

= REGUPOL

2.50

0.85

0.60

0.45

0.30

0.22

0.11

0.055

0.042

0.028

0.018

0.011

0.00 ⊥ N/mm²

990plus

810plus

740plus

680plus

510plus

400plus

300plus

270plus

220plus

190plus

150plus

#### Forms of delivery

#### Sheets, ex warehouse

Thickness: 12.5 and 25 mmLength:1,500 mmWidth:1,000 mm

Customized strips and pads, self-adhesive versions and special roll lengths available on request.

#### **Technical details**

Maximum static load bearing capacity 0.300 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

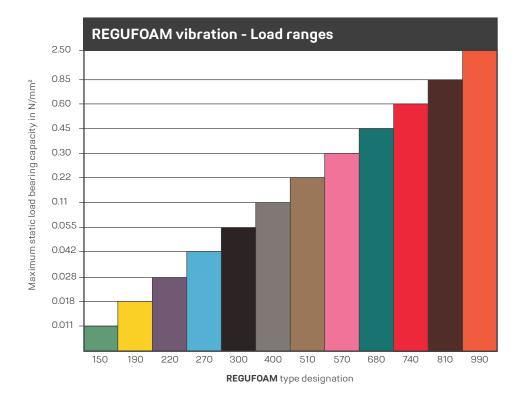
Maximum dynamic load bearing capacity for intermitted loadings 0 to 0.420 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

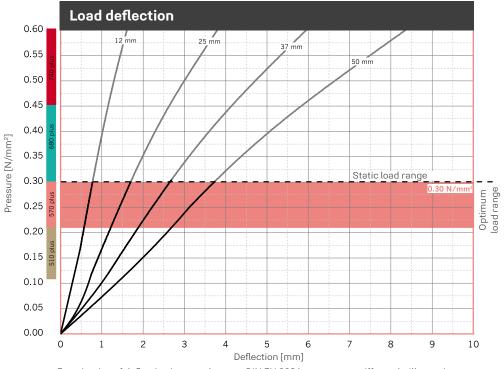
#### Rare, short term peak loads

up to 4.500 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Physical property	Norm	Result	Comment
Static modulus of elasticity	Based on EN 826	2.6 - 2.9 N/mm²	Tangential modulus, see figure "modulus of elasticity"
Dynamic modulus of elasticity	Based on DIN 53513	5.3 - 6.5 N/mm²	Depending on frequency, load and thickness, see figure "dynamic stiffness"
Mechanical loss factor	DIN 53513	0.14	Load-, amplitude- and frequency-dependent
Compression set	Based on DIN EN ISO 1856	4.4 %	Measured 30 minutes after decompression with 50 % deformation / 23 °C after 72 hrs
Tensile strength	Based on DIN EN ISO 1798	2.9 N/mm²	
Elongation at break	Based on DIN EN ISO 1798	210 %	
Tear resistance	Based on DIN ISO 34-1	14.1 N/mm	
Fire behaviour	DIN 4102 DIN EN 13501-1	B2 E	
Sliding friction	REGUPOL-laboratory REGUPOL-laboratory	0.6 0.7	Steel (dry) Concrete (dry)
Compression hardness	Based on DIN EN ISO 3386-2	620 kPa	Compressive stress at 25 % deformation test specimen h = 25 mm
Rebound elasticity	Based on DIN EN ISO 8307	58 %	dependent on thickness, test specimen h = 25 mm
Force reduction	DIN EN 14904	50 %	dependent on thickness, test specimen h = 25 mm







Examination of deflection in accordance to DIN EN 826 between two stiff panels. Illustration based on the third loading. Velocity of loading and unloading 20 seconds. Tested at room temperature. Dimensions of test specimens 300 x 300 mm.

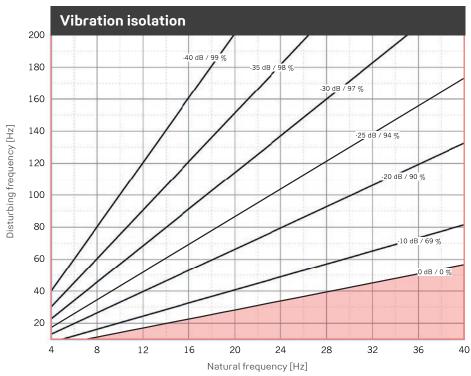
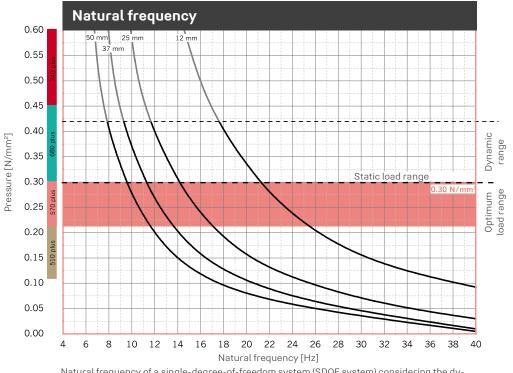


Illustration of the isolation efficiency of a single-degree-of-freedom system (SDOF system) on a rigid base with **REGUFOAM vibration 570plus.** Parameter: power transmission (insertion loss) in dB, isolation factor in %.









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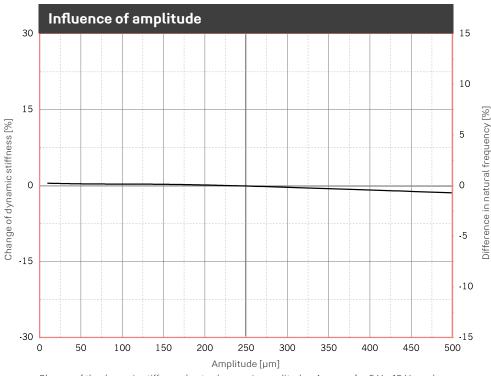
400plus

300plus

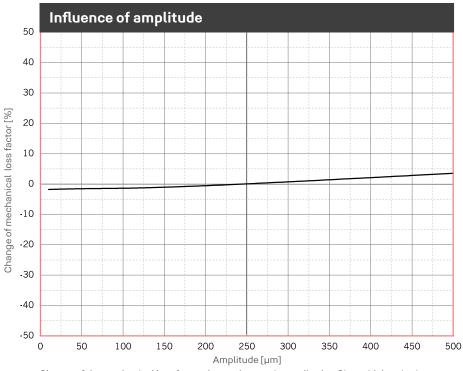
270plus

220plus

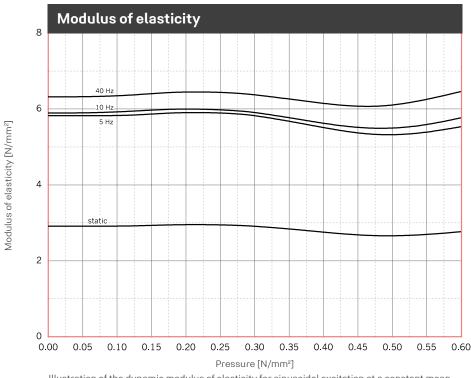
190plus

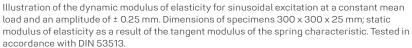


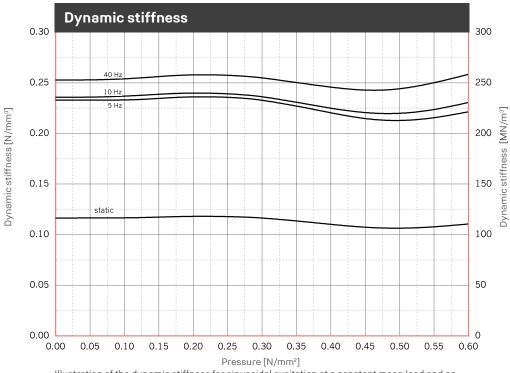
Change of the dynamic stiffness due to changes in amplitudes. Average for 5 Hz, 10 Hz and 40 Hz excitation. Sinusoidal excitation at a constant mean load of 0.300 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, dimensions of the specimens 300 x 300 x 25 mm. Natural frequency of a single-degree-of-freedom system (SDOF system) on a rigid base.

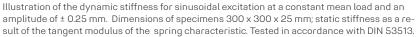


Change of the mechanical loss factor due to changes in amplitudes. Sinusoidal excitation at a constant mean load of  $0.300 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , dimensions of the specimens  $300 \times 300 \times 25 \text{ mm}$ .

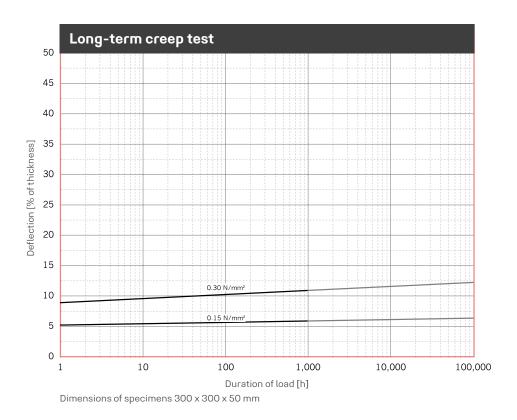












#### IMPORTANT:

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The information should not be considered obligation in respect of warranty of (technical) performance, quality (specification) or suitability for any application or design. The customer must satisfy themself the product (or draft specification) are relevant and suitable for their need and design intent. Prospective users should test a sample of product under their own conditions to satisfy themselves of its suitability for intended purpose and that expert advice be sought where different applications are contemplated. Due to our policy of continuous improvement we reserve the right to alter or amend published specification or design without prior notice. Reproduction of any part of this publication in any manner is not permitted without our prior written consent.

Comment on tolerances: All technical values correspond to our current state of knowledge and are to be understood as reference values only. These values can be subject to considerable variabilities due to production and/ or material reasons as well as due to outside influences (temperature, humidity etc.). Thus special agreements on material parameters might be necessary on a case-bycase basis.