

# GCP Applied Technologies

## MONOKOTE MK-6/HY Extend Set Test Reports

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**COHESION/ADHESION**

**MONOKOTE TYPE MK-6HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## COHESION/ADHESION ABSTRACT

**Significance:** This test measures the adhesive force required to separate the material from the base, or the cohesive force within the material and is an indication of the ability of sprayed fire-resistant material to remain in place and resist separation during anticipated service conditions.

The test was conducted using a modified ASTM E-736 "Cohesion/Adhesion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Material Applied to Structural Members" test procedure.

**Results:** The average cohesive strength of Monokote Type MK-6HY Extended Set on bare steel was 352.4 pounds per square foot (psf).

## REPORT DETAILS

**Dates of Test:** August 20, 2012 (mixing & spraying); September 28, 2012 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags were selected at random of Monokote Type MK-6HY Extended Set as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc. and was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer in accordance with published instructions. Mixing for two minutes produced a uniform slurry having a mixer density of 43.1 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 30.4 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with instructions printed on the Monokote Type MK-6HY Extended Set bags.

### **Description of Test:**

#### I. Apparatus

- A. Metal screw cap 3.25 inches [5.1 centimeters] in diameter and 0.4 inches deep [3.142 sq. in. area], with a hook attached at the center.
- B. Pull Tester accurate to 0.1 lb. (45 grams) with a capacity of 200 lbs (91 kg).
- C. Steel substrate 11.5" (29 cm) x 12.5" (31.8 cm) x 16 gauge to which Monokote Type MK-6HY Extended Set was spray applied and allowed to dry in laboratory conditions 72° F ± 3° F (22° C ± 1.6° C) for a period of 39 days.



**II. Test Specimen:**

- A. 2 bare steel sheets for bond strength determinations.
- B. An additional steel sheet was sprayed at the same time for formal dry density determination of the sprayed material.

**III. Procedure:**

- A. After allowing test specimens to cure for a minimum of 28 days under controlled laboratory conditions, the metal screw cap was attached to the surface of the Monokote MK-6HY Extended Set material using a two- part, fast setting epoxy. This epoxy attachment assembly was allowed to fully dry a period of two days prior to testing.
- B. A digitally recording pull tester manufactured by Com-Ten Industries was used to apply the force required to remove the cap assembly from the test panel. A continuous load was applied to the cap assembly using the manually operated screw jacking system. The test was continued until failure occurred, and the maximum force was recorded.

**IV. Calculations: The cohesive/adhesive force is calculated as:**

$$CA = F/A$$

Where:

CA = Cohesive/adhesive strength, (lbs./ft<sup>2</sup>)

F = Recorded force, (lb.)

A = Area of the cap assembly, (ft.<sup>2</sup>)

**V. Test Data:**

SPECIMEN	MAXIMUM APPLIED LOAD (lbs)	MAXIMUM STRENGTH (psf)	FAILURE TYPE
1	23.0	399.2	Cohesive
2	17.6	305.5	Cohesive
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>352.4</b>	

Thickness Tested - 1.25"

Monokote Type MK-6HY Extended Set Density – 15.5 pcf



**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Doug Macy - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Turner', is written over a horizontal line.

Ryne Turner, PE  
CMT Manager



**COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH – ASTM E761-11**

**MONOKOTE TYPE MK-6 HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH ABSTRACT

**Significance:** This test measures the compressive strength of sprayed fire - resistive materials and is a measure of the resistance to deformation under a compressive load.

The test was conducted in general accordance with ASTM E761-11 "Compressive Strength of Sprayed Fire - Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members."

**Results:** The samples of Monokote MK-6 HY Extended Set required an average uniform compressive load of 32.1 pounds per square inch (psi) to compress them to 10 percent deformation.

### REPORT DETAILS

**Date of Test:** November 12, 2013 (sample preparation); January 13, 2014 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags of Monokote Type MK-6 HY Extended Set were selected at random as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Each bag of the Monokote Type MK-6 HY Extended Set was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer in accordance with the noted instructions to produce a uniform slurry having an average mixer density of 42.9 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 28.2 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with the instructions printed on the Monokote Type MK-6 HY Extended Set bags.

#### **Description of Test:**

##### **I. Apparatus**

- A. Tinius-Olsen universal testing machine with loading and crosshead travel distance recorder.
- B. Spherical bearing block assembly having a plane bearing surface 6" x 6" square. A steel plate measuring 4" x 4" was used to center loading on the fireproofing material.

**II. Test Specimen:** Specimens consisted of nominal 7" x 24" x 1.3" Monokote MK-6 HY Extended Set applied to a galvanized steel sheet approximately 0.25" in thickness. This resulted in an actual MK-6 HY thickness of approximately 1.05". Two individual specimens of the prepared panels were tested.

##### **III. Procedure:**

- A. After initial room temperature curing for 72 hours, the specimens were force dried in a drying oven maintaining a temperature of  $110 \pm 10$  °F and a relative humidity less than 60% in order to reach constant weight.



- B. The compressive load was applied perpendicular to the face of the test specimen, with the bearing block on top of the specimen. The initial thickness for the deformation calculation was measured between the bearing surface and the steel substrate after the initial load of 0.1 psi had been applied.
- C. The crosshead speed of the testing machine was set at 0.05 inches per minute during compression to 10 percent deformation.

**IV. Calculations:** The compressive strength is calculated as:

$$CS = L/A$$

Where:

CS = Compressive strength at 10% deformation, (lbs./in<sup>2</sup>)

L = Recorded compressive load at 10% deformation (lb.)

A = Area of load bearing surface, (in.<sup>2</sup>)

**V. Test Data:**

SPECIMEN	MAXIMUM APPLIED LOAD (lbs)	MAXIMUM STRENGTH (psi)
1	505.3	31.6
2	522.8	32.7
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>514.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>

Thickness Tested – 1.3" (incl. galvanized sheet)

Density – 14.9 pcf

**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Doug Macy - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

Ryne Turner, PE

CMT Manager





**AIR EROSION – ASTM E859-11**

**MONOKOTE® MK-6 HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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S I N C E  
  
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**AIR EROSION TEST  
ABSTRACT**

**Significance:** The Air Erosion Test measures the effect of a high speed air stream upon fire-resistive materials in plenums during normal service conditions, and evaluates the resistance to dusting, flaking, spalling and delamination of the fire-resistive material.

The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM E-859 “Air Erosion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members.”

**Results:** Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set, when subjected to tangential air stream of a velocity of 20.8 ft./sec [6m/s], resulted in a weight loss of 0.000 grams at one hour, 0.000 grams during the next 5 hours, and 0.000 grams during the next 18 hours (24 hours test time), for a total weight loss of 0.000 grams over the 24 hour test period. **The loss per area of test section for the total test period was 0.000 grams per square foot.** The test density was 15.4 lbs./ft.<sup>3</sup> [247 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>].

#### REPORT DETAILS

**Date of Test:** January 9, 2014 (sample preparation); July 15, 2014 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags of Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set were selected at random as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Each bag of the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer in accordance with the noted instructions to produce a uniform slurry having a mixer density of 46.0 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 37.9 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with the instructions printed on the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set bags.

#### **Description of Test:**

##### I. Apparatus

- A. Application Base – 16 gauge galvanized sheet steel 14.5” x 67.5” [368 mm x 1715 mm].
- B. Duct System – A duct made of 12 gauge galvanized steel 8.7 feet long [2.64 meters], rectangular in cross section, with a 10.5” x 63.5” [267 mm x 1613 mm] opening in the top to accept the test sample (4.63 ft<sup>2</sup> or 0.430 m<sup>2</sup> exposed area).
- C. Blower – capable of moving air through the entire cross section of the duct at a velocity of 20.8 ft./sec [6 m/s].
- D. Pitot Tube – used in conjunction with a manometer to measure air velocity in the duct.
- E. Filters – one at the intake end of the duct (blower end) and a collecting filter at the exhaust end of the duct. Filter fabric was 30 denier nylon constructed with 94 ends per inch and 82 picks per inch.

##### II. Test Specimen:

The test specimen was a 16 gauge galvanized steel sheet 14.5” x 67.5” [368 mm x 1715 mm] onto which the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was spray applied at 0.75” in thickness. The



specimen as sprayed was allowed to cure and dry at laboratory conditions for a minimum period of 28 days prior to testing.

III. Procedure:

- A. The collecting filter was dried for one hour at 120 °F [49 °C], weighed, and placed in the apparatus.
- B. The specimen was placed in the duct opening so that its face and the inside face of the duct opening were flush in the same plane. The specimen was sealed in place using silicone rubber adhesive. The edges overlapped the duct opening by 2 inches [50 mm].
- C. The pitot tube was positioned 4 inches [101 mm] from the upstream edge of the specimen at the center line of the duct, and 2 inches [50 mm] below the test specimen.
- D. With both filters in place, the blower was maintained at an average velocity of 20.8 ft./sec [6 m/s] throughout the duration of the test. The blower was stopped at intervals of 1, 6, and 24 hours. During this stoppage, the filter was removed, dried, and re-weighed to determine the mass gain.

IV. Results:

WEIGHING TIME	FILTER WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT LOSS (g)	WEIGHT LOSS (g per ft <sup>2</sup> )
1 HR (initial)	1.260	0.000	0.000
1 HR (final)	1.260		
6 HR (initial)	1.215	0.000	0.000
6 HR (final)	1.215		
24 HR (initial)	1.248	0.000	0.000
24 HR (final)	1.248		

Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set Density – 15.4 pcf

**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Jordan Merritt - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,  
**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

Ryne Turner, PE  
 CMT Manager



**HIGH VELOCITY AIR EROSION – ASTM E859-11**

**MONOKOTE® MK-6 HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## AIR EROSION TEST ABSTRACT

**Significance:** The High Velocity Air Erosion Test measures the effect of a very high speed air stream upon fire-resistant materials in plenums during extreme service conditions, and evaluates the resistance to dusting, flaking, spalling and delamination of the fire-resistant material.

The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM E-859 "Air Erosion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members." The tested velocity was more than twice that specified in ASTM E-859.

**Results:** Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set, when subjected to tangential air stream of a velocity of 45.8 ft./sec [13.7 m/s], resulted in a weight loss of 0.000 grams at one hour, 0.000 grams during the next 5 hours, and 0.000 grams during the next 18 hours (24 hours test time), for a total weight loss of 0.000 grams over the 24 hour test period. **The loss per area of test section for the total test period was 0.000 grams per square foot.** The test density was 15.4 lbs./ft.<sup>3</sup> [247 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>].

### REPORT DETAILS

**Date of Test:** January 9, 2014 (sample preparation); July 15, 2014 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags of Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set were selected at random as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Each bag of the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer in accordance with the noted instructions to produce a uniform slurry having a mixer density of 46.0 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 37.9 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with the instructions printed on the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set bags.

### Description of Test:

#### I. Apparatus

- A. Application Base – 16 gauge galvanized sheet steel 14.5" x 67.5" [368 mm x 1715 mm].
- B. Duct System – A duct made of 12 gauge galvanized steel 8.7 feet long [2.64 meters], rectangular in cross section, with a 10.5" x 63.5" [267 mm x 1613 mm] opening in the top to accept the test sample (4.63 ft<sup>2</sup> or 0.430 m<sup>2</sup> exposed area).
- C. Blower – capable of moving air through the entire cross section of the duct at a velocity of 45.8 ft./sec [13.7 m/s].
- D. Pitot Tube – used in conjunction with a manometer to measure air velocity in the duct.
- E. Filters – one at the intake end of the duct (blower end) and a collecting filter at the exhaust end of the duct. Filter fabric was 30 denier nylon constructed with 94 ends per inch and 82 picks per inch.

#### II. Test Specimen:

The test specimen was a 16 gauge galvanized steel sheet 14.5" x 67.5" [368 mm x 1715 mm] onto which the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was spray applied at 0.75" in thickness. The



specimen as sprayed was allowed to cure and dry at laboratory conditions for a minimum period of 28 days prior to testing.

III. Procedure:

- A. The collecting filter was dried for one hour at 120 °F [49 °C], weighed, and placed in the apparatus.
- B. The specimen was placed in the duct opening so that its face and the inside face of the duct opening were flush in the same plane. The specimen was sealed in place using silicone rubber adhesive. The edges overlapped the duct opening by 2 inches [50 mm].
- C. The pitot tube was positioned 4 inches [101 mm] from the upstream edge of the specimen at the center line of the duct, and 2 inches [50 mm] below the test specimen.
- D. With both filters in place, the blower was maintained at an average velocity of 45.8 ft./sec [13.7 m/s] throughout the duration of the test. The blower was stopped at intervals of 1, 6, and 24 hours. During this stoppage, the filter was removed, dried, and re-weighed to determine the mass gain.

IV. Results:

WEIGHING TIME	FILTER WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT LOSS (g)	WEIGHT LOSS (g per ft <sup>2</sup> )
1 HR (initial)	2.174	0.000	0.000
1 HR (final)	2.174		
6 HR (initial)	2.299	0.000	0.000
6 HR (final)	2.299		
24 HR (initial)	2.122	0.000	0.000
24 HR (final)	2.122		

Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set Density – 15.4 pcf

**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Jordan Merritt - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,  
**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

Ryne Turner, PE  
 CMT Manager



**DEFLECTION TEST – ASTM E759-11**

**MONOKOTE® MK-6 HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## DEFLECTION TEST ABSTRACT

**Significance:** The Deflection Test measures the behavior of sprayed fire-resistive materials when the floor construction to which it is applied is subjected to deflection and evaluates such phenomena as spalling and delamination under bending stress. It is an indication of the ability of the sprayed fire-resistive material to remain in place and resist removal during anticipated service conditions.

The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM E-759-11 "Effect of Deflection on Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members."

**Results:** Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set did not crack, spall, or delaminate and remained unchanged in every aspect when the backing to which it was applied was subjected to deflection of 1/120<sup>th</sup> of the span. The test density was 15.75 pounds per cubic foot (lbs./ft.<sup>3</sup>).

### REPORT DETAILS

**Date of Test:** January 9, 2014 (sample preparation); July 15, 2014 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags of Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set were selected at random as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Each bag of the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer for approximately 90 seconds in accordance with the noted instructions to produce a uniform slurry having a mixer density of 44.3 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 31.8 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with the instructions printed on the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set bags.

#### **Description of Test:**

##### I. Apparatus

- A. Supports - A rigid base to provide 4 inches [101 mm] bearing and a clear span between supports of 10 feet.
- B. Load - Pre-weighed bars of iron.
- C. Deflection Gauge - a dial micrometer graduated to 0.001 inch.

##### II. Test Specimen:

The test specimen was a cellular steel deck of non-composite type, nominal 1.5 inches deep, 24 inches wide by 12 feet long, consisting of an 18 gauge galvanized steel fluted top section and a 20 gauge steel flat bottom section welded together to form four cells 6 inches on center. The fire-resistive material was then spray applied to the underside of the steel deck to a 3/4 inch thickness. The Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was not applied to an area 12 inches from each end of the specimen in order to permit the steel deck to bear directly on the supports of the test fixture.





III. Procedure:

The prepared specimen was allowed to condition at atmospheric conditions for a period of 28 days prior to testing. The test specimen was placed on the test fixture supports to simulate field conditions of a floor construction with sprayed Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set fire-resistant material as the lower surface. The specimen had a clear span between supports of 10 feet. A vertical load was applied to the upper face of the specimen to develop a deflection of 1/120 of the clear span, or 1.0 inch. To measure the deflection, the initial reading of the dial micrometer was recorded prior to the application of the load, and deformation monitored as the load was applied.

IV. Results:

The test specimen was examined upon completion of the test. No evidence of cracking, spalling, delamination, loss of bond or any other change in the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was observed after being subjected to the above described test procedure.

**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Michael Morgan - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Turner', is written over a horizontal line.

Ryne Turner, PE  
CMT Manager



**BOND IMPACT TEST – ASTM E760-11**

**MONOKOTE® MK-6 HY Extended Set**

**FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL**

**MADE FOR**

**GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC (FORMERLY W. R. GRACE & CO.)**

**CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

**MADE BY**

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## BOND IMPACT TEST ABSTRACT

**Significance:** The Bond Impact Test measures the behavior of sprayed fire-resistive materials when the floor construction to which it is applied is subjected to the impact of shock loading, and evaluates adhesion and resistance to spalling, cracking, and delamination. It is an indication of the ability of the sprayed fire-resistive material to remain in place and resist removal during anticipated service conditions.

The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM E-760-11 “Effect of Impact on Bonding of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members.”

**Results:** Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set did not crack, spall, or delaminate and remained unchanged in every aspect when the floor construction to which it was applied was subjected to an impact shock loading of 240 foot-pounds (60 pounds dropped from 4 feet), or 33 Kilogram-meters (27.2 Kilograms dropped from 1.2 meters). The test density was 15.75 lbs./ft.<sup>3</sup> [252 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>].

## REPORT DETAILS

**Date of Test:** January 9, 2014 (sample preparation); July 15, 2014 (testing)

**Identification of Specimen:** Bags of Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set were selected at random as produced by GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.). Each bag contained the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Each bag of the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set was mixed with water in a mechanical mixer in accordance with the noted instructions to produce a uniform slurry having a mixer density of 44.3 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) and a nozzle density of 31.8 pcf. The procedures represented typical field construction practices and complied with the instructions printed on the Monokote® MK-6 HY Extended Set bags.

### **Description of Test:**

#### I. Apparatus

- A. Supports – a rigid base to provide 4 inches [101 mm] bearing and a clear span between supports of 10 feet [3.05 meters].
- B. Impact Instrument – a steel-shot filled leather bag weighing 60 lbs. (27.2 kg).
- C. Measuring Stick – used to accurately measure the height of drop.

#### II. Test Specimen:

The test specimen consisted of a complete deck assembly of a cellular steel deck and a concrete topping. The cellular steel deck was of the non-composite type, nominal 1.5 inches



deep, 24 inches wide by 12 feet long [38 mm x 610 mm x 3.66 meters], consisting of an 18 gauge galvanized steel fluted top section and a 20 gauge steel flat bottom section welded together to form four cells 6 inches [152 mm] on center. The concrete was nominal 3,000 psi [211 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>] mix, poured 2.5 inches deep [63 mm] as measured to the top plane of the steel decking. The Monokote<sup>®</sup> MK-6 HY Extended Set fire-resistive material was then spray applied to the underside of the steel deck to a 3/4 inch [19 mm] thickness. The Monokote<sup>®</sup> MK-6 HY Extended Set was not applied to an area 12 inches [305 mm] from each end of the specimen in order to permit the steel deck to bear directly on the supports of the test fixture.

III. Procedure:

The prepared specimen was allowed to condition at atmospheric conditions for a period of 28 days prior to testing. The test specimen was placed on the fixture supports to simulate field conditions of a floor construction with sprayed Monokote<sup>®</sup> MK-6 HY Extended Set fire-resistive material as the lower surface and the concrete as the upper surface. The specimen had a clear span between supports of 10 feet [3.05 meters]. An impact load was applied to the upper face of the specimen by dropping the instrument from a height of 4 feet [1.22 meters]. The height of the bag was measured from the upper face of the specimen prior to release.

IV. Results:

The test specimen was examined upon completion of the test. No evidence of cracking, spalling, delamination, loss of bond or any other change in the Monokote<sup>®</sup> MK-6 HY Extended Set was observed after being subjected to the above described test procedure

**Official Observers:**

Steve Ackerman, PE - Froehling & Robertson, Inc.

Michael Morgan - GCP Applied Technologies Inc (formerly W. R. Grace & Co.)

The data included in this report constitutes all the tests that were witnessed.

Respectfully submitted,

**FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.**

Ryne Turner, PE

CMT Manager



## BLPR.R4339 Cementitious Cement and Plaster Mixtures

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### Cementitious Cement and Plaster Mixtures

[See General Information for Cementitious Cement and Plaster Mixtures](#)

#### GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC

R4339

FIRE OPERATING UNIT  
62 WHITTEMORE AVE  
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02140 USA

Cementitious mixtures applied to inorganic reinforced cement board and/or foamed plastic.

#### Applied To Inorganic Reinforced Cement Board

	MK-4	MK-5	RG	Type 105	KM-106
Flame Spread	10	10	0	0	0
Smoke Developed	0	0	0	0	0

	Z-3306G	MK-6/HY or MK-6/HB or MK-10/HB or MK-10/HB ES or MK-6/HY ES	Z-106/HY	MK-6 GF or MK-6 GF Extended Set	MK-6s or Z-106G or MK-1000/HB or MK-1000/HB Extended Set	AK-1
Flame Spread	0	0	5	0	0	0
Smoke Developed	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Type 105	Type Z-106	Type KM-601	Type Z-146, Z-146 NPP, Z-146PC, Z-146T, Z-156, Z-156PC, Z-156T	Monokote Acoustic 1	Monokote Acoustic 5	Monokote Acoustic 35
Flame spread	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoke developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<b>Applied to Inorganic Reinforced Cement Board in a Max Thk of 1 In. Type Z-3300TB+, ++</b>
Flame Spread	5
Smoke Developed	0

	<b>Applied to Inorganic Reinforced Cement Board In a Max Thk of 1/2 in. Type Z-Acoustical Plaster</b>
Flame Spread	0
Smoke Developed	0

+ FOR SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS APPLIED OVER FOAMED PLASTIC, SEE CLASSIFICATION MARKING OF UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC. ON PRODUCT OR CARTON.

++ Systems utilizing cementitious mixture covering over 2 in. thickness of foamed plastic, fire tested in accordance with the International Conference of Building Officials Research Committee Acceptance Criteria for Foam Plastics under Section 1717 (b) of the 1976 Uniform Building Code.

	<b>Applied Over 2 In. Thk Foamed Plastic</b>
Flame Spread	0
Smoke Developed	0

	<b>In. a Min Thkns of 1/2 In. Type Z-3300TB††</b>
Flame spread	10
Smoke developed	0

\* A Foamed plastic formed by the simultaneous spraying of two liquid components (CPR-485, Component "A" and CPR-485, Component "B" ) as manufactured by The Upjohn Company, CPR Division. This foamed plastic has values of Over 200 for flame spread, 15 for fuel contributed and Over 500 for smoke developed.

\* A1 Systems utilizing 3/4 in. thick cementitious mixture covering over 2 in. thickness of foamed plastic, fire tested in accordance with the Uniform Building Code Standard 26-3.

	<b>Applied Over 2 In. Thk Foamed Plastic * In. a Min Thkns of 1/2 in. Type Z3300TB*</b>
Flame spread	5
Smoke developed	0

\* Foamed plastic in the form of boards identified as Type B and manufactured by GCP Applied Technologies Inc. and bearing the Fire Hazard Classification Marking of Underwriters Laboratories Inc. The 2 in. thickness of foamed plastic exhibited values of 5 for flame spread, not determinable for fuel contributed, and 40 for smoke developed, while material remained in original test position; ignition of molten residue on the furnace floor resulted in flame travel equivalent to calculated Flame Spread Classification of 100 and Smoke Developed Classification of Over 500.

\*\* A system utilizing 1/2 in. thickness of cementitious mixture covering 2 in. thickness of foamed plastic,thickness of foamed plastic.

**FOR SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS SEE CLASSIFICATION MARK  
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