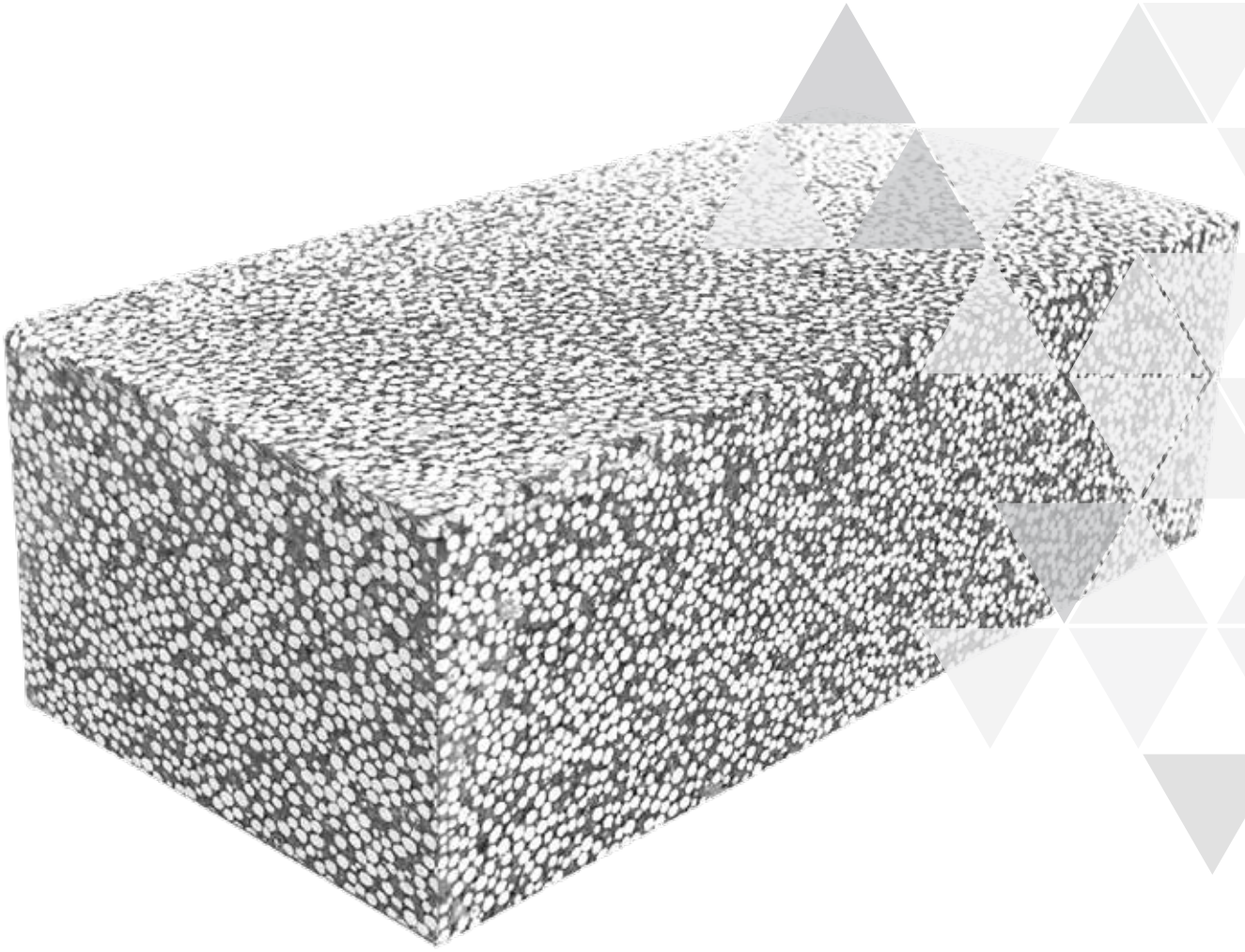
epsblock®



User's Manual

www.epsblock.com

1. Transportation and Storage:

EPSBLOCK is transported by being covered in a plastic foil on wooden pallets. In landing and transfer of EPSBLOCK in work site, you can use forklifts, cranes with special apparatus, or freight lift to carry it among floors. Maximum care should be taken in the landing and transportation of the material.

The EPSBLOCK pallets, which will be lowered to the construction site, should be stacked on a smooth surface. It is recommended that pallet height should not exceed 2 pallets. In pallet-free stacks, the material must be placed on an elevated, smooth surface. It is recommended that the pallet stack height should not exceed 150 cm.

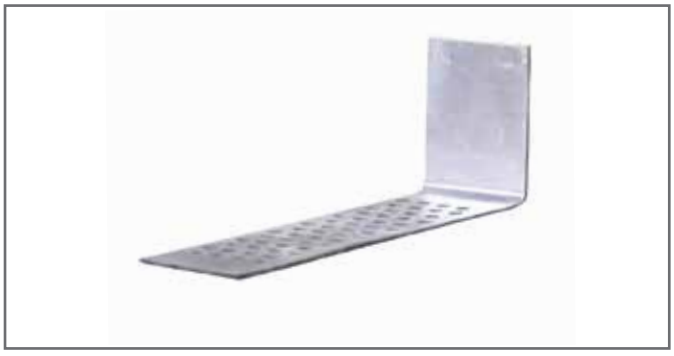
Unpack EPSBLOCK before use and ventilate for at least 24 hours.

2. Lining Tools:

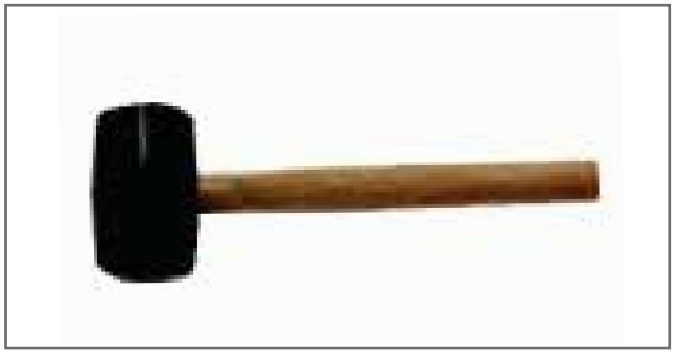
SAW :
Used in cutting EPSBLOCK wall blocks.

MITER SAW :
Used to cut EPSBLOCK wall blocks smoothly with saw.

TROWEL :
The connection of the blocks is made by using glue trowel which is used at the junctions of the blocks. While glue is applied with trowel, glue teeth marks should be left on the wall blocks. The trowel width also varies depending on the wall thickness. (10-15-20 cm)

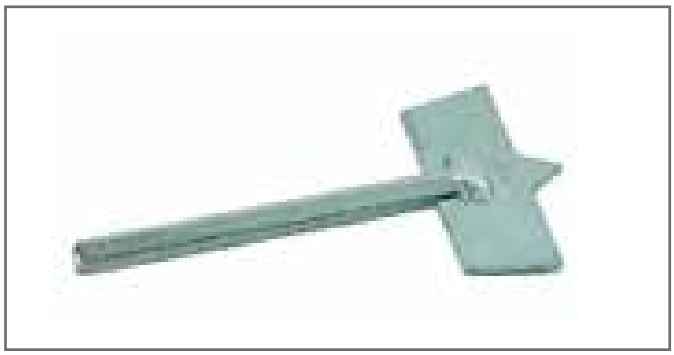


L SHEET:
Connection of EPSBLOCK wall blocks with columns to stabilize and minimize wall movements.
used to download.



PLASTIC MALLET :
The blocks are leveled using rubber mallet. The blocks are slid by side-by-side to provide better adhesion of the blocks.

CHANNEL OPENER :
It is used to open the installation and electrical conduits smoothly on the wall.



CONDUIT OPENER :
The electrical socket is used when the key and socket joints are properly opened with a drill.

SPIRAL ANCHOR:
Kitchen cabinet, TV unit, air conditioner, etc. products on the wall used in assembly.

3. Lining Application :

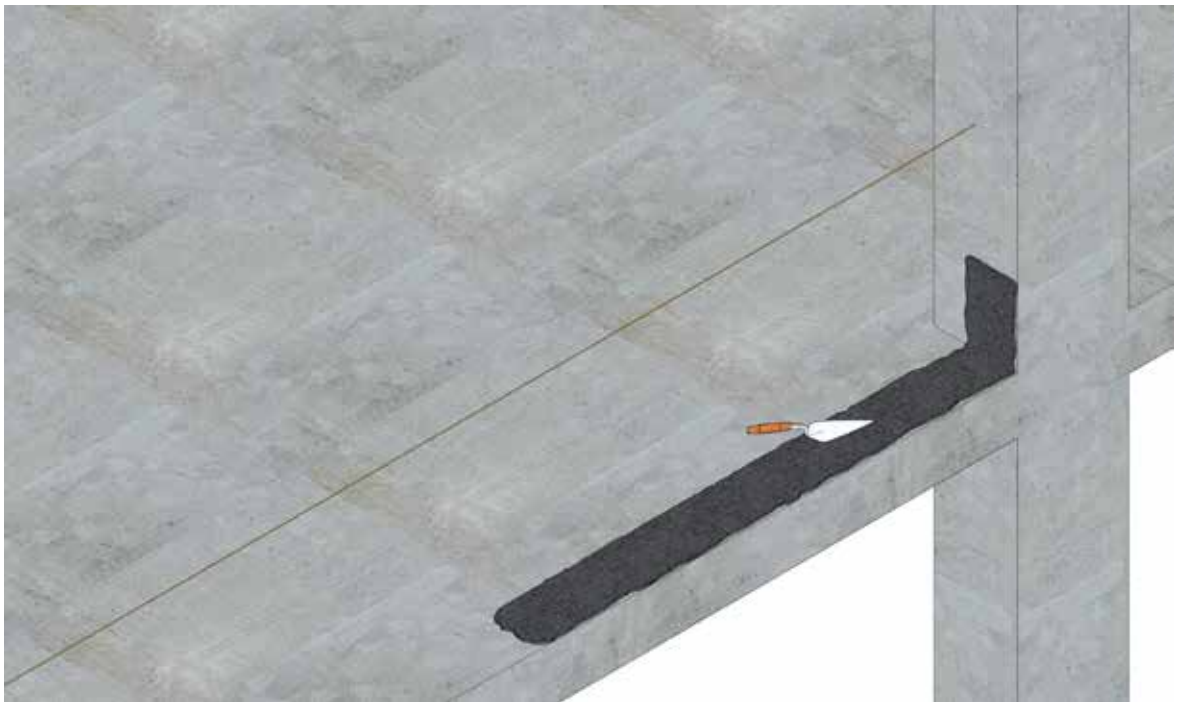
Wall blocks brought in with nylon foil covered with palettes must be ventilated at least 24 hours before being opened and kept in a dry place. Blocks should not be exposed to rain, oil, etc. after the nylons have been opened.

3.1 Lining Application :

The places where the wall will be lined are determined by the guide lines which will be drawn on the floor.

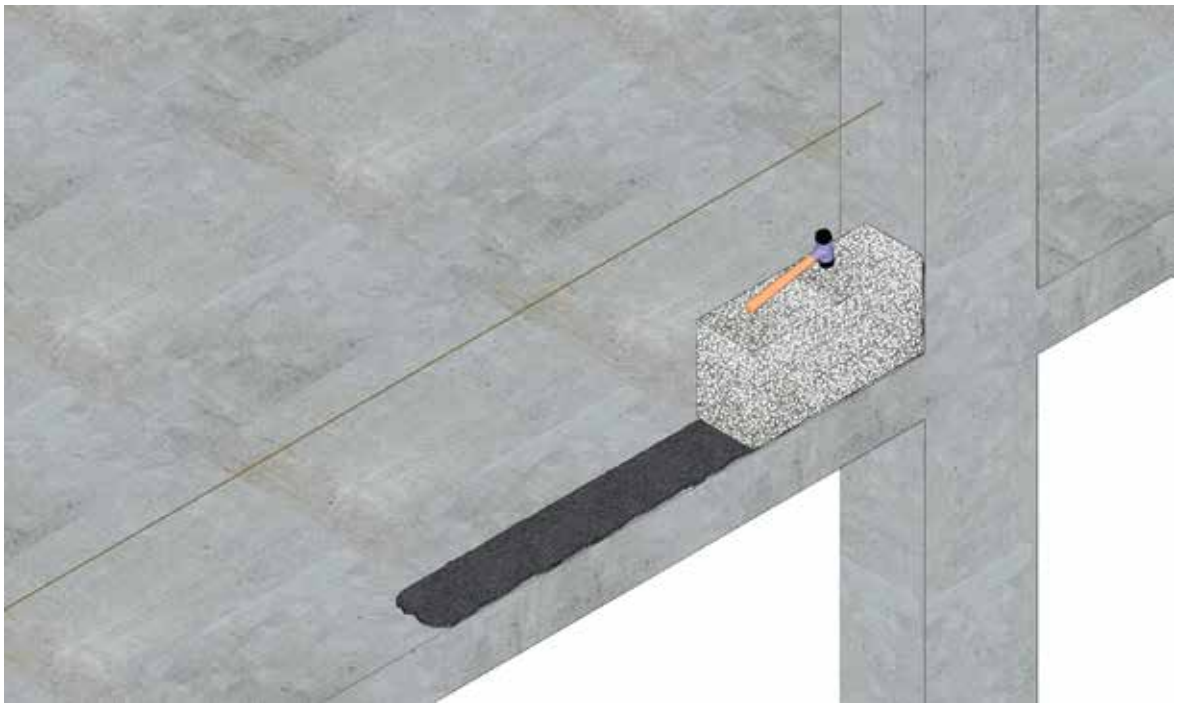
3.2 Placing The First Row Of The Wall :

Along the width of the wall and along the guide rope, sand-cement mortar and block mortar are applied (3 sand 1 cement). The EPSBLOCK mesh should be used here.



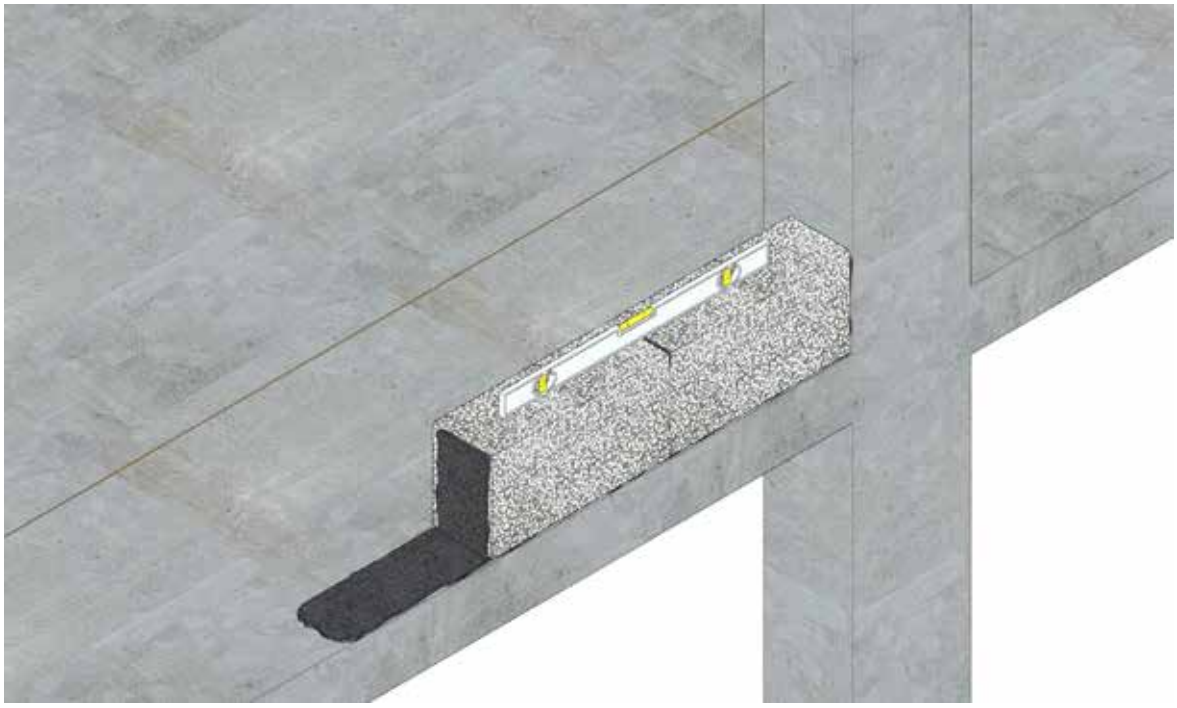
3.3 Putting The First Corner Block :

After the first corner block is placed on the sand-cement mortar, the block is placed in the lower or upper part of the block by tapping it with a rubber mallet to bring the block to scale.



3.4 Lining The First Line:

After the corner points of the wall-covering area are determined by pulling the guide rope and after cleaning from the ground dust and wastes, the floor should be wetted and the first row should be made with 3-4 cm thick cement and sand mixture mortar. The surfaces of the blocks that will come in contact with the mortar must also be wetted with water. EPSBLOCK mortar should also be applied to the surfaces of the blocks which contact each other.
The blocks must be fully inserted vertically when placed. Horizontal scrolling should not be done. If horizontally shifted, the mortar under the blocks will remain between two blocks, preventing the blocks from sticking together.



3.5 Scaling of Wall Braces:

The exact balance of the corners of the wall must be examined in every wall line. The first order of the sections to be lined on each floor should be kept for 1 day after the mostar is hardened. The other rows should be lined the next day.

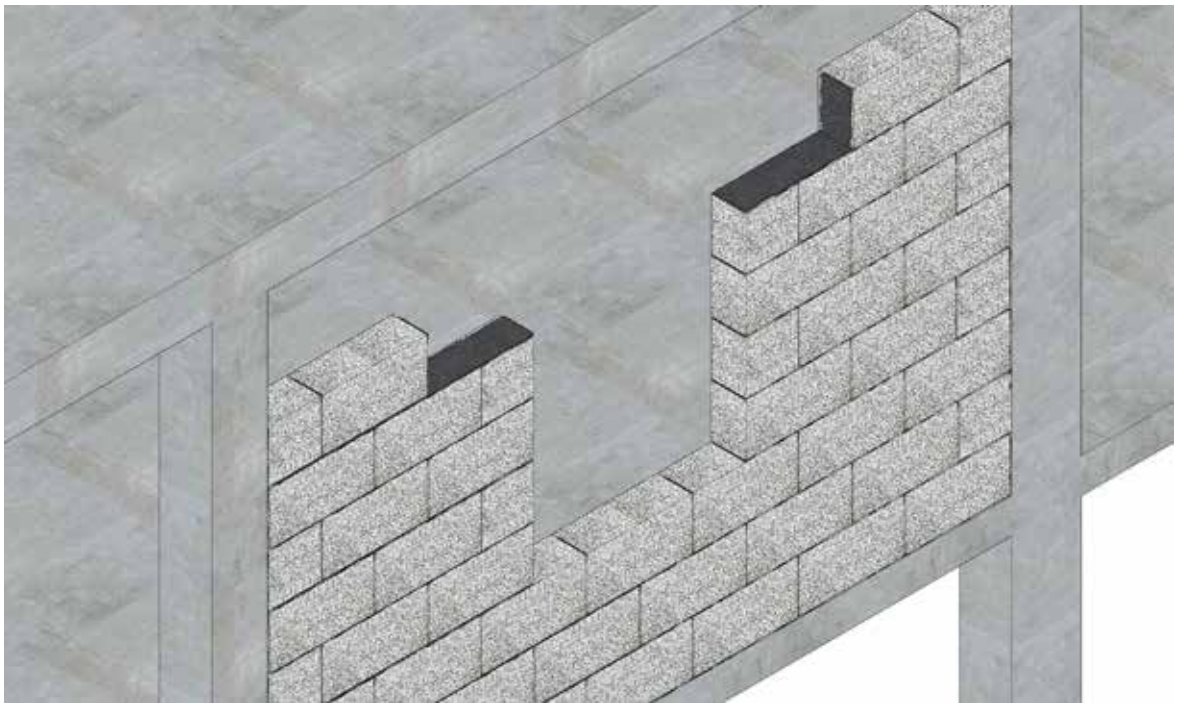
3.6 EPSBLOCK Adhesive (FIXEPS) Preparation :

EPSBLOCK adhesive (FIXEPS) must be prepared according to the instructions given in the bags. Adhesive mix bucket should be clean. Adhesive mix is mixed with trowel or low speed mixing drill with a drill to avoid lumps.

The EPSBLOCK mortar (FIXEPS) to be used must be prepared in small batches. 25 kg FIXEPS mortar is sprinkled on 6 liters of clean water. The prepared mortar is allowed to mature for 5 minutes and then mixed again.

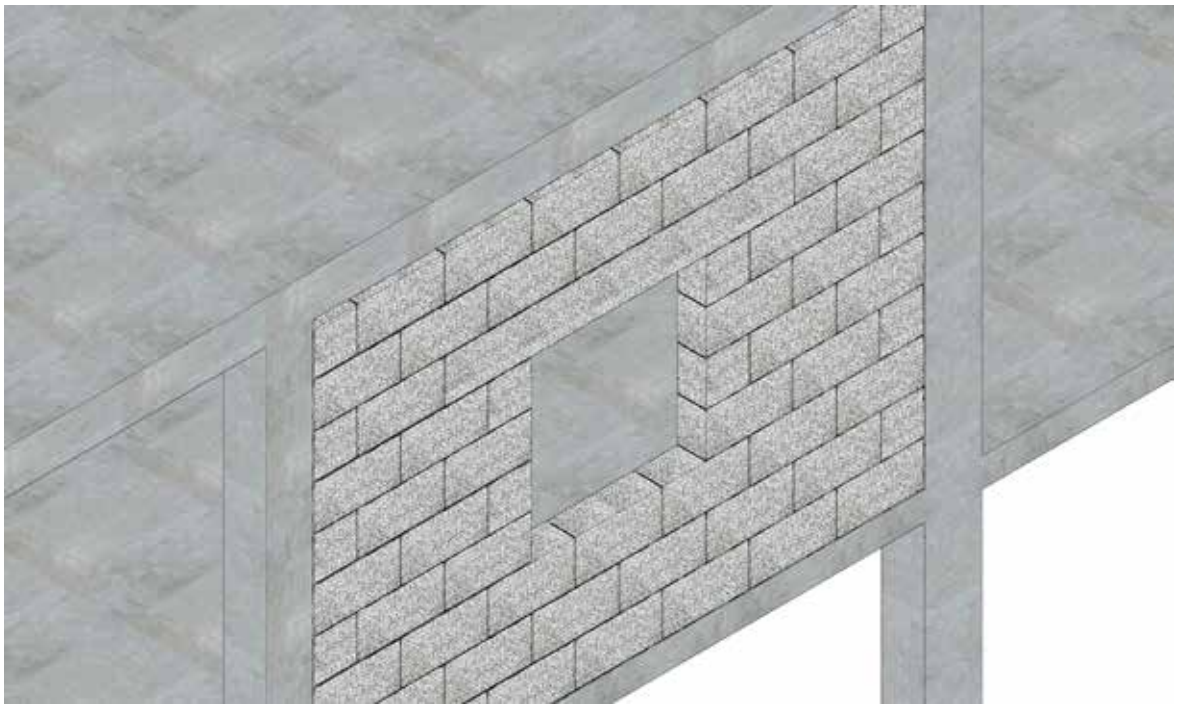
3.7 Applying Adhesive to Blocks :

The adhesive must be cleaned from dust and debris with a brush to provide a better adhesion.Trowel tooth Marks should be seen after adhesive is evenlu applied with 8-10 mm trowel. If trowel marks are not visible, it should be understood that the adhesive is not in the desired consistency.



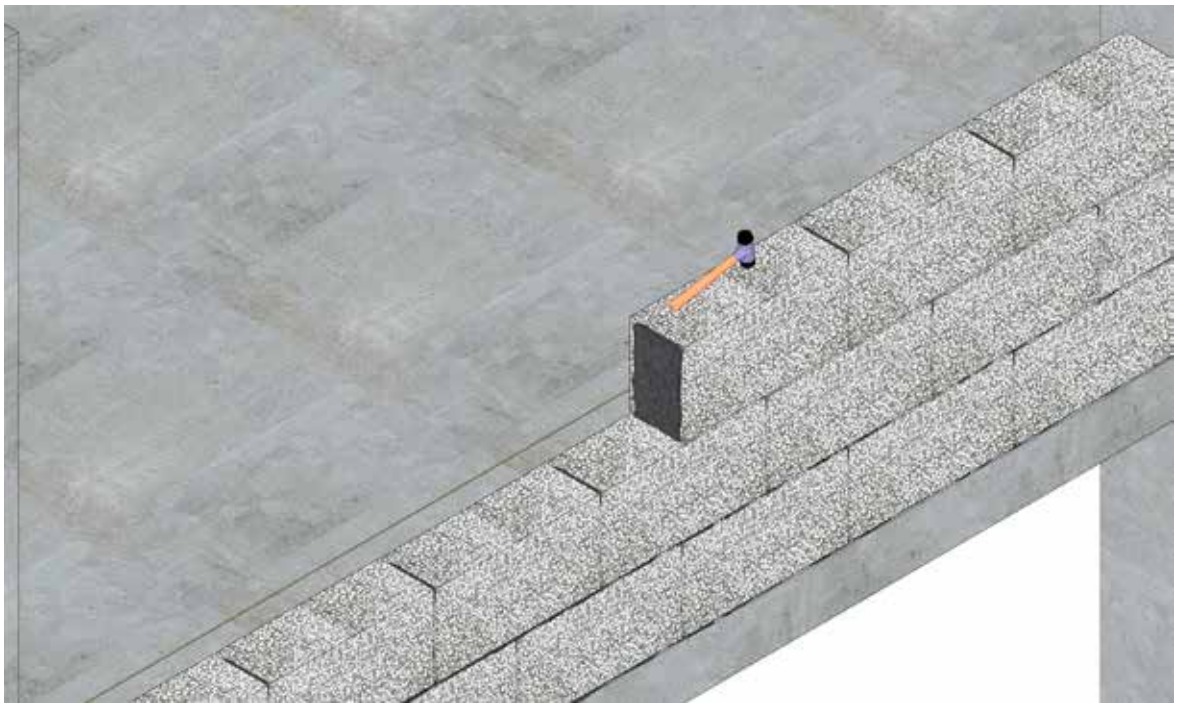
3.8 Scaling The Walls :

Once the corner points of the walls have been determined, the guide rods are pulled to the opposite corners and the wall is lined along the rods.



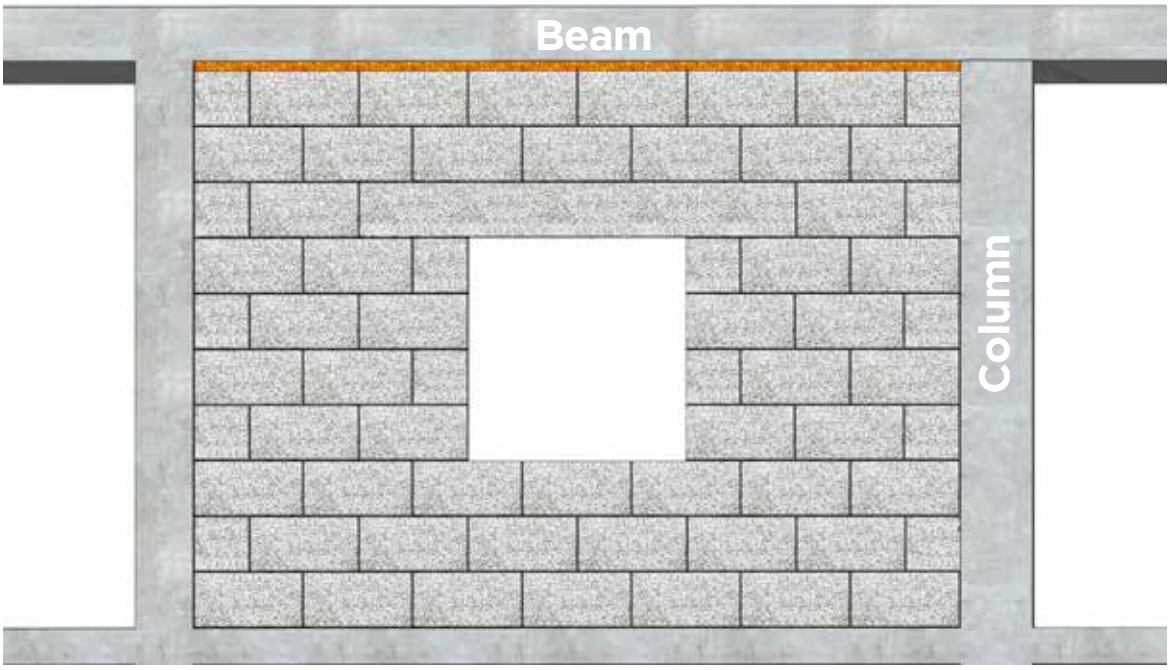
3.9 Compressing The Blocks With Mallet :

The blocks are knocked by side (1) and top (2), ensuring that the underlying mortar is evenly spread and brought to block level.



3.10 Closure of Beam Voids :

After putting the last block, the gap between the beam and the wall block should never be struck. This area should be covered with polyurethane foam and cement mortar.



3.11 Combining Blocks and Columns:

Columns should be connected with galvanized perforated sheet from the middle of the knitted wall. In this way, the wall is both stronger and less moving and plaster cracks are prevented.

3.12 Assembling Blocks and Carriers:

In joining the wall block with columns and beams, the wall block and the carrier should be joined by applying EPSBLOCK adhesive (FIXEPS) - like plastering - to the places where the carriers and wall block meet.

4. Wall Plaster Application :

4.1 Sıva ve Kaplamaların Özellikleri :

In all plaster applications, it is recommended that the properties of the selected plaster and coatings be as follows.

- Low thermal expansion rate
- High adhesion and durability
- Capillary water absorption at minimum level
- Has high elasticity
- Resistant to weather conditions

4.2 Preparations Before Plaster And Coating Application :

- Care must be taken to ensure that the surface to be treated has a smooth structure. If not so, surface defects must be removed and joint gaps should be filled completely.

- Installation piping should be fixed and filled with open spaces for pipes.

- The surface to be applied after the cleaning process is finished should be moistened. This process should be done by spraying water on the surface with a brush and the surface should not be saturated with water.

4.3 Outer Plaster Application Based On Cement:

The application surface should be cleaned of dust and debris before application of the spreading plaster after humidification. Spray plaster thickness should be maximum 2-3 mm. The purpose of spraying plaster application is to form a bonding layer between the plaster and the wall. After a minimum of 24 hours of operation, normal plaster application should be started.

4.4 Plaster Application :

The surface to be treated must be cleaned of dust and debris. The plaster material should then be prepared as specified by the manufacturer firm. In areas such as columns, beams, door-window junction corners and areas where there is a high risk of crack formation, plaster finish files should be applied. Prepared mixture is applied to the surface with plaster or trowel and it is smoothed with aluminum gauge. Application thickness should be between 5 mm and 2 cm for single coat. If it is the second coat, it should be a maximum of 2 cm in thickness. The application should not be done before first layer is set. It should be waited to be set before any application (paint etc.) on second layer.