STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1972 No. 87

FACTORIES

The Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Regulations 1972

Made - - - -	28*th January* 1972
Laid before Parliament	7*th February* 1972
Coming into Operation	1*st March* 1972

The Secretary of State in exercise of his powers under sections 1, 3 and 7 of the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act 1957**(a)**, as amended in relation to Scotland by section 31(1) of and paragraph 6 of the Ninth Schedule to the Building (Scotland) Act 1959**(b)**, and all other powers in that behalf enabling him hereby makes the following regulations:—

Citation and commencement.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Regulations 1972 and shall come into operation on 1st March 1972.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations—

"industrial building" means a building which is or forms part of a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961**(c)**;

"surface heat transfer coefficient" means the rate of heat transfer in watts between each square metre of surface and the surrounding air when there is a difference in temperature of one degree Celsius between the surface and the surrounding air;

"surface resistance" means the reciprocal of the surface heat transfer coefficient;

"the 1957 Act" means the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act 1957;

"the 1959 Act" means the Building (Scotland) Act 1959;

"thermal transmittance coefficient" means the rate of heat transfer in watts through one square metre of a roof when there is a difference in temperature of one degree Celsius between the air on the two sides of the roof.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889**(d)** shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 1957 c. 40.
(b) 1959 c. 24.
(c) 1961 c. 34.
(d) 1889 c. 63.

Standard of insulation

3. The Secretary of State hereby prescribes, as respects industrial buildings, that the standard of insulation against loss of heat therefrom shall be such as to ensure that the roof (excluding any roof light or opening) shall have a thermal transmittance coefficient not exceeding 1·7 when the surface resistance is taken as 0·15, so however that the said standard shall be deemed to be satisfied if the loss of heat through any square metre of the roof will not exceed 37·4 watts, calculated on the basis that the outside temperature is minus one degree Celsius and that the inside temperature is that at a level of 1·5 metres from the floor.

Restricted materials

4.—(1) The Secretary of State hereby directs that a local authority in England or Wales shall reject for the purposes of the 1957 Act plans of a proposed industrial building deposited with them if the plans show that conformity, in the case of that building, to the standard prescribed in the last preceding regulation will depend (wholly or to a substantial extent) upon the use, in the construction thereof, of any of the materials specified in the Schedule hereto which do not conform to the standard of resistance to the spread of flame specified in the next following regulation, unless the plans also show that the materials will be used in such a way as not to enhance the risk of fire's breaking out or spreading in the building.

(2) The Secretary of State hereby directs that a buildings authority in Scotland shall for the purposes of the 1957 Act refuse to grant a warrant under Section 6 of the 1959 Act for the erection of an industrial building if the plans or other information submitted with the application for the warrant show that conformity, in the case of that building, to the standard prescribed in the last preceding regulation will depend (wholly or to a substantial extent) upon the use, in the construction thereof, of any of the materials specified in the Schedule hereto which do not conform to the standard of resistance to the spread of flame specified in the next following regulation unless the plans or other information also show that the materials will be used in such a way as not to enhance the risk of fire's breaking out or spreading in the building.

5. The standard of resistance referred to in the last preceding regulation shall be such as to ensure that, where a material has been tested in accordance with the Surface Spread of Flame Tests for Materials set out in British Standard 476: Part 7; 1971, it will as a result of such test be classified as Class 1 in accordance with the British Standard aforesaid.

Exemptions

6. The Secretary of State hereby exempts from the provisions of sections 2 to 5 of the 1957 Act buildings or extensions of buildings of the following classes:—

(*a*) boiler houses;

(*b*) buildings or extensions of buildings the heating of which is provided solely by any manufacturing or cleansing process carried on therein;

(*c*) unheated buildings.

Revocation

7. The Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Regulations 1958(a) are hereby revoked.

Dated 28th January 1972.

John Eden,
Minister for Industry,
Department of Trade and Industry.

SCHEDULE

Regulation 4

Any of the materials set out below or any material which comprises as a constituent part any of such materials:—

(1) Cork, cotton, eelgrass, fibre, flax, grain husks, jute, paper, straw, wood and other cellulosic materials.

(2) Hair, wool and other animal fibres.

(3) Rubber.

(4) Bitumen, coal-tar, coal-tar distillates, pitch, blends of any of those distillates, and blends of pitch and any of those distillates.

(5) Natural and synthetic plastics.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This Note is not part of the Regulations.*)

These regulations replace the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Regulations 1958 made by the Minister of Power and prescribe in metric terms, instead of imperial units, the standard of thermal insulation for industrial buildings.

The regulations also:—

(1) restrict the use of certain specified materials for the purpose of insulating an industrial building unless, when tested in accordance with British Standard 476: Part 7; 1971, they come within Class I as described in that Standard, or the plans of the building show that they will be used in such a way as not to enhance the risk of the breaking out or spreading of fire in the building;

(2) exempt boiler houses, unheated buildings, and buildings which are heated solely by a manufacturing or cleansing process carried on inside them from the requirement to conform with the prescribed standard of insulation.

(a) S.I. 1958/1220 (1958 I, p. 1130).

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