

# PERLITE PRODUCT GUIDE

## PERLITE/SILICATE COMPOSITES FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE INSULATION AND FORMED SHAPES

### Perlite/Silicate Composites

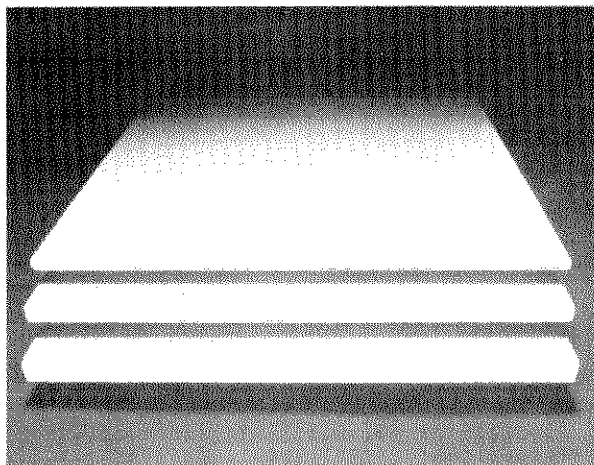
Expanded perlite granules can be bonded to form rigid shapes for a very wide range of applications. The most suitable binder for many purposes is a liquid sodium silicate similar to traditional "waterglass". The liquid sodium silicates are solutions of water soluble glasses manufactured from varied proportions of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$ , providing a wide range of chemical and physical properties.

Sodium silicates are widely used as high temperature adhesives and binders due to the following properties.

- Low cost
- Inorganic
- Easy to handle
- Rapid controlled set
- High strength
- Insolubility (when aired)
- Chemical stability

Silicate-bonded perlite makes an insulation material which is completely non-flammable, the refractory nature of the bond being a major advantage.

Potassium silicate is sometimes preferred for applications where heat insulation and fire resistance are the main objectives. This material has a slightly higher softening point than its sodium counterpart.

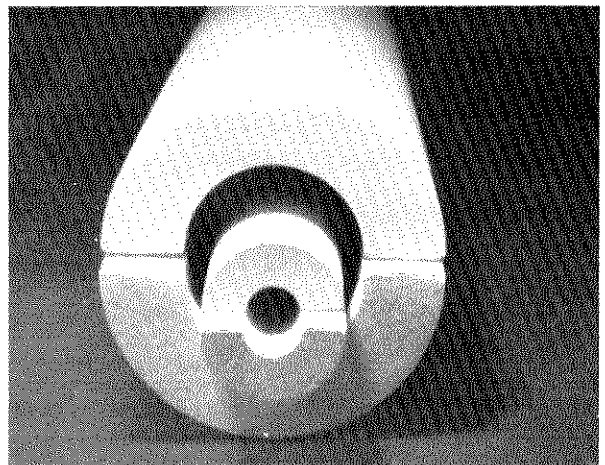


### TYPICAL PROPERTIES\* OF PERLITE/SODIUM SILICATE COMPOSITES

Thermal Conductivity (ASTM C-177, C-325)	
Mean Temp. 250°F (120°C)	0.40 Btu·in/h·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F (0.058 W/m·K)
450°F (230°C)	0.56 Btu·in/h·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F (0.081 W/m·K)
660°F (350°C)	0.65 Btu·in/h·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F (0.094 W/m·K)
Temperature Limit (ASTM C-447) 1200°F (650°C)	
Density (ASTM C-447) 11-16 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (180-260 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C—203, C-446)	
Minimum	50-60 lb/in <sup>2</sup> (0.34-0.41 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
Compressive Strength (ASTM C-165)	
Minimum	75-88 lb/in <sup>2</sup> (0.52-0.61 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
Linear Shrinkage (ASTM C-356)	
	less than 2% at 1200°F (650°C)
Water Absorption - Under 10% by volume after 24 hrs.	

\*Heating of the molded product within the range 300-500°F (150-260°C), depending on formulation, enhances the strength and water resistance of the composite material.

Sodium silicate is widely used as a binder for molding sand in foundries. The technology for perlite/sodium silicate composite manufacture is based largely on this foundry industry experience.



## APPLICATIONS OF PERLITE/SILICATE COMPOSITES

### High Temperature Insulation

Pipe covering  
Furnace lining  
Industrial ovens/kilns  
Domestic oven lining  
Firebricks and stoves  
Chimney insulation  
Foundry molds and coves  
Runner insulation shapes  
Refractory shapes

### Fire Protection

Fire doors  
Fire resistant coatings  
Steelwork cladding  
Roof truss insulation  
Fire-safe cabinets  
Document boxes  
Computer disk storage boxes  
Electrical control cabinets

### Building Construction

Ceiling tiles  
Acoustical panels  
Sandwich panels  
Wall insulation blocks  
Cryogenic tank base insulation  
Decorative moldings and shapes  
Sprayed coatings  
Acid resistant blocks  
Roofing tiles

### Other Applications

Liquid waste solidification  
Asbestos encapsulation  
Oil absorbents  
Welding rod coatings

### *Perlite/Sodium Silicate Technology*

A wide range of formulations of perlite, sodium silicate solution and setting agent can be used, together with additives to control the absorbency of the perlite and the speed of setting of the mix. General guidelines are given as a starting point.

### *Soluble Silicate Grades*

The choice of grade of sodium silicate solution depends on the application and setting process being used. Generally, a higher silicate to alkali ratio gives faster setting while lower ratios and higher solids contents give greater strength in the finished product.

Setting Process	Silica/Alkali Ratio	Solids Content, %
Gas Injection	2.00-2.50:1	43-50
Liquid Hardeners	2.50-2.90:1	40-45
Solid Hardeners	2.00-2.30:1	45-50

Solids    Calcium silicates - e.g. Portland cement  
           Calcium sulphate - e.g. gypsum  
           Silicides - e.g. Ferrosilicon or Calcium Silicide  
           Silicofluorides or fluorosilicates  
           Ground metallurgical slag  
           Heavy metal salts-e.g. carbonates or phosphates

### SUGGESTED FORMULATIONS USING DIFFERENT SETTING AGENTS

Material*	Gas Setting	Liquid Setting	Solid Setting
Sodium silicate solution as % by volume of perlite	2.5-5%	5-10%	5-15%
Setting agent as % by weight of sodium silicate at 68°F (20°C)	15-25%	8-14%	25-50%

\* Amount of silicate needed will depend on the particle size, density and absorbency of the perlite used.

### *Setting Agents*

Gas        Carbon dioxide - usually blown through the molded shape  
 Liquids    Glycerol Diacetate plus either Glycerol Triacetate or Ethylene Glycol Diacetate



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