



Features





Ceiling and Wall Linings

Wet area lining for bathrooms, kitchens, laundries and washrooms

The continuous quest for improvement and better value for money is one that has intensified over time. With PRÎMA aqua; you can have both, providing you with superior durability as well as high performance that has become a prerequisite in today's quality-conscious society.

PRÎMA aqua[™] is an autoclaved cellulose fibre cement sheet, with a special formulation for the needs of internal dry and wet area applications.

PRÎMA aqua[™] has a smooth sanded, sealed surface and is suitable for tiling.

PRÎMA aqua™ has square rebated edges on both sides of its length for a neat flush joint.

Product Benefits

- Low maintenance
- Weather resistant
- Impact resistant

- Won't warp • Termite resistant
- Fire resistant • Water resistant
- Excellent workability • Structurally Strong

Material Properties & Composition

Properties	Values
Density at EMC	1390kg/m³
Moisture Content at EMC	Approximately 7%
Moisture Movement from EMC to saturation	0.06%
Thermal Conductivity (k Value)	0.2W/mK
Thermal Insulation (R Value)	6.0mm - 0.03m ² K/W
	9.0mm - 0.045m² K/W
Flexural Strength at EMC	Parallel - 10.5 MPa
	Transverse - 15.5 MPa
	Average - 13.0 MPa

Note: Where values are stated at EMC, the Ambient Temperature is 27°C + 2°C and Relative Humidity is between 65% - 95%.

	Mas	s per s	heet (kg)				
	Width	Width (mm)					
Length (mm)	900 1200		00	1350			
	6.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	
1800	14	21	19	28	21	32	
2400	19	28	25	38	27	42	
2700	21	32	28	42	30	48	
3000	24	35	32	47	34	53	
3600	28	42	38	56	41	64	
4200	33	49	44	66	47	74	

Weights per sheet are shown for sizes available ex stock.

2. Other sizes are available on special order and may be subject to special conditions.

Standard Sizes

Fire Resistance

Non-combustible in accordance with the Building Code of Australia, Specification C1.1, Clause 2.5 (e) (iv).

Tested in accordance with AS 1530.3 - 1989; Simultaneous Determination of Ignitability, Flame Propagation, Heat Release and Smoke Release.

Standard Sizes





Product Composition





Manufactured from top grade cellulose fibre, finely ground sand, Portland Cement and water.





Internal Drywall Systems

PRÎMA *aqua*[™] is a premium quality, high impact, fire resistant, fibre cement lining board ideal for walls in both domestic and commercial construction. Its versatility also enables it to be specified in any of the following applications:

Key Application Areas of PRIMA aqua™				
Application	System	Vital Performance Criteria		
Internal Drywall	Wet Area System	Long term resistance to moisture and steam		
		 Good substrate for tiles 		
	Sound Rated	Moisture resistance		
	Systems	 Impact resistance 		
	 Fire-rated System 	 Seamless joint 		
3)	System	 Fire-rating 		
		 Sound rating 		
		• Durability		



Quality Composition

PRÎMA aqua[™] is manufactured to the highest level of quality, under the international accreditation of MS ISO 9001:2008.

PRÎMA aqua[™] is exclusively manufactured by Hume Cemboard Industries, a member of the global conglomerate- Hong Leong Group.

PRÎMA aqua[™] has been appraised by CSIRO, Australia as described in the Technical Opinion 224.

PRÎMA aqua[™] is manufactured to comply with ASINZS 2908.2 - Cellulose-cement products, Part 2: Flat sheets.

The PRÎMA*aqua*™Advantage



These advantages place **PRÎMA** *aqua*™ as a premium board compared to paper-backed plasterboard or timber and ideal for buildings demanding high performance sheeting.

Versatility

PRÎMA *aqua*[™] range of applications throughout a building's interior as a high quality wall lining can only be limited by one's imagination. Various dry wall systems can be easily installed and are excellent value for money.

Climatic and Environment Responsiveness

PRÎMA $aqua^{\infty}$ is ideal for humid climates, where paper-faced boards are very prone to deterioration.

PRÎMA aqua[™] ability to resist short and long term exposure to moisture degradation makes it the choice substrate for ceramic or marble tiles in wet areas.

Fixing to Timber Support	Fixing to Steel Frame (0.55mm to 0.75mm Base Metal Thickness)	Fixing to Steel Frame (0.75mm to 1.55mm Base Metal Thickness)		
Galvanised Fibre Cement Nails	Self-embedding Head, Self-drilling Screws	Self-embedding Head, Self-drilling "Wing Teks" Screws		
• 2.8mm0 x 30mm for fixing 6.0mm	• 8 gauge - 18 x 20mm forfixing 6.0mm	• 8 gauge - 18 x 20mm for fixing 6.0mm		
• 2.8mm0 x 40mm for fixing 9.0mm	• 8 gauge - 18 x 30mm for fixing 9.0mm	• 8 gauge - 18 x 30mm for fixing 9.0mm		

Framing Requirements

2. Screws must have adequate corrosion resistance property, i.e. Class 3.

1. Drive fasteners flush with the sheet surface.

PRÎMA aqua[™] is suitable for fixing to timber or galvanised light gauge steel framing members. Construction of framing shall be in accordance with local building practices.

- Stud spacing 600mm maximum
- Nagging spacing 1200mm maximum

Timber framing must be constructed in accordance with AS 1684 Residential timber-framed construction. For steel framing application, refer to AS/NZS 4600- Cold-form steel structure.

At sheet joints, stud face width must be at least 38mm.

Seasoned timber must be used. Unseasoned timber is likely to shrink and cause movement to $\mathbf{PR\widehat{I}MA}$ and the overall frame structure. Subsequently, the performance of the wall system may be affected.

Steel frame thickness should be 0.55mm to 1.55mm Base Metal Thickness. Where necessary, the face width may be increased by providing trim-packing to the side of the studs and nagging.

Sheet Installation

PRÎMA aqua[™] sheet may be installed horizontally or vertically. For residential construction, horizontal installation is more convenient. Refer Figure 1.

	Fastener Spacing & Edge Distances
Α	200mm c/c to perimeter of sheet
В	200mm c/c to centre of sheet
С	50mm c/c to corner distance
D	12mm c/c edge distance

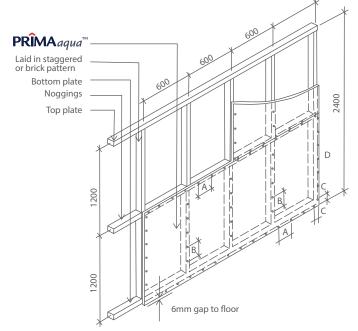


Figure 1: Horizontal sheet fixing

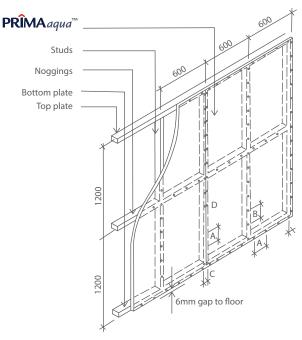


Figure 2: Vertical sheet fixing

Fastener Fixing Distances

Fix fastener at a minimum of 12mm from the board edge and 50mm from the board corner.

Fastener should be spaced at 200mm centres along the board perimeter and the intermediate framework.

All fastener points should be filled with joint compound and sanded using 100 grit sand paper.

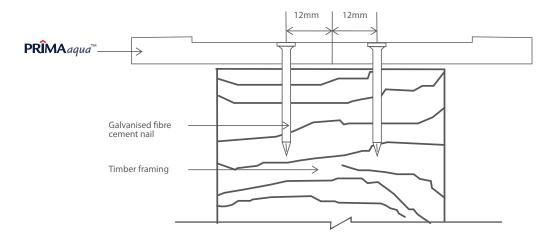


Figure 3: Sheet joint detail

Flush Jointing Method

PRÎMA aqua[™] sheets may be butt-jointed with moderate contact but any gap between the sheets should not exceed 3mm.

PRÎMA aqua[™] joints may be flush jointed using jointing compound. The jointing method is as follows:

- 1. Ensure that the sheet joint is free from dust, grease and/or contaminant.
- 2. Prepare the joint compound as per manufacturer's recommendation.
- Apply the first layer of joint compound onto the sheet joint to cover the joint recess and embed the perforated paper jointing tape onto bedding coat. Cover the tape with a thin layer of the joint compound and allow to dry.
- Apply the second coat of joint compound, spreading to approximately 200mm wide. Allow the joint compound to dry.
- Apply third coat of joint compound, feathering out to approximately 270mm wide. (Not required for tiled wall).
- 6. Upon drying of the third coat of jointing compound, sand off all joints or corners with 150grit paper in a flat sanding tool prior to applying finishes.

Note:

- Ensure that the perforated paper jointing tape is properly embedded to avoid any air bubbles trapped between the tape and the joint compound.
- For wet area application, it is a requirement to use water resistant joint compound as stated in the Building Code of Australia. (BCA).

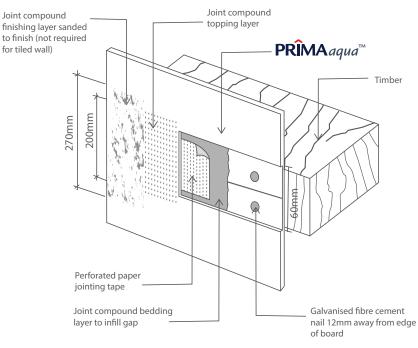


Figure 4: Flush joint detail

Internal Corner

Detail at Wall/Ceiling and Floor junctions

Apply both sides of the angle corner with joint compound, spreading to approximately 60mm from the corner. Fold the perforated paper jointing tape to form an angle. Embed the tape onto the corner and cover the tape with coat of joint compound. Allow it to dry completely. Apply the finishing coat of joint compound, feathering out approximately 200mm from the edges. Refer Figure 5.

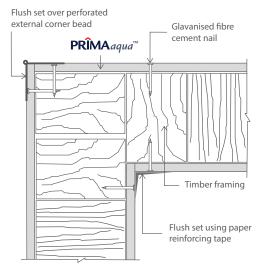


Figure 5: Internal and external corners

External Corner

PRÎMA aqua[™] external corner may be finished with proprietary external corner beads. Trowel a layer of joint compound onto the external corner beads to a width of 150mm and allow it to dry. Spread the second coat to 250mm from the corner. Upon drying of the second coat, spread the final coat of the joint compound to approximately 300mm from the edge. Refer Figure 6.

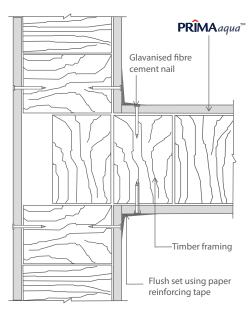


Figure 6: Wall intersection detail

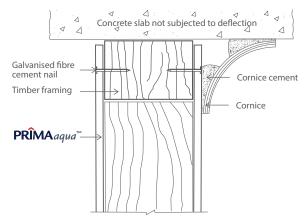


Figure 7: Typical section at wall to ceiling

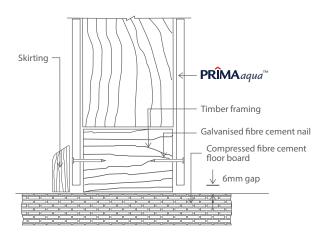


Figure 8: Typical section at wall to floor

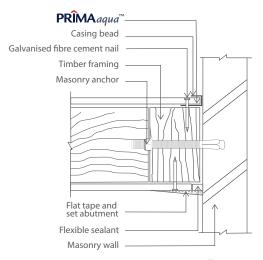


Figure 9: Section at masonry wall

Detail at Wet Area (Bathroom/Shower)

Wet area waterproofing should comply with Australian Standard, AS 3740 - Waterproofing of wet areas within residential buildings.

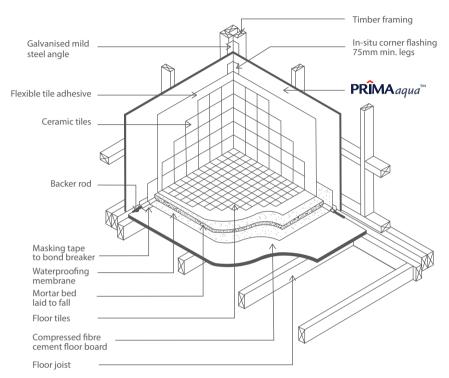


Figure 10: Cast in-situ internal membrane

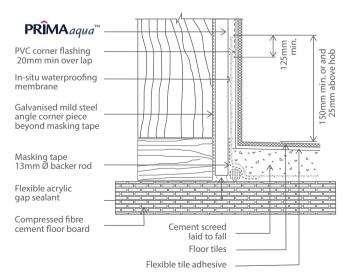


Figure 11: Typical floor/ wall cross-section for cast in-situ internal membrane

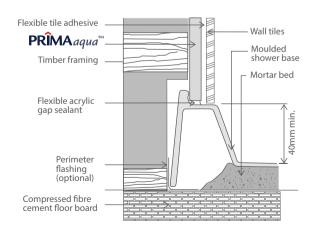


Figure 12: Typical detail at shower recess

Cutting

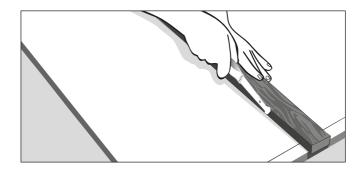
PRÎMA aqua[™] may be cut using power cutting tools. This operation should be carried out strictly in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

Score and Snap Method

This sheet-cutting method uses a tungsten carbide tipped score-and-snap knife.

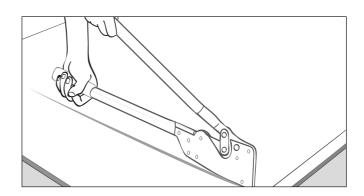
Procedure:

- Ensure that the sheet is faced upwards.
- Score against a straight edge and repeat the action until a depth of approximately 1/3 of sheet thickness is achieved.
- Snap sheet upward to achieve break.
- · Clean and trim the cut edges if necessary.



Hand Guillotine

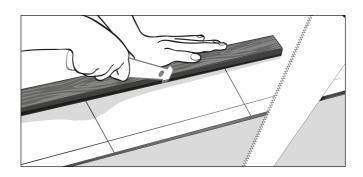
Use a hand guillotine to achieve neat cut edges.



Notching

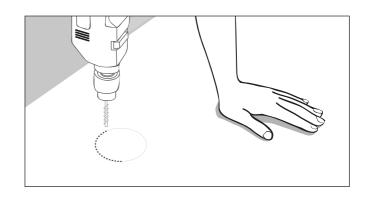
Use hand saw to cut the sides of the notch. Score along the back of the notch with a score-and-snap knife and snap upward.

Information on any known health risk associated with our product and how to handle them safely can be obtained from our head office.



Forming Round Holes

A round hole can be obtained by drilling a series of small holes at the perimeter of the hole, and tapping out the waste using a hammer. Ensure that the underside area around the hole is properly supported.



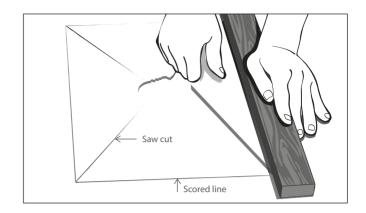
Cutting (cont.)

Forming Rectangular Holes

A large rectangular hole or opening may be made using the method outlined as follows:

Procedure:

- Score around the perimeter of the rectangular hole using a score-and-snap knife.
- Drill a large circular hole at the centre of the rectangular opening.
- Saw-cut from the centre of the opening to each corner of the rectangular opening.
- · Snap the waste piece upward.



Handling and Storage

- Store PRÎMA aqua™ neatly on a flat surface supported evenly on bearers spaced at a maximum of 600mm apart, clear of the ground to avoid damage and moisture ingress.
- Store under cover and ensure PRÎMAaqua™ is dry prior to fixing. Never install damp sheets. Damp sheets must be allowed to dry to equilibrium moisture content (EMC) before fixing.
- Protect edges and corners from damage.

Painting

PRÎMA aqua[™]'s smooth surface is ideal for water based acrylic or PVA paint. Generally, a minimum of two coats is required.

Other types of coating such as polyurethane or epoxy paints are also suitable.

In all cases, coating manufacturer's recommendations should be adhered to

Tiling Work

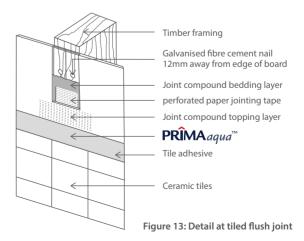
PRÎMA aqua[™] provides a suitable, smooth surface for tiling work. The flexible tile adhesive shall comply to AS 2358; Adhesive for Ceramic Wall Tiles & Mosaics - Part 1. Do not tile ceilings or walls over 3m height.

Tiling Procedure onto **PRÎMA***agua*[™]:

- Ensure that the board is free from dust or grease. Wipe board surface with damp cloth if necessary.
- Mark the height of the tiled wall.
- Estimate the number of tile courses required.
- Indicate the bottom edge of the first course of full sized tiles.
- Apply flexible tile adhesive to the board surface with a notched trowel. Spread the adhesive not more than 1m² at a time. Refer to tile adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.
- Fix tile to PRÎMA aqua™ with an allowance of approximately 2mm gap between each tile.
- Apply adequate pressure to the tile to ensure that the underside of the tile is covered with the tile adhesive.
- The bottom course is normally fixed last.
- Grouting may be done after the tile adhesive is fully cured. Use flexible grout to fill up the 2mm gap between the tiles.
- Vertical corner tile joint and wall-to-floor tile joint should be sealed with water resistant flexible acrylic gap sealant.

Note

- 1. The choice of the tile adhesive varies, depending on the substrate and the type of tiles used. Refer to tile adhesive manufacturer for recommendation.
- Flush joints to be tiled should NOT be finished with a finishing coat of joint compound. Refer Figure 13.
- 3. Expansion joint should be provided for as follows:
 - 4.8m centres for tiled walls
 - 7.2m centres for untiled walls
- 4. Do NOT tile over the expansion joint. Refer Figure 14.
- 5. Expansion joint should be sealed with flexible wet area sealant. Refer Figure 14.



Tiling Work (cont.)

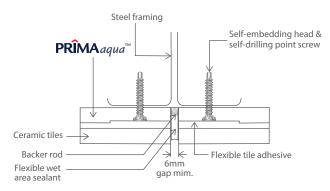


Figure 14: Detail at tiled expansion joint

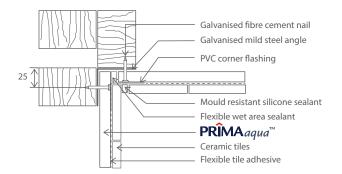


Figure 15: Vertical corner joint detail

AS/NZS 2908.2

ASTM C1186 **Fire Resistance** AS 1530.3

Termite Resistance tested by CSIRO



BRANZ Appraised
Appraisal No.635 & 636 [2008]























For more information, please contact us at:



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