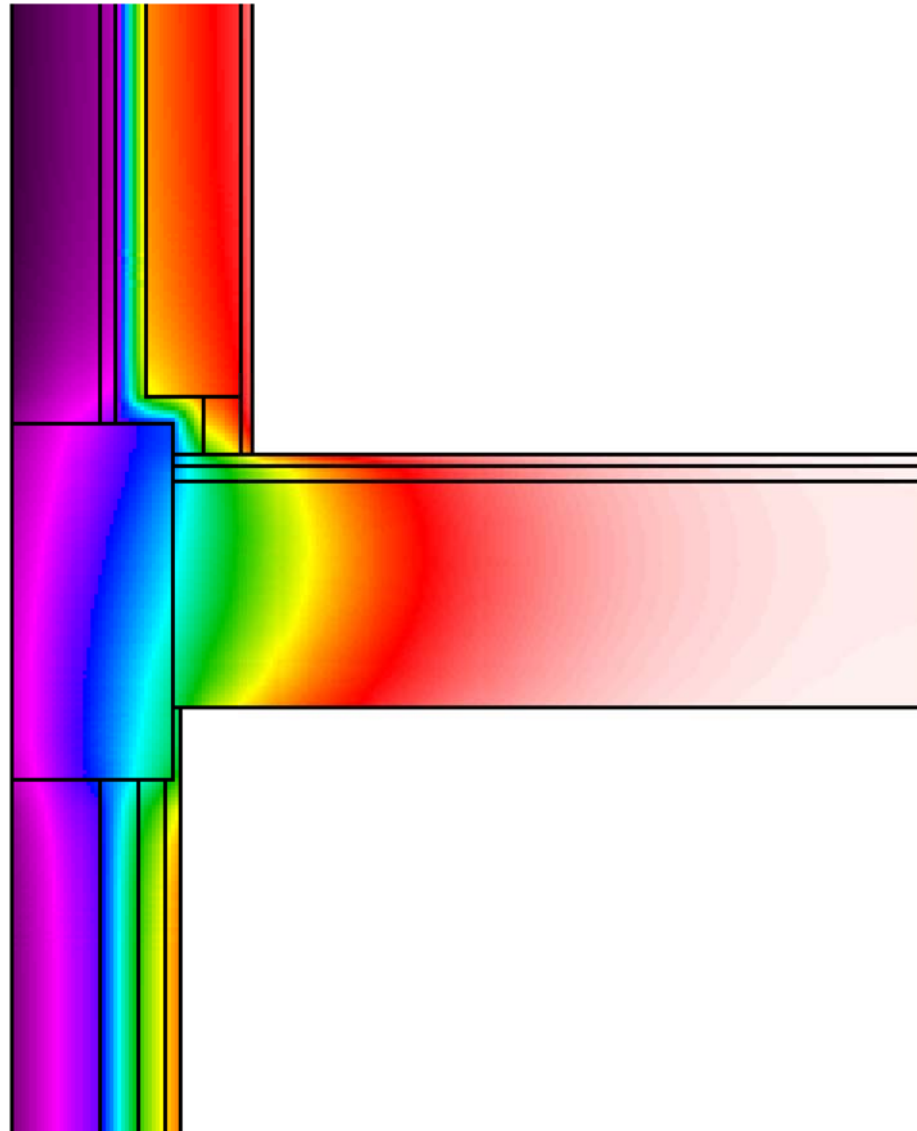
Scale 1:10 @ A4

Author Nuria Diaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



Step 1



Ψ - value [W/mK] = 1.065

COLOR CODE



DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

The interior insulation thickness chosen is 4 cm to reduce the demand as far as possible but above all to increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and reduce surface condensation risk.

Since the existing floor finished has not been removed due to its good quality, airtightness layer is not continue.

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Scale 1:10 @ A4

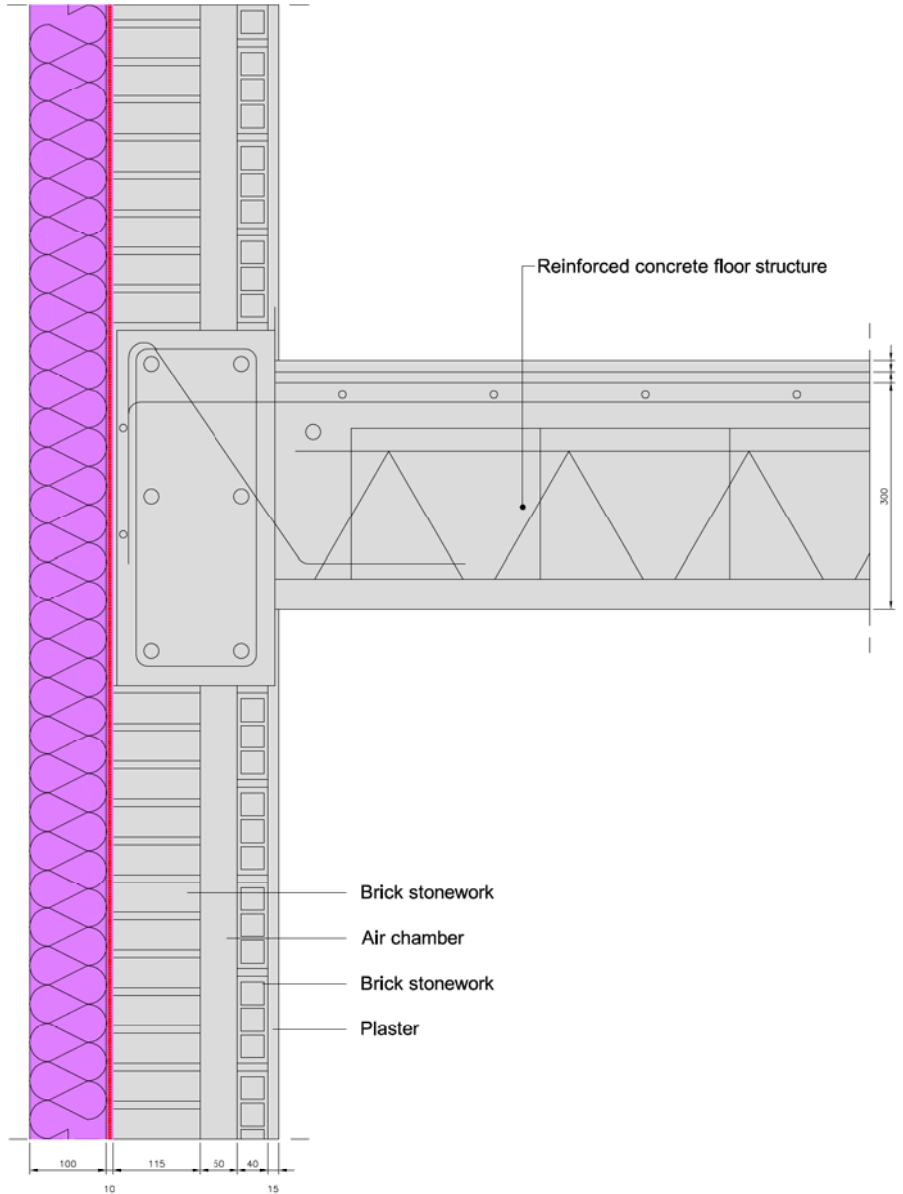
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section.

2 STEP (a)



COLOR CODE


 Existing building

 Step 1

 Step 2

 Step 3

 Step 4

 temporary works
(in between steps)

Airtight layer

DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

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Scale 1:10 @ A4

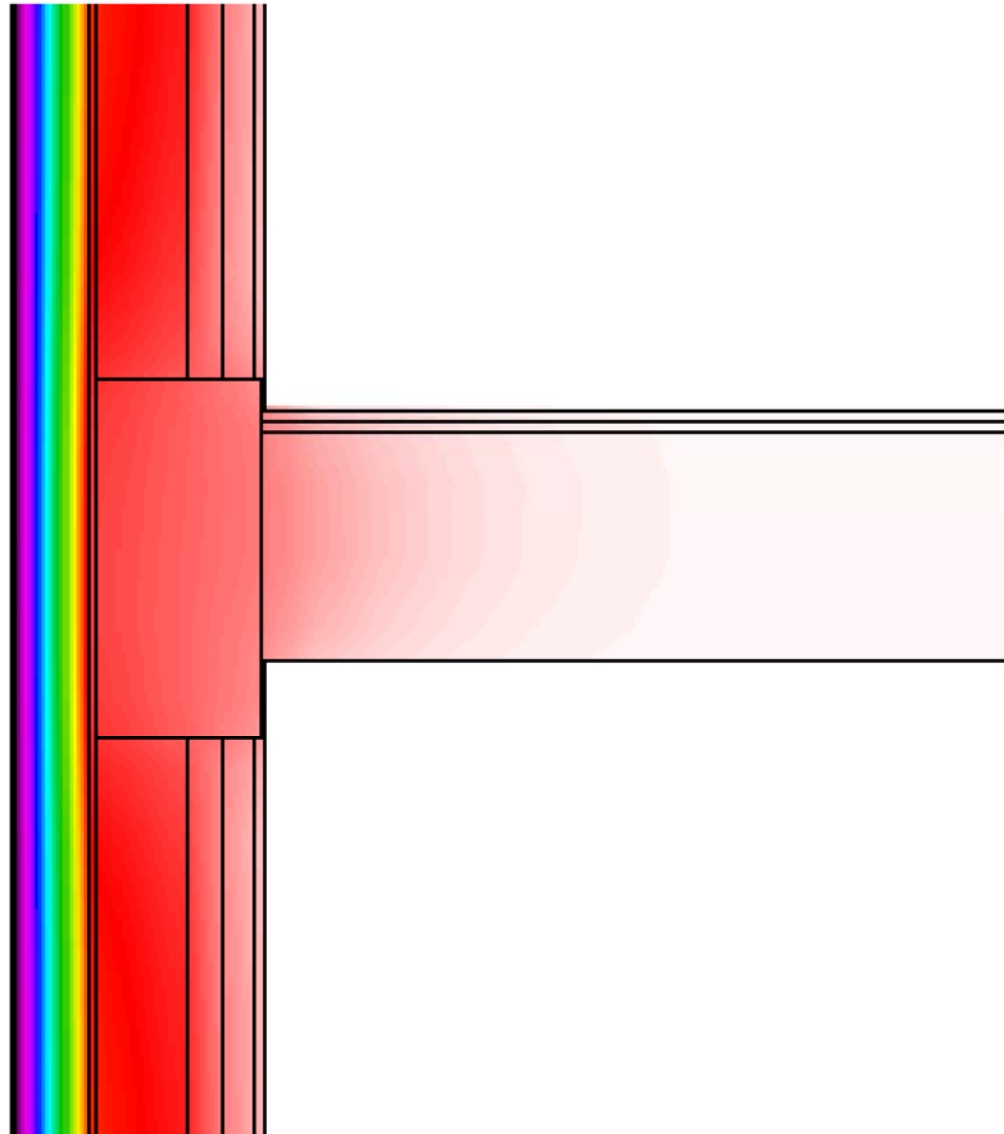
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



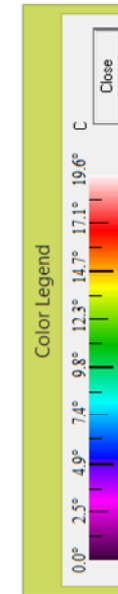
EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section. - THERM

Step 2 (a)



Ψ - value [W/mK] = 0,041

COLOR CODE



DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

This detail does not include the first step measure developed in ONE apartment.

The exterior insulation thickness chosen is 10 cm according to the PHPP calculations. This measure will reduce the thermal bridge, increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and eliminate surface condensation risk.

The airtight layer will be on the exterior of the existing wall.

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Scale 1:10 @ A4

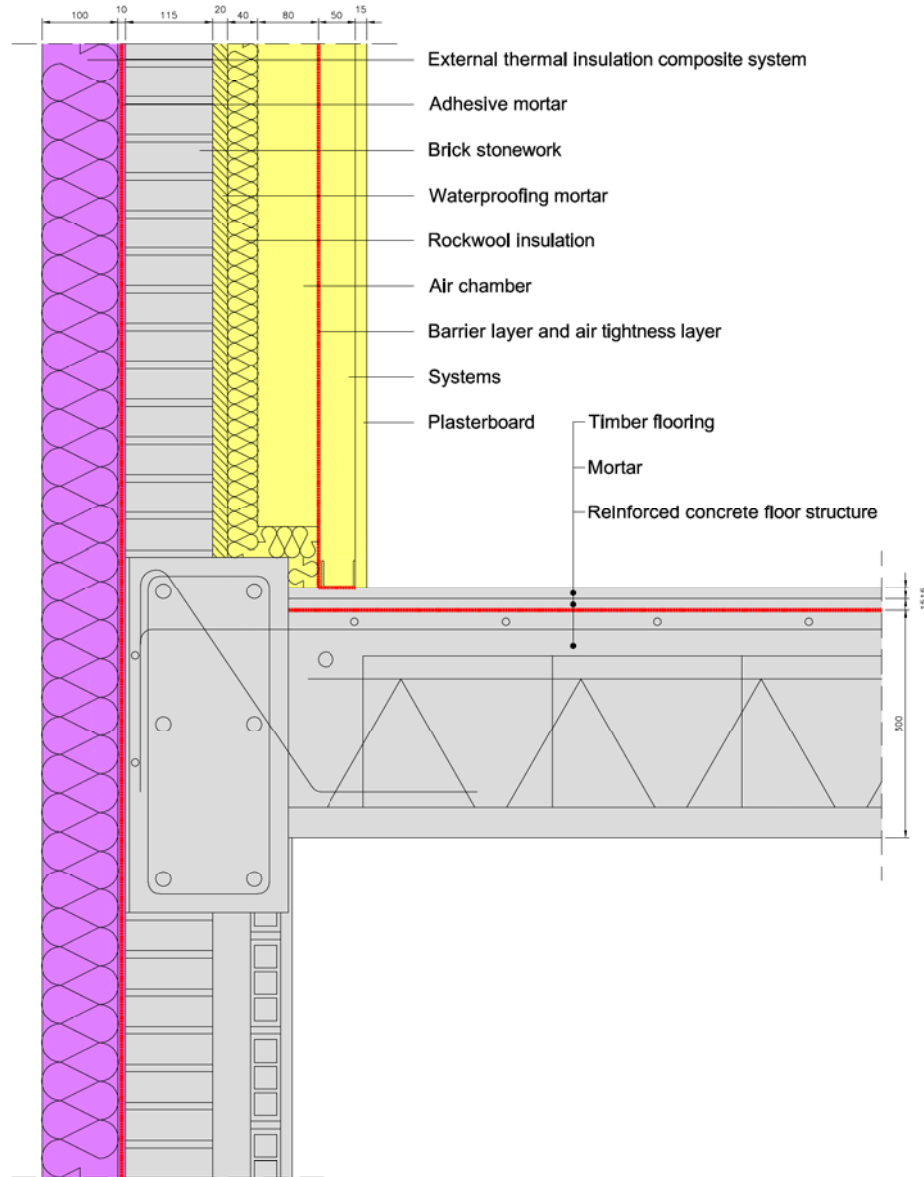
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section.

2 STEP (b)



COLOR CODE

Existing building

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

temporary works
(in between steps)

Airtight layer

DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

This detail include the first step measure developed in ONE apartment.

The exterior insulation thickness chosen is 10 cm according to the PHPP calculations. This measure will reduce the thermal bridge, increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and eliminate surface condensation risk.

The airtight layer will be on the exterior of the existing wall.

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Scale 1:10 @ A4

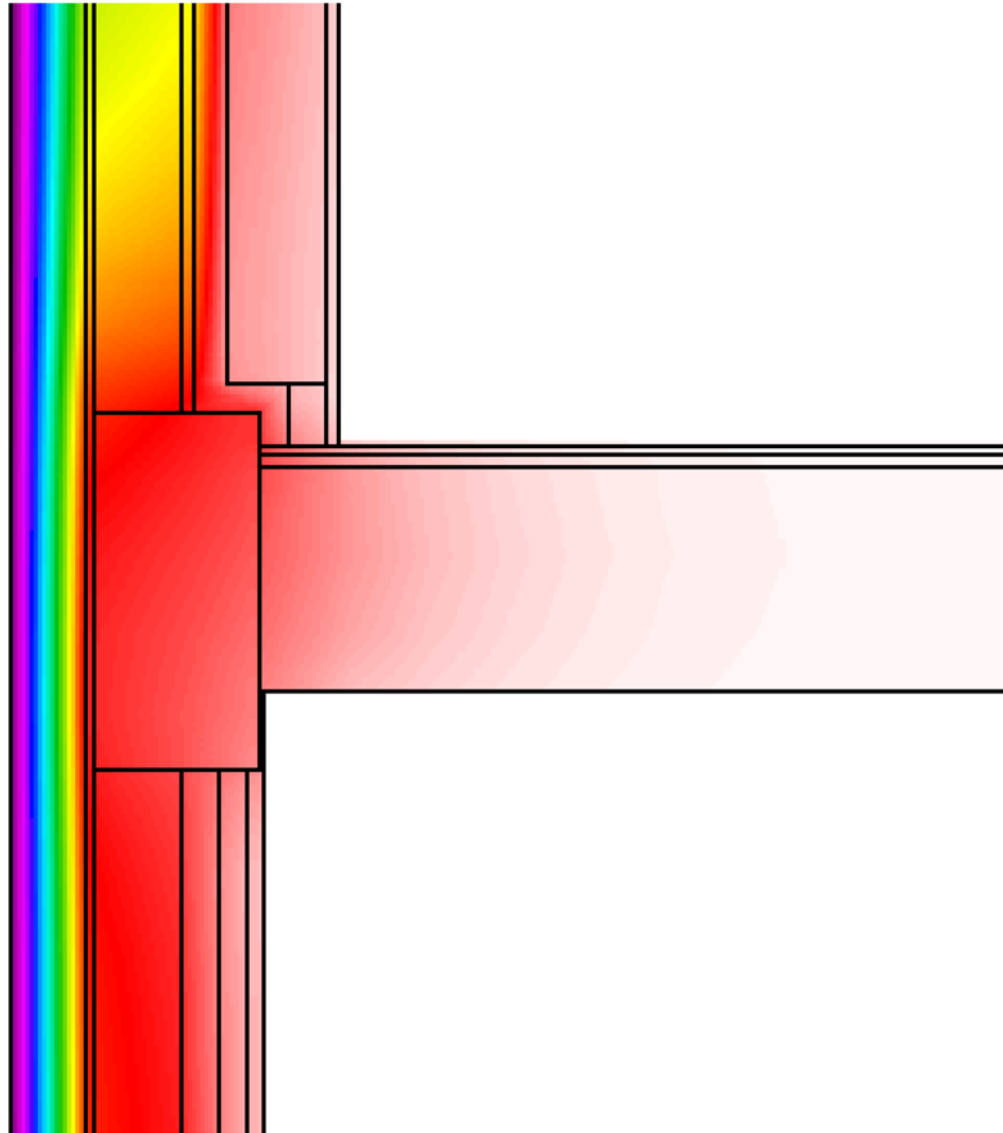
Author Nuria Díaz/Anne Vogt

Date 07.07.2015



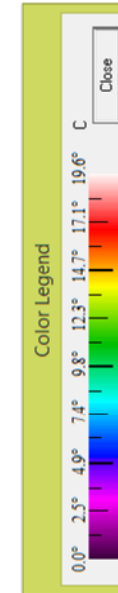
EWCB Exterior wall construction beam. Vertical section. - THERM

Step 2 (b)



Ψ - value [W/mK] = 0,064

COLOR CODE



DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

This detail include the first step measure developed in ONE apartment.

The exterior insulation thickness chosen is 10 cm according to the PHPP calculations. This measure will reduce the thermal bridge, increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and eliminate surface condensation risk.

The airtight layer will be on the exterior of the existing wall.

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EWCB External wall construction beam. Vertical section.

BEFORE



1ST STEP



DESCRIPTION/CHALLENGES

The interior insulation thickness chosen is 4 cm to reduce the demand as far as possible but above all to increase the surface temperature, raise the comfort, and reduce surface condensation risk.



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