PC® 56
bitumen cold adhesive

1. Description and area of application

PC® 56 is a solvent-free two part - component adhesive.
Component 1 is a bitumen-based emulsion and theTw (ed em)-Tr)Tn 7d

- Tools should be cleaned regularly.
- It is important to remove any access adhesive from any surfaces of FOAMGLAS® which are to be coated.

2.3 Cleaning the tools

If the adhesive is still fresh, clean with water; if it is already dry, use white spirit.

2.4 Product Safety Notice

All material safety data sheets (MSDS) are available. They aim to ensure a safe handling of the product and correct disposal.

3. Availability and storage

PC® 56 is supplied in a 28 kg container (net content) – consisting of 21 kg of emulsion and 7 kg of a cementitious powder.

- Store cool and dry in a closed container.
- Protect against heat and direct sunlight.
- The adhesive must be protected from frost.

4. Consumption

Full bonding using a notched trowel: 3.5 – 4.5 kg/m^2 only for slabs
Spot bonding: approx. 2.5 kg/m^2 only for BOARDS
As surface coating: approx. 1.5 kg/m^2 (slabs)
As reinforced surface coating: approx. 2.5 kg/m^2

These quantities are for guidance only; the quantities quoted depend on the condition of the substrate, the thickness of the FOAMGLAS® slabs, the application and site conditions, etc.

5. Key data

Type	Two-component adhesive, hydraulic binding
Basis	Component A: bitumen emulsion Component B: calcium silicates, calcium aluminate, calcium aluminate ferrite
Consistency	pasty
Service temperature	- 15 °C to + 45 °C at friction-locked adherence
Application temperature (air + basis surface)	+ 5 °C to + 35 °C (not on frozen substrates)
Application time	at 20 °C: app. 90 minutes
Drying time	approx. 3 hours
Dehydration time	several days
Mass density	approx. 1.20 kg/dm^3
Colour	black-brown
Water vapour diffusion resistance	μ = approx. 40 000
Water solubility	insoluble after complete drying
Solvents	none
Reaction to fire (EN 13501-1)	E
VOC	free
Giscode	BBP 10

The physical properties indicated above are average values, which are measured under typical conditions. These values may be influenced by insufficient mixing, the type of laying, the layer thickness and the atmospheric conditions during and after application In particular drying times are affected by temperature, air humidity, direct sunlight, wind, etc.