SORBERBARRIER ML-AGC

high performance barrier-absorber composite

Sorberbarrier ML-AGC is a unique multilayered noise control product that offers both noise transmission loss and noise absorption. The composite is comprised with two layers of absorbing foam - Sorbermel, a melamine resin based foam and Sorberfoam, a combustion modified polyurethane foam. The absorptive foam layers are bonded together with an inlay of a foil layer and a flexible mass barrier layer, Wavebar. An aluminium foil covered glass cloth facing is laminated to the surface of the melamine foam layer.

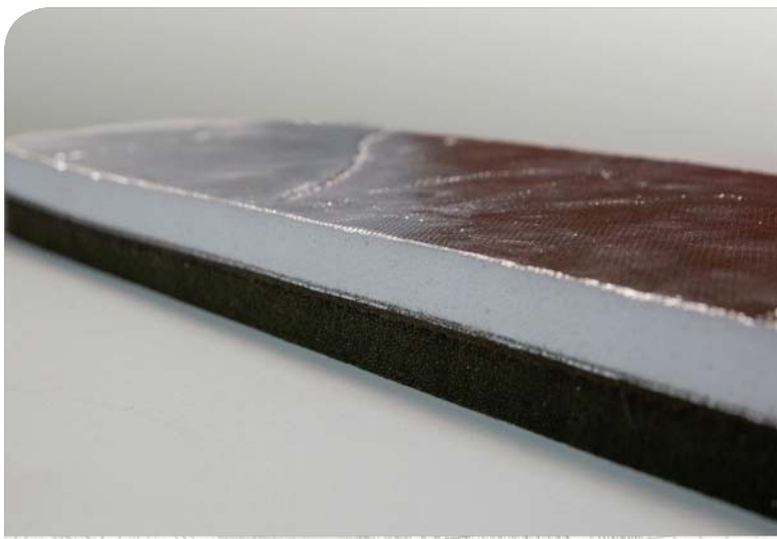
The melamine backbone exhibits excellent resistance to hydrolysis and combustion. The use of an aluminium foil covered glass cloth face provides additional protection to the foam from mechanical stress and dirt, oil and liquid ingress. The additional inner aluminium foil layer provides excellent vapour and fire barrier properties. Insertion of the mass barrier between two layers of absorbing foam keeps the barrier separate from the structure to which it is bonded, allowing it to remain flexible thus enhancing noise transmission loss. Altering the thickness of foam that separates the noise barrier from the structure can improve Wavebar's performance in some frequencies without a substantial increase in overall weight.

Sorberbarrier ML-AGC combines the superior performance of the flexible mass barrier, Wavebar, together with the absorption properties of the foam layers, Sorbermel and Sorberfoam.

The foam layers combined with a mass barrier provides effective noise reduction, making it a highly versatile product for controlling noise.

SPECIFICATIONS

Colour	Light grey (Sorbermel), Grey (Sorberfoam), Silver (AGC Facing)
Available	Sheet size: 1.3 m x 2.5 m Total thickness: 25 mm (or custom depending on MOQ)



applications

- Cavity space of locomotive and rolling stock
- Power generation units and containerised generator sets
- Additional thermal and acoustic insulation for air-conditioning
- Engine compartments and firewalls of cars, trucks, buses and construction machinery
- Machinery and equipment enclosures
- Pool and spa motor enclosures
- Whitegoods industry
- General enclosures

features

- Multi-function product: An absorber and barrier in one
- No ozone-depleting substances generated during manufacture
- Formaldehyde, phenolic resins and irritating fibres not used in manufacture
- Sorberfoam range is engineered to resist degradation (foam rot) more than traditional acoustic foam
- Low spread of flame surface
- Available as kits (depending on MOQ) - Quick and easily installed in difficult places
- Easy to cut, adhere or mechanically fasten into position
- Can be constructed with other decoupling layers such as Sorberpoly and Sorbermel

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Product name	Total thickness (mm)	Construction Absorptive melamine layer (mm)/Mass barrier (kg)/Decoupler PU foam (mm)	Sheet size* (m)	Operating temperature range (^{0}C)
Sorberbarrier ML AGC 25/4.5	25	12/4.5/12	1.3 x 2.5	-40 to100 (Continuous) -40 to 120 (Intermittent)

Tolerances: Weight: +/- 0.5Kg; Thickness: +/- 3mm ; Length and Width: -0 to +5mm

**Supplied untrimmed. Some surface coverings such as foils, films or fabric may overhang the useable width.*

Above product is available with or without adhesive backing. Please consult your local Pyrotek representative for more information.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Test method	Property	Report No.	Results
EN 45545 (ISO 5658-2)	Spread of flame	378286, 378288, 379022	R1, R7, HL3
EN 45545 (ISO 5659-2 : 50kWm-2)	Smoke generation (optical density)		
EN 45545 (ISO 5660-1 : 50kWm-2)	Heat release rate by cone calorimeter		
FMVSS-302	Flammability of interior materials	08613PH	Complies to the requirements of US (DOT) Department of transportation for occupant compartments of motor vehicles

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE

Frequency (Hz)	4 kg/m^2 (dB)
100	6.7
125	10.8
160	14.7
200	14.1
250	16.0
315	17.9
400	19.7
500	20.6
630	22.6
800	25.0
1000	26.6
1250	27.6
1600	28.5
2000	30.4
2500	32.1
3150	34.3
4000	36.7
5000	39.0
Rw	25
STC	26

Tested to ISO 15186-1:2003 & 10140-4:2010 at University of Canterbury, New Zealand
Report Number: 262a