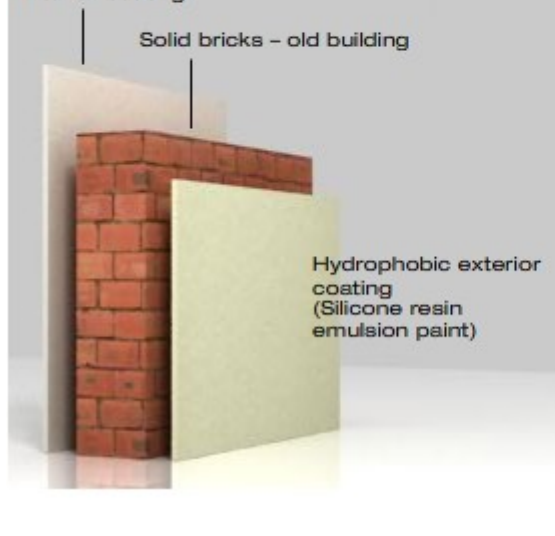


Thermal Conductivity of Masonry Walls

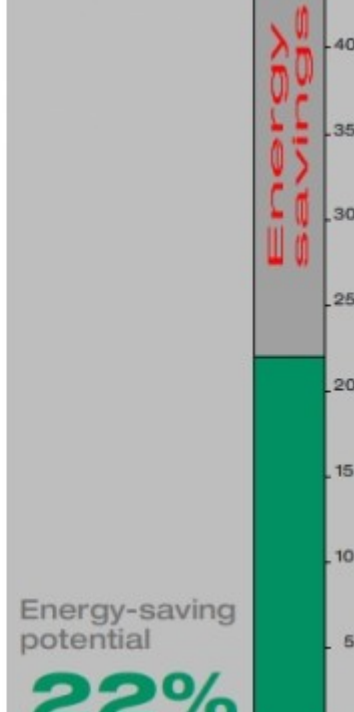
All building materials have a specific thermal conductivity (lambda value, A value). This is a material indicator that can be altered by many factors. Changes in moisture content in masonry surfaces change the A value.

It rises with increasing moisture content thereby reducing a wall's thermal insulation ability. A wall's thermal insulation value is influenced by the building's various layers. The insulation value is known as the U value. (Heat transfer coefficient)

Energy savings possible in old buildings (pre-1970) without any insulation when coated with isopaint silicone facade.



Energy savings possible in old buildings (pre 1970) with internal insulation: 50mm with one coat of isopaint silicone facade.



This defines the heat flow passing through the various layers of building materials where the temperature is different on both sides. The lower the V value the better the property's insulation values.

Thermal conductivity (A Value) are seriously affected by moisture content meaning the less water ingress into a building the lower the v value (heat transfer).

Meaning you keep the heat inside longer. Therefore dry walls = less energy for heating.

Therefore **ecocoat masonry paint** is the solution to keep your walls dry in the long term and improving the thermal insulation of your property or building.