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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 25975-2018

Replacing GB/T 25975-2010

**Rock wool products for external thermal insulation composite
systems (ETICS)**

建筑外墙外保温用岩棉制品

Issued on: July 13, 2018

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Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 25975-2010 "rock wool products for exterior wall insulation of buildings", compared with GB/T 25975-2010, except for editing The main technical changes outside the series are as follows:

- Added the term "rock wool strip" (see 3.1.1);
- Increased the requirements and test methods for density tolerance (see 5.3, 6.3);
- Increased requirements and test methods for potassium oxide and sodium oxide content (see 5.5, 6.7);
- Increased volumetric water absorption requirements and test methods (see 5.10, 6.12);
- Increased the requirements and test methods for shear strength and shear modulus of rock wool strips (see 5.14, 6.16);
- Increased the requirements and test methods for the tensile strength perpendicular to the surface under wet heat conditions (see 5.16.3, 6.20);
- Modified the standard English name (see cover,.2010 edition cover);
- "rock wool belt" was changed to "rock wool strip" (see 1, 3.1.1, 4.1, 5.3, 5.9.2, 5.11.2, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14,.2010 edition 1,4.1, 4.3, 5.3, 5.10, 5.11.2, 5.12);
- Modified some symbols and physical quantities (see 3.2,.2010 edition 3.2);
- Modified classification and product marking (see 4.1, 4.2, 4.3,.2010 editions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3);
- Revised the requirements for average fiber diameter and slag ball content (see 5.2,.2010 edition 5.1);
- Revised the acidity coefficient requirements (see 5.4,.2010 edition 5.6);
- Revised the requirements for short-term water absorption (see 5.9,.2010 edition 5.10);

1 Scope

China's national standard for the rock wool products used in external thermal insulation composite systems on building walls. It specifies the classification, the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage. An ETICS is insulation fixed to the outside of a wall and rendered over, and it is the dominant way of insulating both new and existing buildings because it puts the insulation outside the structure - the wall stays warm, the thermal bridges are covered and the interior space is not lost. The material choice is between organic foam and mineral wool, and after the facade fires of the last two decades that choice is a fire safety decision before it is a thermal one. Rock wool is non-combustible: it is spun from molten basalt and does not burn, does not contribute to fire load and does not produce the burning droplets that spread a facade fire downward, which is why it is required rather than permitted on tall buildings and on buildings where evacuation is slow. But a wool for this use is not the same as a wool for a loft. It is bonded to a render on one face and mechanically fixed and adhered on the other, and the fixing has to hold it for the life of the building, so the tensile strength perpendicular to the faces is the governing property - a facade fails by the insulation delaminating, not by the render cracking. Alongside it the standard specifies the compressive strength and the point load, the dimensional stability, the thermal conductivity, the water absorption and the water vapour behaviour, since the layer has to dry outward, and the reaction to fire and the durability after ageing. Issued on 13 July 2018 and in force since 1 June 2019, it replaces GB/T 25975-2010.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, symbols and physical quantities, classification and marking, requirements, and test methods for rock wool products for exterior insulation of buildings. Law, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation and storage. This standard applies to rock wool boards and rock wool strips for thin plastering exterior insulation systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 191 packaging storage and transportation icon

GB/T 1549 fiber glass chemical analysis method

GB/T 4132 insulation materials and related terms

GB/T 5480 Test method for mineral wool and its products

GB 8624-2012 Classification of combustion properties of building materials and products

GB/T 10294 Thermal insulation material thermal insulation resistance and related characteristics determination

GB/T 10295 Thermal insulation materials - Determination of steady state thermal resistance and related characteristics - Heat flow method

GB/T 10299 Thermal insulation material hydrophobicity test method

GB/T 13480 Determination of compressive properties of building insulation products

GB/T 17146 Test method for water vapor transmission properties of building materials and their products

GB/T 30801 Determination of moisture and moisture properties of building materials and products - Box method

GB/T 30804 Thermal insulation products for building - Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the surface

GB/T 30805 Building insulation products partial immersion method for determining short-term water absorption

3 Terms and definitions, symbols and physical quantities

3.1 Terms and definitions The following terms and definitions as defined in GB/T 4132 and GB/T 5480 apply to this document.

3.1.1 Rock wool strip rockwoollamella The rock wool board is cut into strips at a certain interval and turned over to 90°. The thickness of the product is the cutting pitch and the width is the original rock wool. The thickness of the board.