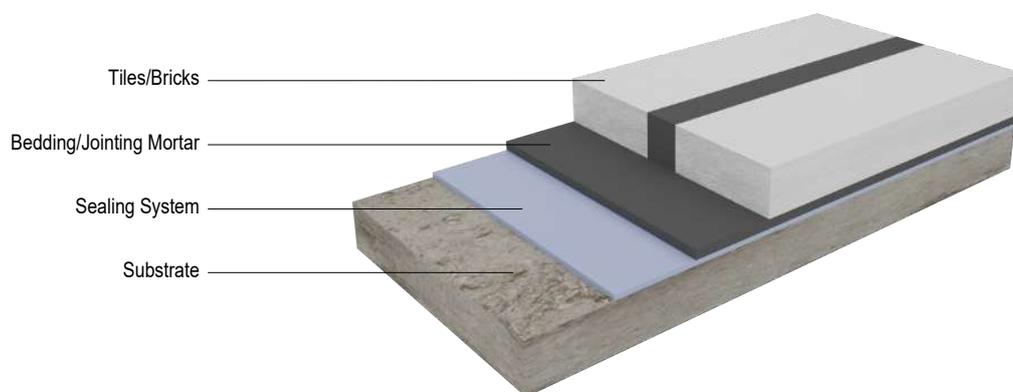


FURADUR HT

Electrically conductive, modified, aldehyde-free furan resin based mortar with outstanding temperature resistance for corrosion-resistant brick linings

System Design



Description and Use

Modified, aldehyde-free 2-component synthetic resin mortar based on furans resin and a carbon-based filler. The mortar offers outstanding temperature resistance with simultaneous resistance to hydrofluoric acid.

With lower shrinkage than conventional furan resin mortars, the mortar is suitable for laying and jointing ceramic or carbon slabs, bricks and moulded parts. It is used as coverings and linings with high thermal and inorganic-chemical loads, frequent transitions between dry and wet loads, e.g. during industrial flue gas cooling, in quenches or venturis.

For the electrical conductivity of the system, the information in the chapter "Testing the Electrostatic Conductivity" must be observed.

Properties

- Outstanding temperature resistance
 - up to 280 °C (continuous load)
 - up to 350 °C (short-term load)The temperature resistance always depends on the individual chemical load.
- Good chemical resistance (resistant to hydrofluoric acid)
- Very good stability in areas of wet/dry transitions
- Excellent adhesion to ceramic tiles, stones or carbon bricks
- Low-shrinkage hardening
- Electrically conductive
- Long shelf life of the components (even at higher storage temperatures)
- Colour black

Physical Data

Physical Property	Testing Standard	Value	Unit
Density	DIN EN ISO 1183-1	1.5	g/cm ³
Flexural strength	ASTM C 580	24 ^[1]	MPa
Flexural modulus of elasticity	ASTM C 580	5,000 ^[1]	MPa
Tensile strength	ASTM C 307	10 ^[1]	MPa
Compressive strength	ASTM C 579	70 ^[1]	MPa
Dissipation resistance	DIN EN 14879-6	≤ 10 ⁶	Ohm
Adhesive strength to ceramic bricks	DIN EN ISO 4624	> 2	MPa
Adhesive strength to carbon bricks	DIN EN ISO 4624	> Inherent tensile strength	MPa

Data are mean values

Chemical Resistance

Please contact our Application Technology Department for approval of the project-specific possible application.

For detailed information about the chemical resistance please refer to TI 321.

Substrate

Uneven spots should be levelled in the substrate already. Do not apply the mortar directly to the substrate! If the substrate is not provided with a surface protection system, apply with a suitable primer and sprinkle if necessary. Please contact our Application Technology Department for possible solutions.

Usually the mortar is applied onto STEULER-KCH-range coating systems.

Requirements

Application temperature approx.	10 - 30 °C
Dew point distance	> 3 K
Dew point distance from 70 % air humidity	> 5 K

Optimal temperature is 20 °C. Higher and lower temperatures influence the pot life and consistency of the mixtures.

Curing is noticeably delayed below 15 °C.

Avoid draughts and solar radiation.

During application, the substrate must be kept dry. No moisture (condensate, mist, washing water) may enter in open joints, onto the bedding joint or the undersides and edges of tiles.

Steel

Refer to DIN EN14879-1 as well as to STEULER-KCH-Formsheet 020 and 030.

The steel surface is blasted to near white blast cleaning. A surface cleanliness of Sa 2½ according to DIN EN ISO 12944-4 and the roughness grade "Medium (G)" according to DIN EN ISO 8503-1 must be achieved; minimum surface roughness Rz = 70 µm. After blasting, the formation of new rust must be prevented by suitable measures, such as priming directly.

The condition of the substrate must be documented by STEULER-KCH-Test-Record 003 (Steel) resp. STEULER-KCH-Test-Record 004 (Inspection of Grit Blasting Works).

^[1] After heat treatment

Alkaline Bedding Compound

If the mortar comes into contact with alkaline bedding compounds (as with water glass mortar), they must be hardened, acidified and dried.

15 % alcoholic sulphuric acid is suitable for acidification and can be supplied via STEULER-KCH (item number 5045009999) or mixed individually: 25 % by weight water, 15 % by weight sulphuric acid (96 % strength) and 60 % by weight alcohol (isopropyl alcohol/ethanol or methylated spirit). It can also be acidified with 15 % aqueous sulphuric acid. However the drying will be slower.

WARNING! Start with water when mixing! Add the acid slowly whilst stirring. Heat development! Observe safety measures!

Packaging / Shelf Life

All components must be stored and transported dry. The minimum shelf life applies to a storage temperature of 20 °C, unless otherwise specified. Higher temperatures reduce, lower temperatures increase the minimum shelf life.

Component	Item Number	Package	Content	Shelf Life
Furadur-HT-Solution	5033325001	Hobbock	25 kg	24 months
Furadur-HT-Powder	5033048021	Bag	15 kg	24 months
SKC-Mortar-Smoothing-Agent	5045002003	Canister	5 kg	24 months
Steuler-Universal-Cleaner	5040023005	Canister	4 kg	24 months

For handling, transport and storage observe the relevant safety data sheets.

Mixing Ratios / Consumption

Furadur HT

Component	Mix	Consumption kg/l
Furadur-HT-Solution	1.00 kg	0.577
Furadur-HT-Powder	1.60 kg	0.923
Total	2.60 kg	1.500
Mix yields approx.		1.7 l
A reserve of 10 % is to be added to the calculated project requirements for bedding and butt joints.		

1 liter material spread over 1 m² is always 1 mm thick.

Mortar Requirement per m² Approx.

Split tiles 240 x 115 x 20 mm	7.5 l	11.3 kg
Split tiles 240 x 115 x 40 mm	9.5 l	14.3 kg
Bricks 240 x 115 x 65 mm	11.5 l	17.3 kg
Bricks 240 x 115 x 80 mm	13.0 l	19.5 kg
By filled-joint installation (bedding joints 5 mm / butt joints 7 mm)		

Joint Dimensions

Bed joint thickness	4 - 7 mm
Joint width	4 - 8 mm
Depth of joints by hollow joint installation	at least 15 mm

Pot Life

The pot life at a material temperature of 20 °C approx. 30 - 50 minutes.

Higher temperatures reduce, lower temperatures extend the pot life.

Waiting and Curing Times

Waiting time until walkability depends on temperature.

Temperature	Walkable After
20 °C	24 h

The waiting time until full chemical resistance is reached is 7 days at a temperature of 20 °C.

Testing

Visual Testing

The lining is checked for visible defects such as bubbles, inclusions, inequalities, cracks or mechanical damage.

Testing the Electrostatic Conductivity

The measurement of the earth leakage resistance R_A is carried out with a commercially available resistance measuring device up to 10^8 Ohm with 100 volts DC as measuring voltage. A circular electrode with a diameter of 50 mm is used as the measuring electrode. Placed a 50 mm diameter piece of absorbent paper slightly moistened with tap water on the surface of the tile lining to be measured. The electrode is placed flush on this and pressed onto the surface with a force of about 10 N during the measurement.

The test takes place on site and is carried out at the earliest 8 days after bedding the tile lining (for non-electrically conductive ceramic tiles on the joint). The tile lining is cleaned before the test. There must be no insulating layers.

For non-conductive tiles, the tile size must not exceed the following dimensions to ensure conductivity across the joint material:

- For rectangular panels: 115 mm x 240 mm
- For square panels: 150 mm x 150 mm

The test specification PV 016 ELECTROSTATIC CONDUCTIVITY must be observed.

Repair

Rejointing

When rejointing, the joint depth must be at least 5 mm. Press the mortar into the clean joints with a joint trowel and smooth.

Replacement of Hollow Tiles or Bricks

Cut with a separating disk straight through to the mortar bed into the joint and the bricks or tiles.

Where the lining consists of two brick layers choose the area to be removed big enough so that the bricks can be broken out from the upper brick layer down to the sealing layer in a stepped manner.

Cut carefully in the area of the mortar bed so that the sealing layer is not damaged. Remove the bricks using a caulking tool.

Take care that the sealing layer is neither mechanically damaged nor detached from the substrate.

Reconstruction

After removal of the tiles or bricks the lining can be rebuilt (see "Application").

Safety and Disposal

The following points should be observed:

- Sufficient ventilation and venting (especially in pits and tanks)
- No smoking and no fire
- Safety Data Sheets
- Observe hazard warnings and safety instructions on labels
- Wear required personal protective equipment (avoid skin contact with materials)
- Clean and protect hands with skin protection soap (no solvents!) and skin protection cream
- Wear a dust mask when grinding (e.g. for repairs)
- Operating instructions as per § 14 of GefahrstoffV (Toxic Substances Act) and TRGS 507 (Technical regulations for Hazardous Substances - Germany)
- Accident prevention regulations by the Liability Insurance Association for the Chemical Industries (Germany)
- Avoid direct contact of the materials with the flame, especially during welding work (welding beads) on site

Preferably consume residual quantities. Do not pour into a spout or dustbin! Collect separately for disposal in durable, lockable and labelled containers.

GISCODE

Product	GISCODE
Furadur HT	SB-F10

Cleaning of Equipment

Tools that are soiled with uncured materials can be cleaned with Steuler-Universal-Cleaner. Only clean in well ventilated areas.

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This issue replaces all previous versions.