

FIREPRO® Glue

Tools required

- Pallet knife
- Spatula
- Trowel
- Paint brush
- Sealant gun

Ancillary products

Nails, pigtail screws

Fixing and application

Application of glue from tub is typically made by a pallet knife or trowel before pressing surfaces together. The product must always be stirred before use to ensure a uniform product consistency. Application of glue from cartridge is made using a sealant gun and spread evenly over the surface with a spatula or similarly flat bladed tool. Fixing boards together is supplemented by nails, pins or staples through noggin board joints and board joints.

Whilst steel surfaces may be acceptable when just moist to the touch, heavy water droplets, grease, scale oxide, dust etc should be removed prior to the application of FIREPRO® glue.

Testing has shown that even if glued joints are immediately subjected to heavy frost exposure, the final glued joint strength is not threatened, but curing is retarded.

Glue fixed noggins must be allowed to set fully before any attempt is made to fix cover boards. Table 1 suggests minimum times to allow such setting to occur between ROCKWOOL BEAMCLAD® noggins and steelwork.

FIREPRO® Glue may be used to attach cover boards onto cured noggins (and in glued board joints), provided that a 24 hour interval is acceptable before further trades work on such protected steelwork.

Note: when friction fitted glued joints are exposed to sub-zero temperatures either immediately, or at some time during the curing process, adequate bond stability will form in approximately 1 hour. This bond will be sufficient for cover boards to be applied. Full setting will continue as in Table 1 when frost free conditions return, but stability will be provided by the supplementary pins or nails. The final strength of the glued joints will not be affected by exposure to sub-zero temperatures during the curing process.

Figure 1

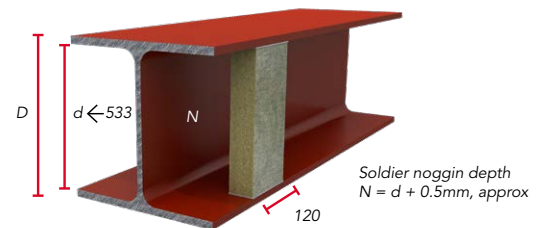


Figure 1a

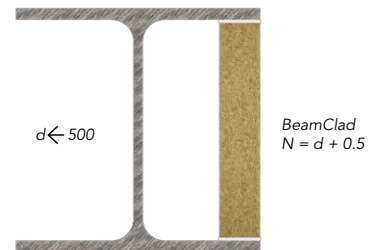


Figure 2

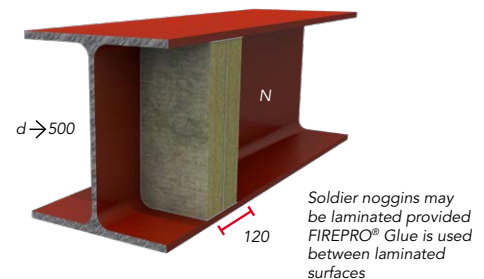
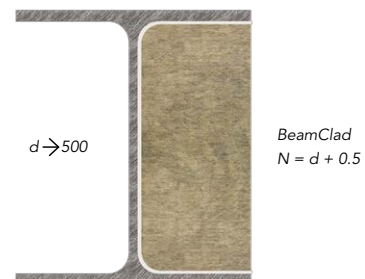


Figure 2a



Noggins to steelwork

Exhaustive testing has been made under various application conditions. All noggins fitted into steelwork should be cut to provide an interference friction fit of approximately 0.5mm. Excessive oversizing causing the noggins to bend should be avoided (refer to Figures 1-3).

The noggins should be installed so as to be just proud of the flange tips. For web depths greater than 500mm 'solid' noggins or 'T' noggins ROCKWOOL BEAMCLAD® must be used.

Again, a nominal 0.5mm interference fit is recommended for all ambient conditions, but particularly for winter working. All noggin edges in contact with steelwork must be glued.

Ambient conditions & curing times

For all year round working, noggins should be cut to provide approximately 0.5mm interference fit into steelwork. Some friction in the fitting is required to satisfy all conditions and to provide a sensible limit to glue thickness.

In typical dry summer conditions of 20°C, curing of the basic glue will occur in approximately 4 hours before cover boards should be added onto the noggins.

The setting times of glue in moist air conditions is approximately 6-8 hours if the temperature is above freezing point, or in approximately 1 hour at 20°C.

| Conditions | Setting time |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Approx 20°C dry conditions | Approx 4 hours |
| Approx 3°C+ with moist air conditions | Greater than 24 hours expected |
| -10°C to 0°C | Adequate bond forms within 1 hour but full cure may be delayed over 24 hours when temperatures 0 - 6°C |

Storage

Generally storage should be made in frost free conditions. Should frost exposure occur, the glue should be thawed out and thoroughly stirred.

Figure 3

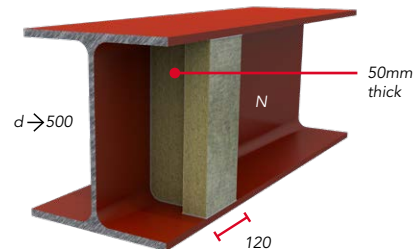


Figure 3a



Health & safety

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.



Cover exposed skin
When working in unventilated area wear disposable face mask.



Clean area using vacuum equipment.



Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations.



Rinse in cold water before washing.



Ventilate working area if possible.



Wear goggles when working overhead.