

# GYPROC® FIRE COATING

## Installation Guide



Installation images shown are from a benchmark application of firestopping products, and do not reflect on-site conditions.

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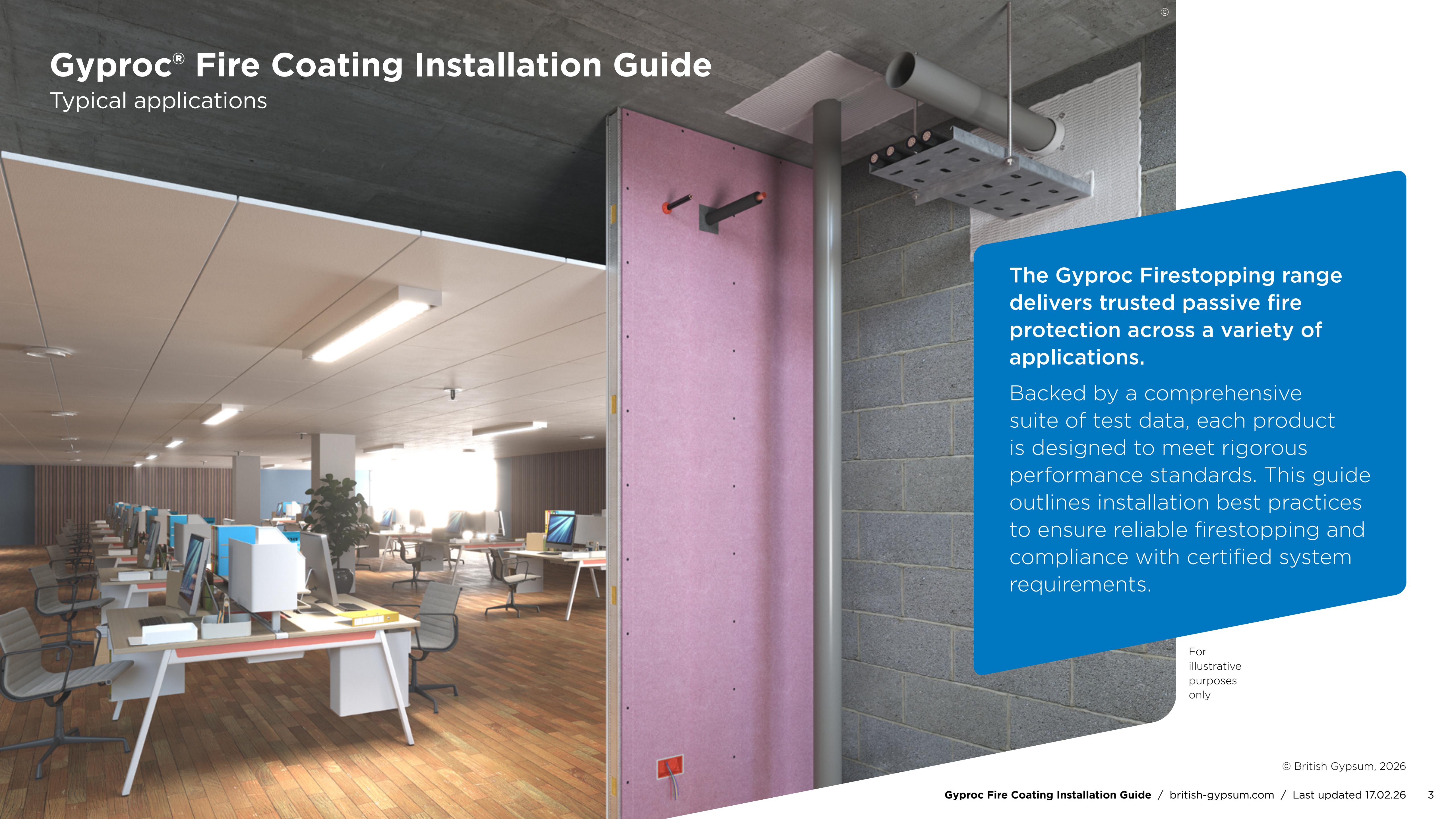
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# Gyproc® Fire Coating Installation Guide

Typical applications



**The Gyproc Firestopping range delivers trusted passive fire protection across a variety of applications.**

Backed by a comprehensive suite of test data, each product is designed to meet rigorous performance standards. This guide outlines installation best practices to ensure reliable firestopping and compliance with certified system requirements.

For illustrative purposes only

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# Gyproc® Fire Coating Installation Guide

## Introduction

Gyproc Fire Coating is an ablative coating designed to provide an aesthetic finish, seal and protect stone wool boards. It is based on a durable polymer system with inert fillers, non-halogenated fire retardants and a preservative to resist microbial attack.



Gyproc Fire Coating can be applied to the Gyproc Fire Batts via brush or spray application. The ablative coating dries to give a robust, flexible white surface finish. Gyproc Fire Coating is used to repair damaged areas of board during installation and for some coat back applications.

The coating is also tested for linear joint applications. The intended use of Gyproc Fire Coating is to reinstate the fire resistance performance of floor to floor / floor to wall joints and wall joints. Typical locations of linear joints include floors, the perimeter of floors, walls, ceilings and roofs.\*

The ablative property of the coating resists flame spread and protects the stone wool board against fire penetration.

In the event of a fire, the ablative coating releases water vapour which cools the surface and in conjunction with the stone wool slab assists to prevent the passage of fire, heat, smoke and hot gases, thus reducing the temperature rise on the unexposed side.

\* Refer to UKTA 25-0023 for application information.



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## Properties

- Tested in various internal wall and floor constructions
- Excellent properties for fire resistance and air / smoke
- Flexible - will accommodate typical construction movement
- Suitable for most surfaces, including concrete, masonry, steel, wood, gypsum, glass, plastics and most non-porous surfaces
- Halogen free with added fungicides
- The coating is not intended for application on bituminous substrates or substrates that can extrude certain oils and plasticizers or solvents
- The coating is not recommended for use in submerged joints or areas exposed to high abrasion
- The coating should not come into contact with food or medical applications
- The SpecSure® Warranty covers British Gypsum Gyproc® Firestopping within new build British Gypsum and Isover partition Systems, performing as specified with a working life of 25 years\*.



\* The provisions made in the United Kingdom Technical Assessment for Gyproc Firestopping are based on an assumed working life of 25 years, provided that the conditions laid down in the manufacturers datasheet and instructions for the packaging/transport/storage/installation/use/repair are met. See SpecSure® Firestopping Insert for full details here: [british-gypsum.com/SpecSure](https://british-gypsum.com/SpecSure)

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## Components

### Tools required

- Paintbrush
- Spray applicator (optional)

### Ancillary items

- Gyproc Fire Batt



### Health and Safety

- The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching
- Cover exposed skin
- When working in unventilated area wear a disposable face mask
- Clean area using vacuum equipment
- Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations
- Rinse skin in cold water before washing
- Ventilate working area if possible
- Wear goggles when working overhead
- See the product Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for more information

### Supporting constructions

Where the Gyproc Fire Coating is to be used for penetration seals, please refer to the Gyproc Fire Batt and standard tested details for supporting constructions.

For linear joints, the Gyproc Fire Coating is intended to reinstate the fire performance of gaps and joints between rigid floors, rigid floors and walls and for joints in rigid walls. Also tested for alternative substrates such as aluminium and steel.

Rigid floors and walls must be a minimum 150 mm thickness and comprise aerated concrete, concrete, blockwork or masonry with a minimum density 650 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Maximum permitted joint/gap width is 600 mm.

\* Timber studs: no part of the penetration seal may be closer than 100 mm to a stud, and minimum 100 mm of insulation of class A1 or A2 according to BS EN 13501-1 must be provided within the cavity between the penetration seal and the stud.

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## Installation



Prior to application, ensure that substrates and services to be coated are clean, dry and free of bond breaking contaminants e.g. dust, loose contaminants and grease.

Gyproc Fire Coating is water based, therefore in cases where corrosion protection is a problem, some metals may require a barrier between the seal and the surface prior to installation.



Coating onto the bare stone mineral wool board can be applied by brush or spray applied.

Ensure that the coating forms complete coverage and that no bare mineral wool can be seen.

Application of the coating should be a minimum of  $\geq 1$  mm Wet Film Thickness (WFT).

Greater thickness may be required for linear joint seals – please check and follow guidance in the relevant standard detail.



The required wet film thickness (WFT) is usually achieved when the surface is to a satisfactory proper white finish when dry.

Overspray can increase drying times. Drying times will be dependent on film thickness, ambient temperature and humidity.

For linear joint seals, stone mineral wool is compression-fitted between the face of the wall/floor at any position in between. A minimum  $> 1$  mm Wet Film Thickness of Gyproc Fire Coating is then applied to the face of the stone mineral wool.



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