THERMAL LAMINATE BOARD INSTALLATION GUIDELINES



FIXING A PIR OR PHENOLIC THERMAL LAMINATE ONTO A WALL WITHOUT INTERNAL FINISHES (E.G. PLASTER/ PAINT) WITH DOT AND DAB

NOTE: not suitable for Polystyrene (EPS/XPS) or Mineral Wool (MW)

- 1. Remedial work should be undertaken to remove dampness before installation of the internal wall insulation.
- If there is any doubt about the water tightness of a solid wall (there may be with 'half' brick walls), the external surface of the wall would need to be sealed with a suitable sealer.
- 3. The existing structure should be surveyed to ensure the construction can support the weight of the internal wall system, ancillary items and any post installation fittings.
- 4. Existing services should be assessed to determine any alterations that may need to be made, for example relocating sockets and switches. Wall mounted fixings, such as electrical sockets, should be fitted to consider the additional wall lining thickness.
- 5. Mark the ceiling and floor at the thickness of the board plus the adhesive. Also mark the wall to show where the centre of each board will be.
- 6. Cut the laminated plasterboard 15mm short of the wall height.
- 7. Mix the dot and dab adhesive to a thick consistency. Using a trowel, apply a continuous band around the perimeter of the wall, ceiling edge, and any services or openings.



- 8. Apply the adhesive in dabs that are 50mm to 75mm wide and around 250mm long. Use three vertical rows for each board, with one in the middle and two at least 25mm from the edge. Also apply a band of dot and dab adhesive at skirting level.
- 9. Place the reverse side of the board against the dabs, resting on plasterboard packers. Tap it using a straight edge until it aligns with the marks on the ceiling and floor.
- 10. Insulation should be cut back to accommodate an adjoining panel at corners to ensure continuity of insulation.
- Using a board lifter, raise the board until it's tight against the ceiling. Wedge the board into place using plasterboard packers, then remove the lifter.
- 12. 3 stainless steel 6mm fixings should be fixed so that in the event of fire, the board does not fall into the room and impeded any evacuation of the premises.
- Follow the same process for the rest of the room, then remove the plasterboard packers from underneath the boards when the adhesive has set.
- 14. Seal any gaps with a suitable mastic, and fill and tape the joints in accordance with good drylining practice or tape and skim the boards.

IMPORTANT: Directions for use are given for guidance only and are not intended to form part of any contract. They should be varied or adapted to suit your particular materials or conditions of use. It is strongly recommended that prospective users test a sample of the product under their own conditions to satisfy themselves of its suitability for the intended purpose. For the Pre Completion Testing route to compliance with the Building Regulations Speedline may provide site test evidence (where available) concerning the use of their product in a similar overall construction. Test evidence of a product passing minimum standards in one construction is not a warranty or specification that the same product will meet the desired acoustic performance level in any other building. Such evidence can only be considered indicative and should not be relied upon.



THERMAL LAMINATE BOARD INSTALLATION GUIDELINES



FIXING A THERMAL LAMINATE ONTO A WALL WITH INTERNAL FINISHES E.G. PLASTER/PAINT

The fixing of plasterboard laminates with dot and dab adhesives on existing internal finishes rely on the bond between the internal finishes and the dot and dab adhesive being adequate. If this bond is in question (as it would be with Polystyrene - EPS/XPS or Mineral Wool - MW), then it will be necessary to adopt the method below.

- 1. Remedial work should be undertaken to remove dampness before installation of the internal wall insulation.
- If there is any doubt about the water tightness of a solid wall (there may be with 'half' brick walls), the external surface of the wall would need to be sealed with a suitable sealer.
- 3. The existing structure should be surveyed to ensure the construction can support the weight of the internal wall system, ancillary items and any postinstallation fittings.
- 4. Existing services should be assessed to determine any alterations that may need to be made, for example relocating sockets and switches. Wall mounted fixings, such as electrical sockets, should be fitted to consider the additional wall lining thickness.
- 5. Place treated timber battens around wall edges, openings and service penetrations.
- 6. Battens should be mechanically fixed to the wall and comprise 25 x 47 mm (min.) treated softwood, backed with a strip of damp-proof course (DPC).



Solid Masonry Wall Mechanical fix onto a suitable wall liner system



- 7. Fix battens to wall at max. 600mm centres. Use fillet pieces to ensure a level surface. Where joints between sheets of insulated plasterboard are unsupported by the timber framing studs / battens, timber noggins should be installed.
- 8. Place laminate in position using lifting wedges on floor.
- Insulation should be cut back to accommodate an adjoining panel at corners to ensure continuity of insulation.
- Suitable 6mm screws should be fixed to the timber batten at a maximum of 600mm centres, at least 12mm in from the board edge.
- 11. The fixings should penetrate at least 25mm into the batten.
- 12. Seal any gaps with a suitable mastic, and fill and tape the joints in accordance with good drylining practice or tape and skim the boards.

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THERMAL LAMINATE BOARD INSTALLATION GUIDELINES



FIXING A THERMAL LAMINATE ONTO A ROOM IN A ROOF



Pitched Roof

Flat Roof

- 1. Remedial work should be undertaken to remove dampness before installation of the internal insulation.
- 2. The existing structure should be surveyed to ensure the construction can support the weight of the internal system, ancillary items and any postinstallation fittings.
- Existing services should be assessed to determine any alterations that may need to be made, for example relocating sockets and switches. Mounted fixings, such as lights, should be fitted to consider the additional wall lining thickness.
- 4. Place the thermal laminate in position if necessary, providing additional noggins to support board edges.

- 5. Insulation should be cut back to accommodate an adjoining panel at corners to ensure continuity of insulation.
- 6. Suitable 6mm screws should be fixed to the rafters at a maximum of 300mm centres, at least 12mm in from the board edge.
- 7. The fixings should penetrate at least 35mm into the rafter.
- 8. Seal any gaps with a suitable mastic, and fill and tape the joints in accordance with good drylining practice or tape and skim the boards.

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