

Rockliner

Acoustic and thermal Rockwool composite dry lining system

Rockwool Rockliner is a laminate of Rockwool insulation bonded to tapered edge plasterboard.

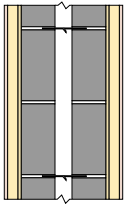
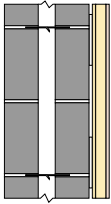
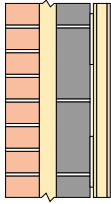
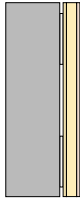
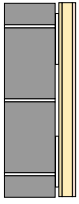
Rockliner is designed principally as a dry lining material to achieve and improve upon the statutory requirements for acoustic and thermal insulation for new build and refurbishment projects.

Advantages

- Special insulation for improved acoustic performance
- Excellent thermal insulation
- Unique acoustic and thermal integrity strip
- Firesafe insulation, likely Euro Class 'A1'
- Easy to install, finish and decorate
- Shark cutting tool for services chases



Acoustic performance

	Party walls		Other constructions		
Construction	 Cavity wall medium density 62.5 block mm both sides mechanically fixed	 Cavity wall lightweight block 62.5 mm Rockliner one side dab fixed	 Cavity wall 102 mm brick 50 mm CWB 100 mm lightweight block Rockliner dab fixed	 Solid wall 19 mm render 100 mm dense concrete block wall Rockliner dab fixed	 Solid wall 100 mm Aircrete block (510 kg/m ³) Rockliner dab fixed
Thickness of Rockliner (mm)	62.5	52.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
Acoustic Performance (dB)	58 ¹ ¹ AIRO report PT/3223*	56 ² ² BTC report 2672A*	55 ³ ³ estimate	50 ⁴ ⁴ AIRO report L2805/2/2*	45 ⁵ ⁵ BRE report 208179

Note: *The above figures are based on previous tests using 9.5 mm plasterboard

Standards and approvals

Rockwool Insulation complies with the requirements of BS EN 13162: 2001 Thermal Insulation products for buildings Factory made mineral wool (MW) products specification.

Environment

No CFCs, HFC's or HCFCs are used in the manufacture of Rockwool materials.

Dimensions

Standard size – 2415 × 900 mm

Board weights

The table below gives the weights and thicknesses of typical Rockliner:

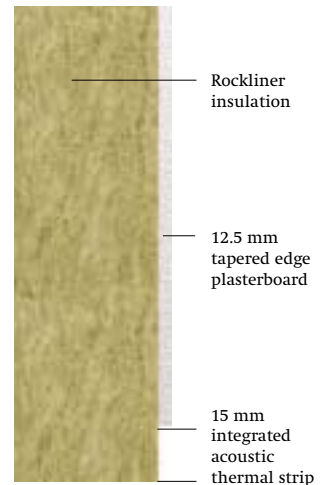
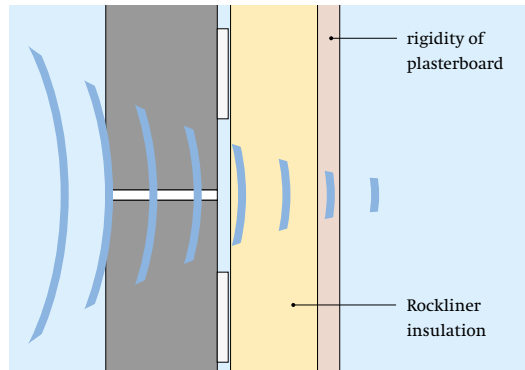
Overall	Standard thickness (mm)		Weight per board (kg)
	Plasterboard	Rockwool	
42.5	12.5	30	27.4
52.5	12.5	40	30.3
62.5	12.5	50	33.5

Other thicknesses available to order, subject to minimum order quantities

Design Notes

It must be ensured that any external wall, to which the Rockliner is to be applied, resists the penetration of moisture.

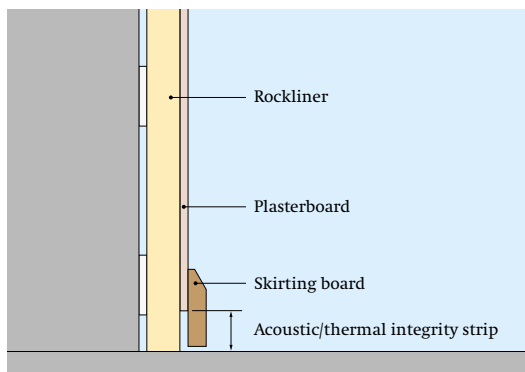
In the case of solid wall constructions, the requirements of Building Regulations C4, Section 4 (and that of the Building Standards Scotland) should be considered, together with the recommendations of BS 5628: Part 3: 1985, 'Materials and components – design and workmanship' and BS 5390: 1976, 'Code of Practice for stone masonry'.



Product definition

Rockliner consists of a specially produced Rockliner insulation taper edge plasterboard and integrated acoustic and thermal strip.

The plasterboard can be supplied with a vapour check if required.



The automatic filling by the acoustic/thermal integrity strip allows for reductions in acoustic and thermal transmission between floor and

Performance and properties

Fire

Rockwool Rockliner is manufactured from components which have a high degree of fire safety.

Rockliner, when tested to the new European Fire classification, is likely to achieve Euro Class 'A2'. (The base insulation material is likely to achieve Class 'A1'.)

U values

Insulation thicknesses relating to typical roof constructions are provided in the separate U value section of the Rockwool Red Book.

Thermal/acoustic integrity strip

The thermal/acoustic integrity strip reduces the thermal/acoustic transmission at the floor/wall junction.

Water resistance

Rockwool Rockliner will not transmit liquid water, due to the presence of water repellent additives. The product should not however be used as protection against driving rain penetration. Appropriate remedial action should be taken, (see Design Notes).

Vapour resistance

Rockliner is available with or without a vapour check. If a vapour check is incorporated in the Rockliner this achieves a water vapour resistance in excess of 15 MN/g when tested in accordance with BS 3177: 1959 (1995).

General fixing notes

There are two options: mechanical fixing or fixing with adhesive. The following information is given in good faith, but the method selected must ultimately be the decision of the dry lining contractor or responsible tradesman, having regard to the type and condition of the substrate to which the Rockliner is to be fixed. Reference should be made to BS 8000: Part 8, para 3.1.9.7.

Mechanical fixing

If the wall is true and level, the Rockliner may be fixed flush to the wall using nailable plugs.

The nailable plugs are installed 50 mm from the edge of the board and at 600 mm centres.

The cutting to size of the board and the maintaining of the acoustic/thermal connection is as for fixing with adhesive dabs.

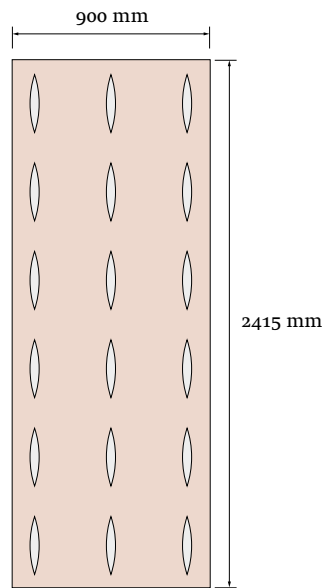
Fixing with adhesive dabs

The choice of adhesive and the possible requirement for pre-treatment of the background for fixing Rockliner is dependent on the condition and the unevenness of the wall. High suction masonry and high density smooth concrete may require prior treatment with a PVA bonding agent to improve adhesion.

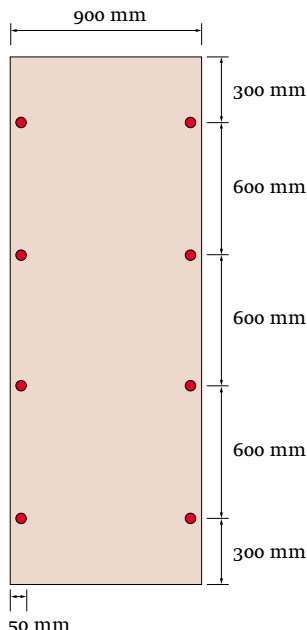
The 900 mm wide board is primed using three 200 mm wide continuous bands of bonding adhesive. The wall is dabbed out using standard drylining techniques, 3 rows of dabs, each dab approximately 250 mm long and 50-75 mm wide at 300 mm centres. Dabs should be applied in accordance with BS 8212: 1988 and BS 8000, Part 8: 1994 to give a minimum area of contact between the board and background of 20%.

The Rockliner is accurately cut to the full floor/ceiling height leaving the integrity strip intact at the bottom of the laminate. The Rockliner is then offered up to the wall with the lower edge resting on the floor. It is then firmly tamped back using a straight edge.

Note: On external walls continuous bands of adhesive are required around wall perimeters, at junctions with frames and electrical boxes (BRE Good Practice Guide 105).



Adhesive fixing



Mechanical fixing

Electrical cables and services

If required, the Shark cutting tool may be used to cut accurate chases to accommodate surface mounted cables/pipes behind the Rockliner.



The first pass of the Shark cuts the Rockwool, and the second pass in the opposite direction ejects the waste material. The use of the Shark creates perfectly measured chases for services, and these help to minimise any acoustic or thermal losses from the construction.



The IEE Wiring regulations, 16th edition, British Standard 7671: 1992 and the Electricians' Handbook (latest edition) give guidance on the correction factors to be applied in down-rating cables according to situation, and each case should be separately calculated.

Because Rockwool is chemically inert, the breakdown of the sheathing of electrical cables caused by plasticiser migration does not occur. This eliminates the need for any additional protection.

Typical specification clause

The dry lining is to be Rockwool Rockliner, mm overall thickness, as manufactured by Rockwool Limited, and fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Packaging

Supplied in shrink wrapped polythene with corner protection on environmentally friendly plasterboard packers on pallet feet.

Ordering

Please quote the area in square metres, the overall thickness in millimetres and if a vapour barrier is required.

Supply

Available throughout the UK from Rockwool stockists. A list of stockists is available on request.

Storage

Boards should be stored indoors in dry conditions on a flat surface.

Shark cutting tool

Available from Rockwool Limited.

Health and safety

A COSHH Data sheet is available from Rockwool's Marketing Services Department.

Current HSE 'CHIP' Regulations and EU Directive 97/69/EC confirm that Rockwool fibres are not classified as a possible carcinogen.

Technical services

Technical advice relating to Rockliner is available from the Rockwool Technical Helpline Services Department on 0871 222 1780.

Rockwool Limited reserves the right to alter or amend the specification of products without notice as our policy is one of constant improvement.

The information contained in this data sheet is believed to be correct at the date of publication. Whilst Rockwool will endeavour to keep its publications up to date, readers will appreciate that between publications there may be pertinent changes in the law, or other developments affecting the accuracy of the information contained in this data sheet.

The above applications do not necessarily represent an exhaustive list of applications for Rockliner. Rockwool Limited does not accept responsibility for the consequences of using Rockliner in applications different from those described above. Expert advice should be sought where such different applications are contemplated, or where the extent of any listed application is in doubt.

WILHAMS

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