

The insulation to be coated should be covered with well-secured galvanised wire netting. Capyt HS should then be thoroughly mixed with water using approximately 12 litres per 25 kg sack.

Capyt HS should be applied by trowel in two layers, each of approximately 6 mm thickness. The first coat should be left rough to give a key for the second coat, which should not be applied until the first coat is dry. Extra strength can be provided by a layer of hessian canvas trowelled into the final coat.

On downward facing surfaces where greater reinforcement is required, expanded metal may be used instead of wire netting.

Wet mixes of Capyt HS can be used at any time on the day of mixing. Heat may be used to assist drying out, the material will set off in approximately 24 hours.



**Applied Density**

Approximately and after drying

	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Capyt HS	1500
Capyt SS100	875
Limpet BD6	1200

**Typical Coverage**

	M <sup>2</sup> /tonne
Capyt HS	60 at 12mm thickness
Capyt SS100	190 at 6mm thickness
Limpet BD6	248 at 3mm thickness 124 at 6mm thickness

**Product Characteristics**

Product Characteristics	Capyt HS
Product Standards	BS 3958: Part 6
Non Combustible	BS 476: Part 4
Nominal Applied Dry Density	1500 kgs/m <sup>3</sup>
Temperature Limits	150°C
Claimed Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /12 mm Thick/ 1000 kgs	60
Composition	Hard Setting
Product Form	25kg Bags
Dry State Shelf Life	12 Months

**Hard Setting Composition**

Hard setting compositions are clay bound finishing materials. Sometimes they are described as "diatomaceous" filled compounds. They are supplied as loose dry powders and are prepared for application by mixing with water. The surface can be trowelled smooth and polished with Lagging Steel to provide a hard durable crust on the insulation. Hard setting compositions require to be dried in-situ by the application of heat.

**CAPYT HS:** The coating must be completely dry before oil based paints or bitumen water proofing materials are applied.

**Temperature Limits**

	°C
Capyt HS	150
Capyt SS100	150
Limpet BD6	175



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**Thermal Conductivity**

Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/mK)	Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W)
3	0.2	0.015
6	0.2	0.030
12	0.2	0.060

**Standards**

All IBSL finishing compounds conform to BS 3958: Thermal Insulating Materials, Part 6:1972 (1980) Finishing materials; hard setting composition and self-setting cement.

For further information regarding application please refer to:

BS5422: 1990: Method for specifying thermal insulating materials on pipes, ductwork and equipment.

BS5970: 1992: Code of practice for thermal insulation of pipework and equipment.

BS476: Part 4:1970 rated as non combustible, complies to the performance requirement of Class O as defined in the building regulations.

**Contact Details**

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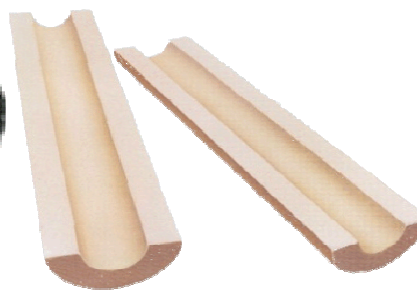
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### Contact Details

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**1. General** - Limpet and Capyt Compositions are a mixture of cementitious binders mineral wool together with a dust suppressant. There are several material grades covering areas of high and low temperature thermal insulation and surface protection.

**2. Hazards Identification** - Cement is a major constituent and the dust is alkaline and irritant. The other major constituent is rockwool fibre, for which the allowable limit is 2 fibres/ml or 5 mgs/m<sup>3</sup>. Not classified as dangerous according to EEC regulations.

### 3. First Aid Measures

**3.1. Eyes** - Contact with dust can cause irritation. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

**3.2. Skin** - Prolonged contact may cause drying and transient irritation. Wash with soap and water

**3.3. Inhalation** - High exposure levels may cause coughing and mild respiratory tract irritation. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

The dust arising from these products is listed in Schedule 1 of the COSHH Regulations 1988, and in the H & SE Guidance Note EH46 (1990), and is subject to a maximum exposure limit of 5 mgs per m<sup>3</sup> and 2 fibres/m, which ever is achieved first (8 hour TWA total inhalable).

Experience has shown that during operation the level of airborne dust and fibre could exceed the MEL in the immediate vicinity of the application. It is therefore recommended that the operatives use a disposable face mask bearing the 'CE' mark and conforming to BS/EN 149 Type FFP2S.

In very confined spaces the exposure levels may be above those for which a Type FFP2S mask is suitable, measurements may need to be carried out to determine the necessary level of protection required.

Respiratory protection equipment should be used to provide a minimum nominal protection factor (NPF) of 10 (BS 4275), and to meet the requirements of BS2091 for half mask dust respirators, and BS 6016 for disposable filtering mask respirators.

**3.4. Ingestion** - No known health effects. Drink plenty of water and seek medical advice.

**4. Fire Fighting Measures** - The material are incombustible.

**5. Accidental Release Measures** - Minimise dust by damping with water. Dispose of in any land fill site in accordance with local regulations.

**6. Handling and Storage** - The material will be damaged by moisture. It should be stored in the dry.

**7. Exposure Controls - Personal Protection** - Protect eyes from dust. Use gloves and overalls as normal protection against dusty materials. Use respiratory protection equipment as described in 3.3 above

### 8. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance - Grey/white coloured mixture of fibres and powder.

Odour - None.

pH - Upto 14 when slurried with water.

Melting Point - Around 1500°C.

Boiling Point, Flash Point, Flammability, Explosive properties, Oxidising Properties, Vapour Pressure, Relative Density and Solubility are Not Relevant.

**9. Stability and Reactivity** - Similar to cement. The material is alkaline when slurried with water.

### 10. Toxicology

Substantial independent research has been conducted into the health effects of mineral wool and humans. There is no evidence that mineral wool presents a risk to production workers or end users today, or has done in the past 20 to 30 years. In the general environment levels of exposure are minute, and no hazard is posed to the public.

The EU have classified most mineral wools as R38 - Irritant to skin only providing that the manufacturers can supply a toxicological report which states that in a short-term biopersistence test by inhalation that fibres longer than 20µm have a weighted half life less than 10 days. The fibres used in this product comply with that standard. In situations where mineral wool is being handled, steps should be taken to ensure that exposure to dust is kept at a minimum reasonable level, and not in excess of control limits. As the products contain a high percentage of cement, and is therefore alkaline, suitable gloves should be worn whilst mixing or handling the materials.

**11. Ecological Information** - The addition of compositions to watercourses should be avoided as the resulting high alkalinity could be hazardous to aquatic life.

**12. Disposal Conditions** - Surplus material and empty bags should be disposed of as builder's waste.

**13. Transport Information** - No special requirements.

**14. Regulatory Information** - H & SE Guidance Notes EH40, EH44 and EH46. Eurisol (UK Mineral Wool Association) Health Statement dated 1st November 1989 and 1st August 1990.

**15. Other Information** - None.

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