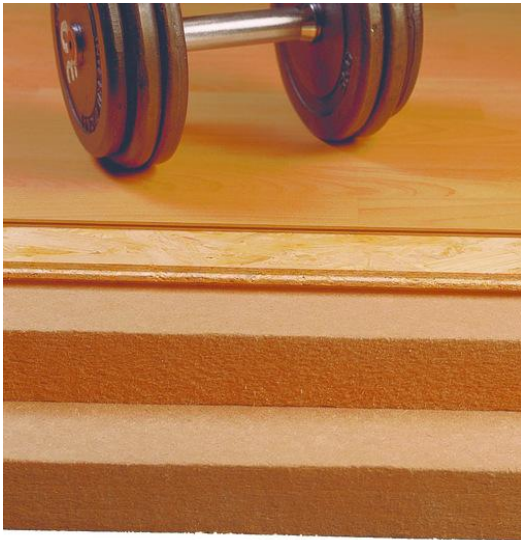


PAVABOARD

High Compression Resistant Wood Fibre Insulation for Floors



Construct. Insulate. Relax.



Pavaboard Characteristics

Produced According to EN 13171

Pavaboard is a board specially designed to be used in areas which endure very high compression loads, due to its superior compression strength of 150 kPa. It offers excellent thermal resistance and both impact and airborne acoustic insulation through floors. It is suitable for use under wet floor surfaces e.g. wet screeds as well as dry floor surfaces e.g. dry screeds, OSB, plywood, plasterboard plank, laminate and engineered timber flooring. Pavaboard can be laid over concrete or timber sub-decks. The boards' very high density (220 kg/m³) ensures they maintain their shape for a long time.

Pavatex wood fibre boards are vapour permeable insulation boards with a high heat capacity and a long thermal lag time. This high thermal mass quality means they keep buildings warm in winter and cool in summer in all climates, creating an ambient, comfortable temperature all year round.

Pavaboard significantly reduces impact or footstep sound through timber and concrete floors and it also reduces airborne sound such as talking and music noise due to its high density and fibrous board structure. They also reduce thermal and sound bridging due to the entire floor surface being insulated.

Areas of Use

The CE marked and ecological Pavaboard wood fibre thermal insulation was specially developed for use in floor structures which have high distributed load (kN/m²) or concentrated point load (kN) requirements.

Appropriate for:

- ◆ Areas with lots of tables or shelving e.g. schools, universities, restaurants, dining rooms, libraries, shops, warehouses etc.
- ◆ Areas with lots of seats or chairs e.g. cinemas, theatres, convention halls, lecture halls, churches, meeting halls, waiting rooms etc.
- ◆ Apartment blocks
- ◆ Manufacturing areas
- ◆ Gymnasiums
- ◆ Commercial spaces
- ◆ Doctors' surgeries, hospitals etc.
- ◆ Office spaces and corridors

Pavaboard

Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg / m ²)	Board Size (cm)	No. Boards Per Pallet	M ² per Pallet	KG per Pallet	Edge Profile
20	4.40	102 x 60	204	124.85	567	Square Edge
40	8.80	102 x 60	100	61.20	557	Square Edge
60	13.20	102 x 60	68	41.62	567	Square Edge

Technical Details	Pavaboard
Density (kg / m ³)	220
Declared Thermal Conductivity λ D (W/mK)	0.046
Vapour Diffusion Factor μ	5
Specific Heat Capacity - C (J/kgK)	2100
Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Plane of Board (kPa)	10
Compression Strength at 10% (kPa)	150
Fire Behaviour (EN 13501-1)	Class E
Building Material Class (DIN 4102-1)	B2
Waste Code According to European Waste Catalogue	030105 - 170604
Identification Code	WF-EN13171-T5-CS(10/Y)150-TR10-WS2,0-MU5-AF100

Application

Before the Pavaboard boards are laid the sub-deck must be swept and cleaned. Building materials such as concrete or plaster scraps must be removed. If necessary, secure old or loose floorboards by screwing them to the joists and if they are damaged they must be removed and repaired or replaced. Seal all gaps to reduce the passage of noise. New concrete floors should have a damp proof membrane laid first to prevent dampness penetrating the wood fibre. Pavaboard is laid floating on most floor structures. The boards are cut with a circular saw or reciprocating saw with a dust suction facility. In order to optimise the cut-offs, each row should start with the cut-off from the previous row. A 10 mm expansion gap must be maintained between the Pavaboard and the perimeter walls when the boards are laid down, but the boards themselves are laid butted tightly up to each other. When laying cold water pipes, they must be thermally insulated with pipe insulation to accommodate different dew points.

Engineered Wood Flooring and Laminate Flooring

Prepare the sub-deck and lay Pavaboard as a floating floor with a 10 mm expansion gap at all the perimeter edges. The engineered wood and laminate floors are also laid as floating floors with the necessary expansion gaps as recommended by the flooring manufacturer. The tongue and grooves of the engineered floors are usually glued with wood adhesive, as per manufacturer's instructions. Laminate flooring generally has a click system.

Parquet Floors

However parquet flooring, which usually comes in small blocks, is an exception. The parquet block pieces must be fully glued onto the entire area, using suitable wood glue.

Large Timber Sheet Top-Deck

When Pavaboard boards are floated below a timber sheet top-deck e.g. OSB, plywood or chipboard, an expansion gap of 10 mm should be kept between the timber sheets and the perimeter wall framing (unless the timber sheet manufacturer recommends a different gap size).

Ceramic Tiles

Ceramic tiles cannot be bonded directly to Pavaboard so a top-deck will need to be laid over the wood fibre board e.g. a tile backing board or OSB. Then tile directly to this top-deck.

Levelling Compound on Uneven Concrete Floors

If an uneven concrete floor has been self-levelled with a floor compound, it is best to first lay a thinner Pavatex board e.g. Softboard Standard Natural 8 or 10mm board on to the base to seal the floor. Then Pavaboard is applied as normal. The wood fibre should be protected from penetrating damp by first placing a damp proof membrane over the levelling compound.

Cutting and Storing the Wood Fibre Softboards

The panels can be cut with normal timber cutting tools e.g. a circular saw or reciprocating saw. It is recommended to use suction equipment to minimize dust. If a hole or gap occurs in the wood fibre due to a construction error, ensure that it is filled in with foam or wood fibre. Keep the boards dry when in storage and do not stack any more than 4 pallets on top of each other.



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