Using Evergrip AC015 Mirror Adhesive

General information

As, for esthetical reasons, mirrors are mostly applied to walls and doors without any mechanical support, special adhesives are used to fasten these mirrors onto the supporting surfaces.

Mirrors are sensitive products, because of which not every mirror can be glued with every glue onto every surface. It is evident that care has to be taken, The information given below will be helpful to achieve a good result.

The Mirror

The mirror is made of glass. On the back of the mirror a silver-layer and mostly a copper- layer are applied which are covered/protected with special coating layers.

The silver- and copper layer are sensitive for contact with water, moisture or chemical fumes or liquids. In case of contact, these metal layers can be attacked which will show through dark or hazy spots in the mirror.

To avoid this attack the metal layers are to a certain extend protected by the special coatings, although a 100% protection can't be achieved as this will depend on the circumstances of a particular application as well. To help protect the silvering on your mirror ask about foil backing your mirror.

The adhesives

Whilst there are many adhesives available for sale, only certain products are not aggressive towards the silvering of a mirror therefore always check the adhesive is suitable for use with a mirror.

Nowadays solvent free adhesives are mainly used and do combine a good bond strength with a certain flexibility which will allow a difference in movement between the mirror and the substrate it is glued on. Always make sure that before you use any mirror adhesive is suitable

This product is not suitable for fixing acrylic mirrors to the wall, please use our AC035 Glass Mate Mirror Adhesive.

Surfaces

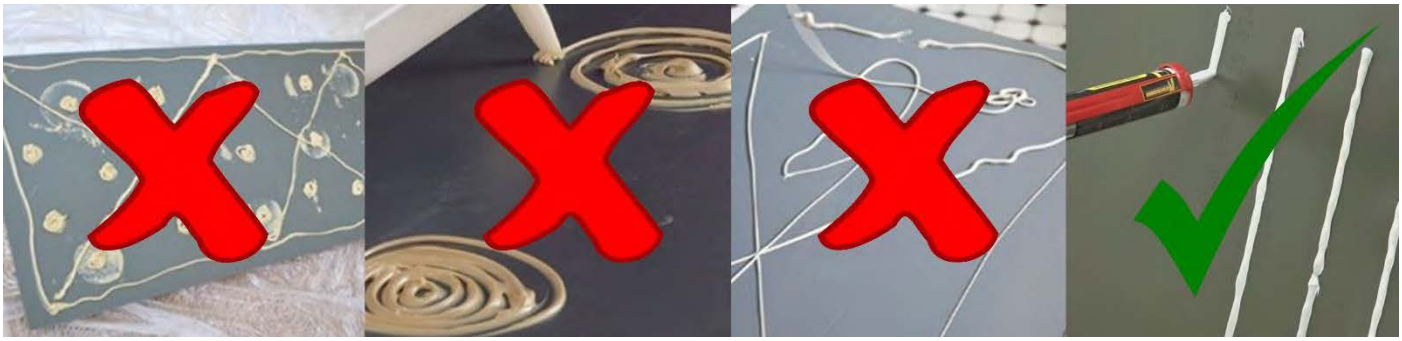
The surfaces the mirror has to be glued on, do have to meet certain requirements like: Sufficiently even, so the mirror can be applied without tension. (Smaller irregularities can be picked up by the adhesive).

Sufficiently strong (stronger than the force that will be supplied to the substrate by the weight of the mirror)
Free of dust, grease and dirt. Sufficiently dry. For example if you have had the wall painted or plastered within the last three months.

Although the adhesives do have very good and universal adhesion properties there can be surfaces where no adhesion can be achieved, such as unknown surfaces, plastics and coatings. An adhesion test is therefore advisable.

Applying Mirror Adhesive to the mirror

The Mirror adhesive should be applied one-sided as vertical stripes (diameter ca. 10 mm). Distance between the stripes 15 — 30 cm (depending on the weight of the mirror)



Within 5 min, of application of the adhesive (before a surface skin is formed) **the** mirror has to be brought and positioned in place. Then, further pressure is applied onto the mirror to achieve a good contact with the wall.

Depending on the thickness (weight) of the mirror it may be necessary to support the mirror during the curing time of the adhesive (curing speed ca.1,5 mm per 24 hours). . In case of light mirrors extra support won't be necessary.

Adhesive strength will be build up during this time and maximum strength is achieved after complete cure which might take 5 -7 days.

If joints between mirrors or mirrors and wall have to be sealed to prevent water penetration behind the mirror it is advisable to do this sealing after the adhesive is fully cured. (If sealing is done to early the adhesive can be shut off from the necessary moisture supply resulting in curing defects). By sealing the joints around the mirror, water penetration through these joints is avoided, however ventilation is stopped as well which implicates that one has to be sure that no water accumulation, behind the mirror, through for instance the substrate can take place.

Liability

All supplied information is the result of our tests and experience and is of general nature, however they do not imply any liability.

It is the responsibility of the installer to verify by his own tests if the product is suitable for the application.

Technical Specifications		
100 % modulus	DIN 53504 S2	0,60 N/mm²
Application rate	@ Ø3 mm/6,3 bar	100 g/min
Application temperature		+5°C to +40°C
Base		Neutrale oxime
Curing time	@ +23°C/50% RH	2mm/24 hours
Density		1,15 g/ml
Elongation at break	ISO 1183-1	270%
Flow	ISO 7390	< 2mm
Frost resistance during transportation		Up to - 15°C
Shorea hardness	DIN 53505	31
Skin formation	DBTM 16	7 - 8 min @ +23°C/50% RH
Temperature resistance		- 40°C to +120°C
Tensile strength	DIN 53504 S2	1,00 N/mm²

These values are typical properties and may vary +/-3%