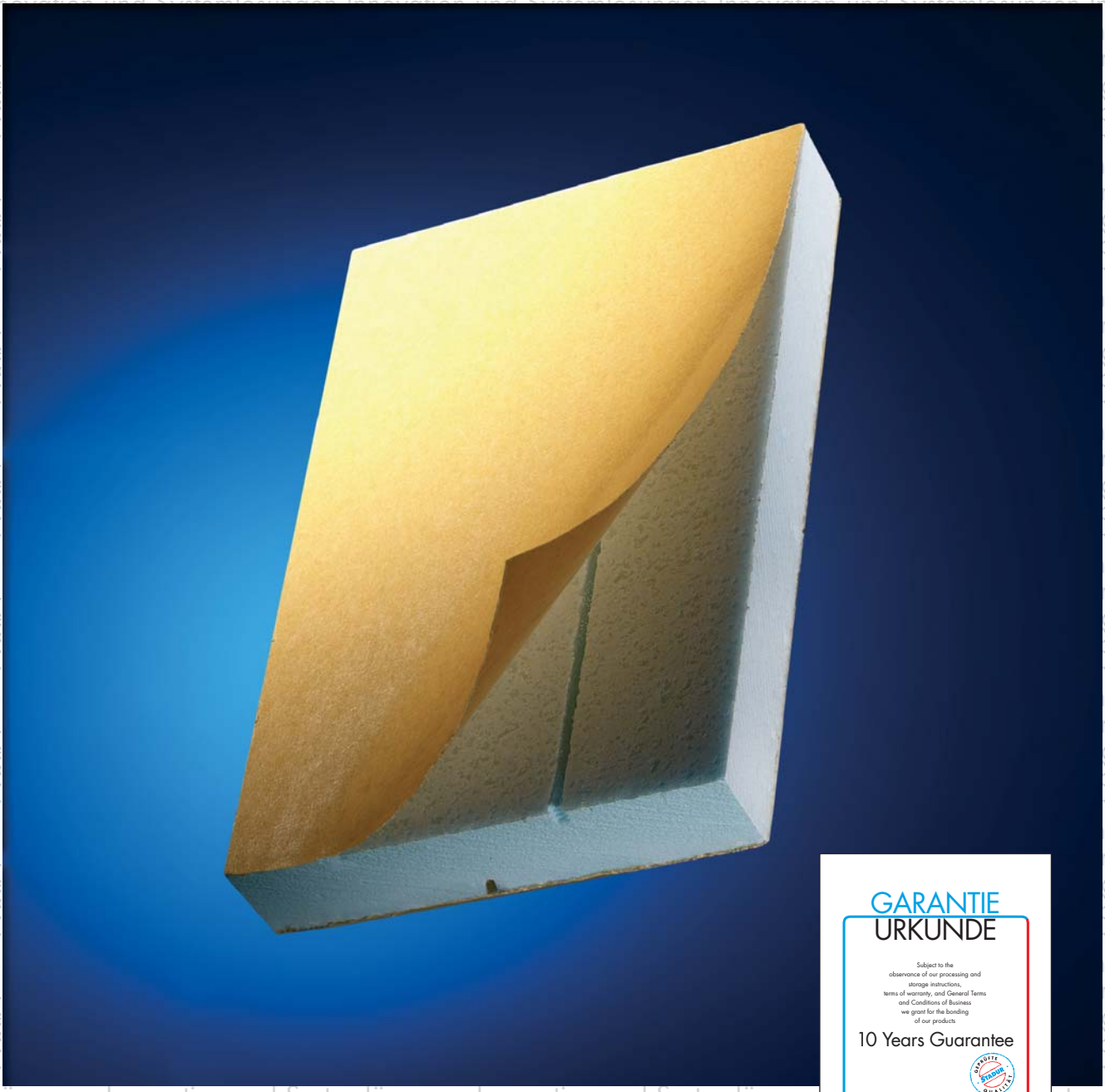
GEPRÜFTE QUALITÄT STADUR

STADUR
Innovation und Systemlösungen
Made in Germany



Stadur-SKS

The Self-Adhesive Core Board

Product Information
Stadur SKS - Self-Adhesive Foam

Description:
Stadur SKS consists of an extruded polystyrene core with a self-adhesive foil on both sides.
The composite element is protected on both sides with silicone paper.

Properties:
- moisture resistant
- very high adhesive strength
- 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.

Foam core:
Extruded polystyrene foam, CFC-free or CO_2 foamed, high impermeability to vapour, lowest water uptake B 1 in accordance with DIN 4102. The foam core is grooved for optimum adhesion.
No dust release during processing.

Overall thickness:
Standard thicknesses: 16 mm, 20 mm, 21 mm, 25 mm, 30 mm and 40 mm
Special thicknesses: from 10 mm up to 80 mm available on request

Formats:
2150 x 1000 mm (20 + 21 mm = 2000 x 1000 mm)
3000 x 1000 mm
3000 x 1500 mm
Further formats and standard dimensions available on request.

U-values:

Thickness	U-value	kg/m²	Thickness	U-value	kg/m²
16 mm	1.31	ca. 0.74	25 mm	0.91	1.06
20 mm	1.10	ca. 0.88	30 mm	0.78	1.23
21 mm	1.06	ca. 0.92	40 mm	0.61	1.58

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 +18 C° and +35 C°. 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 makes full-surface contact necessary:
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 pre-formed). 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 must be stored at room temperature and normal humidity (50 % – 70 %), and storage should be limited to a maximum of one year.

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