

PANEL DE YESO RESISTENTE AL MOHO MOLD RESISTANT GYPSUM WALLBOARD

PANEL REY[®]
Drywall Solutions



MOLD REY



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Mold Rey Gypsum Board



TM



Description

Mold resistant drywall, made by Panel Rey[®], is specially designed to provide protection against the growth of mold and microscopic fungi that is hazardous to your health. The mold resistant drywall is formed essentially by a fireproof core made of gypsum, which is specially treated to be waterproof. In this way, it limits the absorption of moisture from the environment. Both of its sides are covered with 100% recycled paper which has been treated with biocide to limit the development of colonies of microorganisms. This protects both, the front and the back of the product.

The orange paper covers the beveled edges of the drywall to strengthen and protect the core. The ends are carefully grinded in square cut and unlike other mold resistant products with fiber glass, it is easy and safe to handle, install and cut. Panel Rey[®] products do not contain asbestos.

For more information about the development and growth of Mold, Panel Rey[®] recommends the joints to be treated with any of our paste compounds for their high level of biocide protection, or with powder compounds with Easy Set controlled setting, since it is practically not affected by moisture.

Basic Applications

Mold resistant drywall is used as a surface for the application of different finishing in areas with limited moisture and where a protection against the growth of mold, fungi and pathogenic microorganisms is required. This product is designed to be fixed with screws, nails or adhesives directly on wood, metal or already existing surfaces. If joints are coated, this drywall prevents smoke from passing through it.

1/2" Thick – Recommended for the application of one coat in residential or comercial construction.

5/8" Thick – Recommended for the applications trying to reduce permeability and acoustic and thermal transmission.

Limitations

Mold resistant drywall is designed to be used exclusively in interiors. Avoid exposure to temperatures higher than 50° C, for example, close to burners, furnaces or heaters. Also, avoid exposure to excessive or continuous moisture, before, during, and after its installation, for example close to pools, saunas or steam rooms.

Eliminate moisture sources immediately. Drywalls are not a structural element and must not be used as bases to put a screw or nail on them. It is not the best choice to be used in ceilings of exterior applications like garages or porches. The gap in the ceiling frames must not exceed the recommendations specified in the ASTM C-840 standard. Do not use a drywall that has been fixed to the frame by means of adhesives, as a base for the application of ceramic or plastic tile.

Handling and Storage

Drywalls do not generate nor cause the growth of mould and fungi when they are properly transported, stored, handled, installed and preserved. Drywalls must be always dry to prevent the development of microorganisms. It must be stored in an area where it is protected from the inclemency of the weather, even where there is work in process.

When transported, it must be protected with a proper cover that is in good condition. The plastic bags that cover the drywall are designed to protect it during its transportation and must be removed once the product arrives and it is unloaded, otherwise it can caused favorable conditions for the growth of mould and fungi.

Do not store drywall on the ground. Sufficient shoe horns must be used to provide the required support and avoid the material to be bulged. Have especial care to avoid damage in the edges of the product and assure a better installation work. Drywall must be always loaded laid down, never on its edges or ends since it is not a stable position and there would risk of accident.



The use of the Mold Resistant Drywall under real conditions may not provide the same results that are obtained under laboratory controlled conditions. No material can be considered mold-proof. It is not correct to assure that a material can be considered a mold and fungi resistant for life. When it is used jointly with a proper design, handling, storage and good installation and construction practices, the Mold Resistant Drywall can provide a higher resistance against molds and fungi compared with regular drywall products that are Moisture Resistant, Fire Resistant, and to be used in Exteriors. Like any other construction equipment, it must not be exposed to moisture during its handling, storage, and after it is installed; this is the best way to avoid the formation of microorganisms pathogenic to health. For more information, see Mold Resistant Drywall Information Journal prepared by Panel Rey®.

Good Installation Practices

Installation: Work temperature must be not less than 10° C for the application of adhesives on the drywall when treating joints, texturing and decoration. Proper ventilation in the work area is required. Do not apply joint compound on nails and screws heads that will be decorated with tile, but cover with the same adhesive used for decoration. A regular drywall can be used as base for the application of tiles on dry areas.

Decoration: For an area outside the decoration with tiles, the designer, contractor or proprietor must refer to the Gypsum Association Journal GA-214-97 " *Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish*" to select the appropriate level of finishing and get the desired result. All surfaces must be clean, free of dust and grease. For porosity between the surface of the paper and the compound to be smooth, it must be treated and sealed with a primer before the final texturing or finishing. Consider that the surface of the Moisture Resistant Drywall absorbs a lower amount of water than any other type of drywall.

Applicable Standards

Manufacture: ASTM C-1396 Section 5 (C-36)
 ASTM C-36 pursuant to ASTM C-473
 ASTM D-3273 Made by national and international independent laboratories.
"Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in a Environmental Chamber"

Installation: ASTM C-840

Fire Resistance

The fire resistance performance desired in joint designs is determined by tests made in independent laboratories. These designs are formed by specific materials under a precise configuration. When designs are chosen to meet certain standards of fire resistance, make sure each component of the selected design is the one specified in the test and that all material has been assembled pursuant to the requirements.

Product Data

Nominal Dimensions

| Thickness | Width | Length* | Edge Type | Thermal resistance "R" |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1/2" (12.7mm) | 4' (1219mm) | 8' - 12' (2438mm - 3658mm) | Beveled | 0.45 |
| 5/8" (15.9mm) | 4' (1219mm) | 8' - 12' (2438mm - 3658mm) | Beveled | 0.48 |

* Special lengths are available under request. Some restrictions apply.



Physical Properties

| Properties | UNITS | ASTM 1/2" | 1/2" | ASTM 5/8" | 5/8" |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Weight | kg/Pz 4x8 lb/MSF | N/A | $\frac{23.7}{1630}$ | N/A | $\frac{32.8}{2260}$ |
| Flexural Strength (Parallel to fiber) | Lb _f | 40 | 51 | 50 | 65 |
| Flexural Strength (Across to fiber) | Lb _f | 110 | 155 | 150 | 204 |
| Nail Pull Resistance | Lb _f | 80 | 84 | 90 | 112 |
| Core Hardness | Lb _f | 15 | 24 | 15 | 35 |
| Edge Hardness | Lb _f | 15 | 20 | 15 | 28 |
| Nominal Thickness | in/1000 | 500 ±16 | 495 | 625 ±16 | 625 |
| Tapered Edge Depth (Max-Min) | in/1000 | 20 a 90 | 80 | 20 a 90 | 80 |
| Length | in | Nom ±0.25 | ±0.01 | Nom ±0.25 | ±0.01 |
| End Squariness | in | ±0.13 | ±0.06 | ±0.13 | ±0.06 |
| Core Water Absorption | % | ²5 | 5.0 | ²5 | 5.0 |
| Surface Water Absorption | g | ²1.6 | 1.5 | ²1.6 | 1.5 |



Gypsum Brand Tag