

SANDWICHELEMENT

SKS Self-adhesive Foam



Product Information

SKS Self-adhesive Foam

Description:

Self-adhesive foam sandwich elements consist of an extruded polystyrene core with a self-adhesive foil on both faces. The sandwich element is protected with siliconized paper on both faces.

Properties:

- very high adhesive strength
- moisture resistant
- very good thermal insulation
- easy to work with carpet knives or metal tools



Facings:

Solvent-free, environmentally friendly transfer adhesive foil on a dispersion acrylate base on both sides. The adhesive has excellent initial adhesive strength and is ageing and UV-resistant.

Core Material:

Extruded polystyrene foam, CFC-free or CO2 foamed, low vapour permeability, lowest water absorbance, B1 in accordance with DIN 4102. The foam core is corrugated for optimum adhesion. No dust release during processing. Core material of different thermal conductivity λD -value 0.029 – 0.035 is available.

Overall Thickness:

The total thickness can be freely selected in millimetre increments from 8 mm up to 80 mm.

Formats

 $2000 \times 1000 \text{ mm} / 3000 \times 1000 \text{ mm} / 3000 \times 1500 \text{ mm}$ - Other formats and fixed formats are available on request

Technical Data: Thickness: 21mm Thickness: 25mm Thickness: 30mm Thickness: 40mm

U-Value (\lambda D 0.035): 1.29 U-Value (\lambda D 0.035): 1.13 U-Value (\lambda D 0.035): 0.97 U-Value (\lambda D 0.035): 0.76

Special Elements:

Stadur SKS composite elements can be supplied with optimised sound insulation values by incorporating special sound insulation panels or with intrusion-inhibiting aluminium inserts.

Note:

The Stadur Company guarantees the adhesion between the foil and the extruded polystyrene foam (the shear value of the foil is based in the foam). The Stadur Company does not accept guarantee claims for further processing with various facings. Instructions for the use of double-sided self-adhesive foils. Working temperature: The most favourable temperature for working with self-adhesive foils lies between +18C° and +35C°. In the case of glueing carried out at lower temperatures, the initial bonding of the adhesion is reduced. Surfaces: The surfaces of bonding components must be dry and clean. The inducement of surface condensation (e.g. due to transport of cold objects into a warmer environment) should be avoided. The bonding components must be free of dust, oil and solvents. Loose paint coats or surface layers must be removed or sealed. Cleaning: Use only clean cloths with substances in conjunction with solvents suitable for the materials such as petrol, alcohol, ester or ketone. High contact pressure develops full-surface contact: The contact pressure (approx. 10 - 15 N/cm²) is achieved with either a pressure roller or a platen press. Full bonding strength is achieved after a minimum of 24 hours. Avoid unnecessary loading: Joints should be so constructed that no leverage forces (joint loading) can ensue. Shear and tensile loading must be distributed over the entire surface area. Permanent peeling stress impairs the elasticity of the joint. (e.g. panels for curved surfaces must be correspondingly preformed). Stressing at the ends of the bonding components must be avoided. Surface characteristics: Good bonding results are achieved with smooth surfaces; rough surfaces require thicker adhesive foil. Unproblematic jointing components are: metals, high-energy plastics (eg ABS, polycarbonate, hard-PVC), smooth wood, stone and glass). Care must be taken with softened plastics. With these materials, the softening agent can alter the adhesive layer, which can impair the strength of the bond. Storage: The adhesive foils

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