

# MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T

High density, cementitious fireproofing for tunnels and severe environmental exposure

## Product Description

MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T high density cementitious fireproofing has been developed by GCP Applied Technologies to meet specialty and industrial fireproofing requirements requiring greater resistance to harsh environmental conditions.

MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T is a Portland cement-based, factory-mixed material requiring only the addition of water on the job site for application. It is spray applied, providing up to 4 hours of fire resistance. Its physical characteristics are excellent for areas exposed to environmental or climatic conditions.

MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T may be used in areas where high durability and corrosion resistance is required such as substrates subjected to exterior exposure.

#### Uses

Monokote Z-146T may be used in roadway tunnels and in exterior environments where a highly durable fireproofing is required and a threat of steel corrosion is present.

## Approvals

- Up to 4 hours in accordance with the Rijkswaterstaat (RWS) fire curve
- Up to 4 hours in accordance with UL 1709 hydrocarbon test
- Jet fire testing in accordance with HSE standard OTI 95 634
- Up to 4 hours in accordance with UL 263 (ASTM E119)
- Investigated by UL for exterior use

## Delivery & Storage

- All material to be used for fireproofing should be delivered in original unopened packages bearing the name of the manufacturer, the brand and proper Underwriters Laboratories Inc. labels for fire hazard and fire resistance classifications.
- The material should be kept dry until ready for use. Keep packages of material off of the ground, under cover and away from sweating walls and other damp surfaces. All bags that have been exposed to water before use should be discarded. Stock of material is to be rotated and used before its expiration date. The expiration date is 12 months after the date of manufacture, which is printed on each bag.

## Features & Benefits

MONOKOTE® Z-146T offers the following advantages to architects, engineers and applicators:



- Factory pre-mixed Ready to use. No job site proportioning required. Simply add water in a standard paddle-type plaster mixer and apply with conventional plastering equipment.
- Non-toxic The factory-mixed blend of common Portland cement and other inert materials requires only the addition of water for mixing and application.
- Attractive finishes MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T may be sprayed or hand troweled after spraying to achieve a lightly textured appearance.
- Equipment versatility MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T can be mixed in a standard plaster mixer. After mixing, MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T may be spray-applied with commonly available pumping and spraying equipment.
- Corrosion inhibition MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T neither prevents nor promotes the corrosion of steel, however, the inclusion of calcium nitrite as a corrosion inhibitor has been shown to retard the rate of corrosion due to salt and other aggressive environmental conditions.
- **Moisture resistant** The Portland cement base affords excellent fire protection characteristics in areas subjected to high humidity.
- Durable Hardness and durability help resist accidental physical damage.
- Weatherable Able to withstand freeze/thaw, wind, rain and other climatic conditions.

## Performance Characteristics

PHYSICAL PROOPERTIES	RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONSN	TEST METHOD/NOTES**	LABORATORY TESTED VALUE*
Dry density	Min. 40 pcf (640 kg/m³)	ASTM E605	See note below***
Bond strength	Min. 10,000 psf (478 kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM E736	7,967 psf (857 kN/m²)
Compressive strength @ 10% deformation	500 psi (3.45 MPa)	ASTM E761	541 psi (3.73 MPa)
Hardness	40	ASTM D2240	49
Yield	-	Theoretical maximum	-
Color	_	Natural Concrete Gray	Less than 1 PPMW (below detectable limits)
Volatile Organic Content (off gassing) at 122 °F (50 °C) organic compounds C6-C28		Dynamic headspace (Thermal Desorption Gas Chromatography – mass spectrometry)	Less than 50 PPB (below detectable limits)
Leachable ammonia	Less than 50 PPB– 50 ng/mg	Leachable ion by ion chromatography	

\* Independent laboratory tested value. Report available upon request.

\*\* ASTM International test methods modified for bond strength and compressive strength, where required, for high density, high performance products.

\*\*\* All in-place performance tests should be conducted at or below the minimum recommended specification density. Test reports here were conducted at 39.6 pcf (635 kg/m<sup>3</sup>).



## Steel & Concrete Surfaces

- Prior to the application of MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T, an inspection should be made to determine that all steel surfaces are acceptable to receive fireproofing. The steel to be fireproofed should be free of oil, grease, excess rolling compounds or lubricants, loose mill scale, excess rust, noncompatible primer, lock down agent or any other substance that will impair proper adhesion. Where necessary, the cleaning of steel surfaces to receive fireproofing will be the responsibility of the general contractor.
- Prior to application of Monokote Z-146T, a bonding agent, approved by the fireproofing manufacturer, should be applied to all concrete substrates to receive MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T.
- The project architect will determine if the painted/ primed steel to receive fireproofing has been tested to provide the required fire resistance rating.

# Mixing

- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T should be mixed by machine in a conventional, plaster-type mixer or a continuous mixer specifically modified for cementitious fireproofing. The mixer should be kept clean and free of all previously mixed material. Adjust the mixer speed in a conventional mixer to the lowest speed which gives adequate blending of the material and a mixer density of 52 to 59 pcf (833 to 945 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) of material.
- Using a suitable metering device and a conventional mixer, add all water to the mixer as the blades turn. Mixing should continue until the mix is lump-free, with a creamy texture. All material is to be thoroughly wet. Overmixing MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T will reduce pumping rate and will negatively affect inplace density and mechanical properties.

#### Temperature

• An air and substrate temperature of 40 °F (4.5 °C) minimum should be maintained for 24 hours prior to application, during application and for a minimum of 72 hours after application of Z-146T.

## Application

- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T material should not be used if it contains partially set, frozen or caked material.
- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T should have a minimum average dry, in-place density of 40 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup> (640 kg/m<sup>3</sup>).
- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T is formulated to be mixed with water at the job site.
- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T is applied directly to the substrate, at various rates of application which will be job dependent, using standard plastering type equipment or continuous mixer/pump units. A spray gun, with a properly sized orifice and spray shield and air pressure at the nozzle of approximately 20 psi (0.138 MPa), will provide the correct hangability, density and appearance.

Note: If freshly sprayed MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T does not adhere properly, it is most likely due to a too wet mix, poor thickness control, or an improperly cleaned substrate.

## Field Tests

 The architect will select an independent testing laboratory (for which the owner will pay) to sample and verify the thickness and density of the fireproofing in accordance with the provisions of ASTM E605-77, Standard Test Method for Thickness and Density of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Material Applied to Structural Members or Uniform Building Code Standard No. 43–8, Thickness and Density Determination for Spray Applied Fireproofing.



**Note:** No recognized field bond strength test procedure exists for sprayed fireproofing materials with bond strengths greater than 1,000 psf (4,882 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) such as MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T. Where bond strength specifications exceed 1,000 psf (4,882 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) it is recommended that independent laboratory test data based upon a modified version of ASTM E736 be submitted to verify specification compliance.

#### Safety

- MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T is slippery when wet. Signs reading "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" should be posted in all areas in contact with wet fireproofing material. Anti-slip surfaces should be used on all working surfaces.
- SDS (Safety Data Sheet) for MONOKOTE<sup>®</sup> Z-146T are available on our web site at gcpat.com or call toll free at 866-333-3SBM.

#### gcpat.com.au | Australia customer service: 1800 334 444

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