

Specification – IWI on reveals

Product Ref: Marmox Multiboard

Product Use: To provide insulation inside door and window reveals also providing a substrate for plaster and reduce surface condensation

Manufacturer: Marmox Ltd

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Description: Extruded polystyrene covered on both sides with fibreglass mesh encased in a c.0.75mm layer of polymer modified concrete which permanently bonds the mesh to the polystyrene.

Dimensions: Width = 600mm, Length = 1250mm, Thickness = 4, 6, 10, 12.5, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60mm

Properties: Low thermal conductivity (*c.0.034W/mK*) unaffected by moisture.
Does not expand or contract as temperature and humidity alters.

Authorities: ISO9001.

CE + UKCA: Declaration of Performance for an XPS Insulation Board
EN13164 – T1 – CS(10\Y)400 – CC(2/1/10)115 – WL(T)3

Fixing Method: The Marmox board is fixed using tile adhesive only

Ideally, the void between the back of the board to the masonry should be minimal. However If a void is required (*e.g. to meet the edge of the window frame etc.*) it should be filled – either with several strips of Marmox board adhered together or thicker pieces of Marmox board.

Layering the Marmox board into this space will of course improve the insulation.

Dotting and dabbing is not advisable – the space should be filled with Marmox board.

- The reveal board should be enclosed within the boarding on the walls and at the same level as the edge of those wall boards.
- The masonry should be primed in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's advice.
- Boards are cut to strips to fit into the gap between the window frame and the overhanging Marmox board on the wall. A 5mm gap should be left along both sides which should subsequently be filled with MSP-360.
- If one layer of Marmox board is not thick enough, additional layer should be added, held together with tile adhesive.
- By adjusting the thickness of tile adhesive used, the final layer of Marmox board should be square and flush with the edge of the wall boards and the window frame / door frame.
- Angle beading should now be placed over the corner.

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Plastering: No priming of the Marmox board is necessary, the surface is already suitable to receive plaster.

On reveals, a single skim application of plaster is sufficient however if a standard two-layer application is being carried out on the rest of the wall, for consistency of performance, it must be continued onto the reveals.

To achieve a resistance to impact commensurate with ‘Medium Duty performance’ of plasterboard (as defined by BS5234)

- Scrim tape (*Marmox reinforcing tape*) is applied over all joints
- Dampen the surface of the Marmox board.
- Apply two coats of plaster – the first onto the Marmox board surface approximately 2mm thick and a further 1mm approximately one hour later.
- (*To achieve heavy duty performance, an additional layer of fibreglass scrim mesh should be added onto the first coating whilst still wet.*)

For areas where surface impact is will be minimal or light (such as above head height)

- Scrim tape (*Marmox reinforcing tape*) is applied over all joints.
- Any exposed (*foam*) edges should be covered with scrim tape
- Dampen the surface of the Marmox board.
- Apply a single coat of plaster at least 2mm thick.

Alternative to using tile adhesive

- As a ‘less messy’ option, Marmox MSP-360 may be used to fix the strips of Marmox board to the substrate or to additional strips of Marmox board. If using the MSP-360, the substrate must offer a flat surface to fix to.
- MSP-360 is not like silicone – if it ‘spills’ onto the surface it can still be plastered over without affecting the bond.