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Multi-layer insulating wall block

Bio-based insulation with hemp shives, magnesium binder
and phase-change material

PATENT B1 246388



research financially supported by:



M-ERA.NET2/2019/4/2020

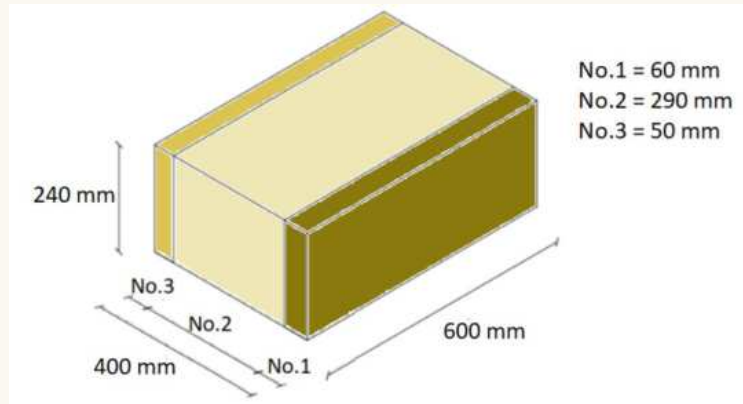
Author of the presentation: Przemysław Brzyski, Dr. Eng.

Cracow, 14-18.05.2026



Invention at a glance

A modular block designed for frame walls and high-performance thermal envelopes



Core idea

Insulating wall filler based on **hemp shives** and **magnesium binder**.

Thermal target

Wall thickness supports $U < 0.2 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$.

Heat storage

PCM layer improves thermal stability and indoor comfort.

Proof stage

Test house and laboratory validation demonstrate feasibility.



Inventors: Przemysław Brzyski, Tomasz Bujnowski, Łukasz Cieślakiewicz, Piotr Łapka

Patent application A1 446906
Patent granted in 2025

From mixture to ready block

A simple manufacturing path suitable for scaled demonstration



1 Mixing



2 Forming

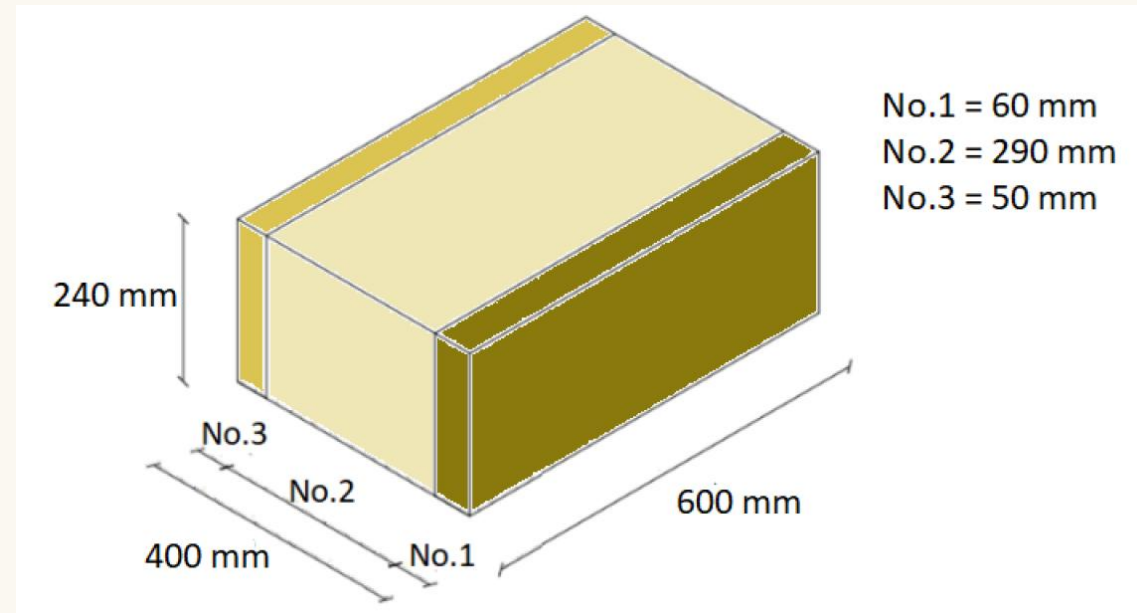
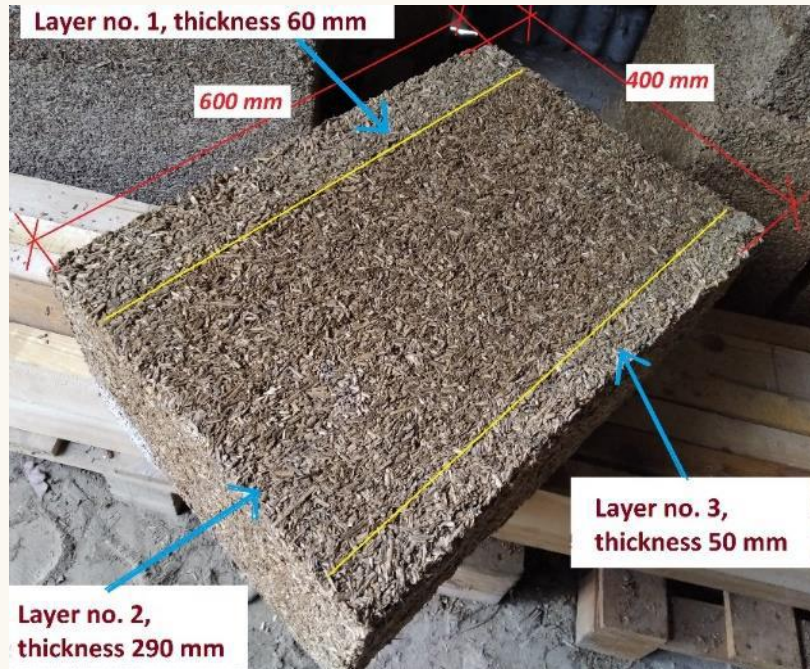


3 Seasoning

Process message: local bio-aggregate + mineral binder + layered compaction = durable insulation with a clear production logic.

Three-layer architecture

Density is tailored by function: strength outside, insulation inside, PCM for thermal stability



Outer layers (No.1, 3)

Approx. 400 kg/m^3 for mechanical protection and surface integrity.

Middle layer (No.2)

Approx. 220 kg/m^3 to reduce thermal conductivity.

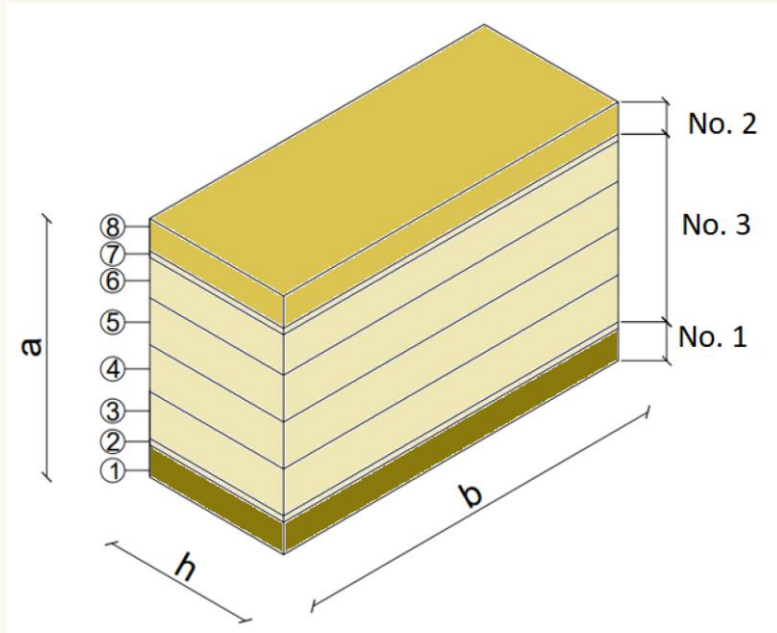
PCM layer (No.1)

Inner layer contains phase-change material for heat-buffering.

Nominal block dimensions: 400 x 600 x 240 mm – the thickness of the wall is 400 mm

Designed heat-flow direction

Layered placement and perpendicular compaction help arrange shives advantageously



$a=400\text{ mm}$, $b=600\text{ mm}$, $h=240\text{ mm}$



Layering control

Mixture is laid in approximately **50-70 mm** layers for a uniform structure.

Fiber orientation

Compaction direction is perpendicular to the **240 x 600 mm** surface.

Thermal benefit

The resulting **shive orientation** supports lower thermal conductivity.

Semi-realistic demonstration

A test house validates the wall system beyond individual laboratory samples

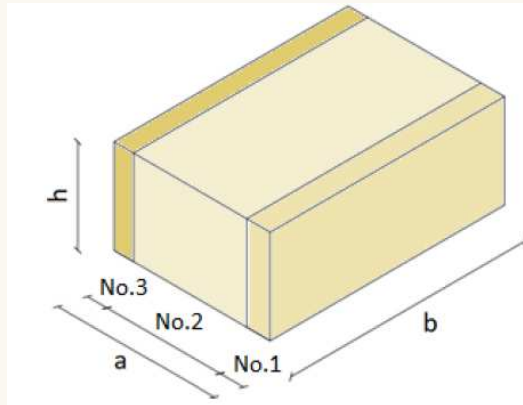


Test house: 2.6 m x 3.1 m | 400 mm wall | insulating mortar | lime plaster outside | clay plaster inside

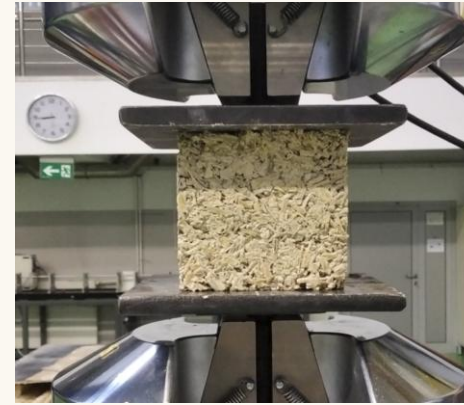
REAL-WORLD WALL ASSEMBLY

Laboratory validation

Mechanical, density and thermal parameters tested by layer



No.1 - internal (60 mm). with PCM
 No.2 - middle (290 mm)
 No.3 - external (50 mm)



Strong outer shell

External layers exceed strength of comparable lime-based materials.

Insulating core

Middle layer keeps low density while maintaining stiffness.

MgO advantage

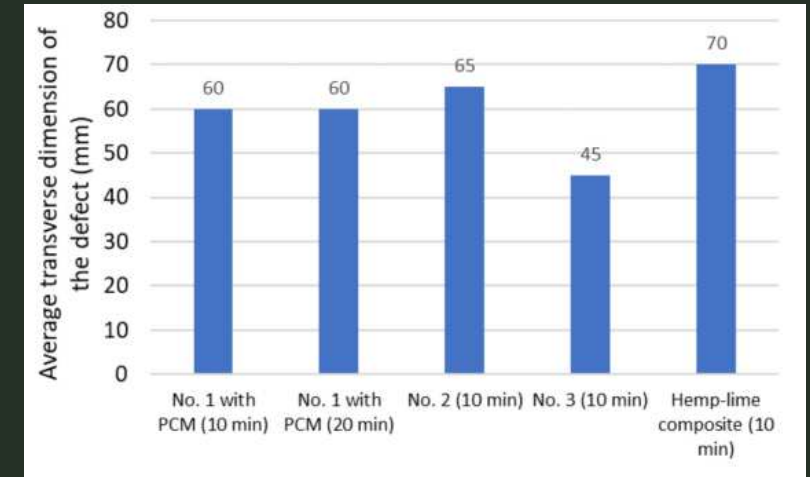
Magnesium binder differentiates performance from lime composites.

Parameter	Type of the composite		
	Internal layer (No.1)	Middle layer (No.2)	External layer (No.3)
Apparent density (kg/m ³)	434	217	452
Total porosity(%)	77.6	88.1	77.3
Thermal conductivity (W/(mK))	0.103	0.069	0.112
Compressive strength (MPa)	1.41	0.22	1.48
Flexural strength (MPa)	0.43	0.07	0.5



Ignition resistance

When exposed to flame, only the directly heated surface area chars



Key observation

The material is resistant to ignition; char formation remains localized under direct flame exposure.

Why this invention matters

A bio-based wall block designed for insulation, durability and thermal comfort

Energy performance

Insulating wall thickness supports U-value below $0.2 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$.
Compaction aligned with heat flow improves insulation and reduces thermal conductivity.

Strength performance

Outer layers show quite high strength, outperforming similar lime-based materials. The low-density middle layer provides stiffness and low thermal conductivity, outperforming lime-based composites.

Thermal comfort

PCM integration increases heat storage and smooths temperature swings.

Sustainable material logic

Hemp shives reduce reliance on conventional mineral insulation fillers.

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Thank you



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