

# HANDLING AND FIXING GUIDE

CEM-ROCK EXTREME X4

CEM-ROCK EXTREME FLOOR

CEM-ROCK STANDARD

CEM-ROCK LITE

Ver: 25-01-23 R3



# CEM-ROCK®

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## Handling

### Handling Guidelines

The following guidelines and recommendations are applicable for all Cem-Rock Boards types (Cem-Rock Extreme x4, Cem-Rock Extreme Floor, Cem-Rock Standard and Cem-Rock Lite board). These recommendations are based on our best knowledge and experience. Nothing in these guidelines shall create or be deemed to create any obligation on the part of Cem-Rock. It remains the responsibility of the user to check the product and its use meets local legislation and regulatory requirements.

Specific application and/or installation details mentioned in classification documents, assessments and other approvals as well as in Cem-Rock technical data sheets must be followed. Always install Cem-Rock boards with smooth face out for best results.

### Loading and unloading boards

Cem-Rock boards are supplied on pallets suitable for fork lift unloading by fork lift. If off-loading by crane and slings is envisaged, care should be taken to avoid damaging the edges of the boards. All pallets and crates can be safely handled by using a fork lift or hoisting equipment and straps. Steel cables or chains should not be used as they will damage both the pallet and the boards.

Always drive the delivery vehicle as close as possible to where the boards are to be used. When transporting the boards, it is essential to secure the pallets to prevent sliding. If the boards are subsequently moved around the site, they should be placed on a rigid base suitable for lifting by forklift. Cem-Rock boards should always be stored on a rigid base.

### Storage

All Cem-Rock boards are supplied with a protective plastic sheet wrap. This protection should not be removed until the boards are ready for use. All boards should remain under cover at all times until used.

In general, the following steps should be taken to ensure that the boards remain in good condition during storage. All Cem-Rock boards should be stored on covered and dry level ground, away from the working area or mechanical plant.

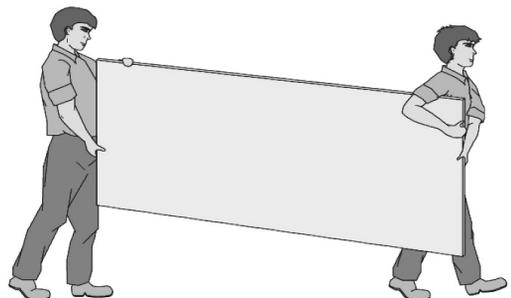
Pallets should be stored safely on firm level ground. If two or more pallets are stacked, the following guidance as well as local legislation and regulations must be observed. The number of pallets per stack is mainly determined by site conditions such as ground conditions, flatness and load capacity of the ground.

Maximum number of pallets stacked one above the other under warehouse conditions: All boards – maximum 5 pallets, recommended < 4 pallets. All boards must be protected from inclement weather. Cover protection is essential for stacked boards. All boards must be stored under cover. Complete protection for stacked and covered boards in storage.

The following recommendations must always be taken into account when handling all Cem-Rock boards:

Wherever possible, always lift boards from the stack rather than slide board on board. This will prevent damage or scratches occurring to the face of the lower boards.

Always carry the boards on edge but do not store on edge.



## Cutting

### Cutting

All Cem-Rock boards can be worked with conventional woodworking equipment although the use of hand saws with hardened teeth is recommended. Boards greater than 6 mm in thickness may be more easily cut using a circular saw with a Tungsten Carbide tipped blade, or a jigsaw. For rough cutting, 6 mm sheets can be deeply scribed and broken over a straight edge.

Cem-Rock recommends that all cutting should be carried out in well ventilated spaces and using dust extraction facilities. Operators should wear the appropriate protective masks at all times (refer to the relevant safety information sheet).

Cem-Rock do not recommend cutting different types of material using the same saw blade. If the same blade is used to cut Cem-Rock boards, followed by timber and then Cem-Rock boards, the result will be poor quality cuts and a much reduced blade life. Keeping a single saw blade for Cem-Rock boards will ensure a good quality cut and a long blade life. For a small project and where using a hand saw, Cem-Rock recommend the use of a disposable saw with hardened teeth.

There are a wide variety of applications and fixing methods possible with all Cem-Rock boards. The method to be used is dependent on a number of factors, including:

The shape of the board's final application, i.e. square, rectangular, circular or other forms.

The location where the work is to be carried out, i.e. industrial, commercial, on or off site, etc.

The quality of workmanship and the equipment required.

Local legislation, regulations and safety information guidelines must be observed.

All Cem-Rock boards can be cut on site with relative ease. However, if a large number of boards are to be cut, it is recommended that cutting is carried out off site under controlled conditions as much as possible, to ensure good quality of finished edges and surface. If you do not have a high quality saw, ask your local Cem-Rock partner company for recommendations of an approved cutting partner or Cem-Rock workshop.

A few general rules that should be observed when working with boards:

For workshop cutting and to extend the cutting life of tools, working with diamond tipped saws is recommended.

Experience shows that tools with Tungsten Carbide teeth (TCT) provide a more than adequate cut for on-site activities.

High speed electric tools generate very fine dust. Inhaling fine dust can be harmful to health. Thus, dust extraction equipment is necessary, as the alternative technology of wet cutting cannot be recommended. Although Cem-Rock boards contain no harmful fibres, inhalation of excessive nuisance dust can be detrimental to health. It is also recommended that when cutting or processing any Cem-Rock products, appropriate face masks and personal protection equipment (PPE) should be worn.

The speed of the cutting is best determined by:

- Thickness of the board
- Hardness of the board
- Condition of the blade

Boards must be held securely during cutting avoiding slippage and vibration which can lead to chipping of the board edges.

The choice of the most appropriate tool for use will depend on custom, practice and local regulations.

## Cutting

### Cutting with hand circular saws

The use of a Tungsten Carbide-tipped saw blade is recommended. The cutting is carried out in a dry state so dust extraction is essential. The Tungsten Carbide teeth of the saw have a shorter life span than diamond tipped blades but they can be sharpened by a skilled professional.

The riving knife adjustment and fixing must be checked and if necessary adjusted. Set the intended depth of cut, the saw blade protruding some 15 mm below the material - an optimal setting guarantees long life of the circular sawing blade.

Recommendations for cutting tool:

- Diameter of the blade 180 mm but depending on the tool
- Speed approximately 3000 rpm
- Number of teeth: 36 – 56 per blade
- Feed speed: the saw is to be pushed evenly without stopping and without forcing the saw forward. If movement is stopped, the saw should be lifted. Cutting should to be continued perpendicular to the cutting surface, lower the saw and proceed with the cut at a uniform feed speed.

### Static circular saws

Industrial machines are used for continuous cutting over long periods of time, for large quantities and for improved efficiency. We recommend the use of low speed motors with diamond based tipped blades for the cutting of Cem-Rock boards. There are many suppliers of professional sawing machines, your Cem-Rock support team will guide you in making the right decision of equipment.

Recommendations for the cutting blades:

- Diameter of the blade 300 – 400 mm depending on the tool

- Speed approximately 500 – 1000 rpm
- Number of teeth: 36 – 56 per blade

### On-site machines

Sawing machines work with a Tungsten Carbide tipped saw blade with a low speed electric motor and mounted to move over a fixed working table, is a typical machine for occasional use on site and produces very good results.

A vacuum cleaner is recommended for use while cutting especially when using power saws. As an additional precaution, always wear eye, ear and dust protection when using power tools of any type.

While working with power saws, the following important points should be observed:

Ensure that the boards to be cut are continuously and well supported on either side of the cut;

A straight edge should be clamped in position to guide the cutting operation;

Care must be taken to ensure the tool remains against the straight edge during the cutting operation;

The cutting rate should be such that the blade is not laboring or over heating. Feed speed for Cem-Rock boards is slower than for timber if you wish to prolong the life of the blade and achieve a good cut.

### Jigsaw

This tool is applicable for panels up to 25 mm thick. Panels can be easily cut with a jigsaw to form various shapes. Blades with special hardened teeth are available for cutting Cem-Rock boards.

As with all power tools, care should be taken to cut within the capacity of the tool and blade. Do not force the cutting speed.

## Fixation

### General for all Cem-Rock Board types.

The boards are designed to be installed by a competent contractor experienced with these types of products.

- For non-structural sheathing applications, the designer must ensure that the steel/timber frame has adequate strength to resist all lateral, and other, loads on their own. No contribution from the boards in the regard.
- The attachment of any applied loads must be fixed back through the boards to the steel or timber-frame structure.
- Stud centers, should not exceed 600mm c/c.
- A suitable, qualified, and experienced individual must check the design and method of installation of the boards.
- Under normal conditions of use, the boards are unlikely to suffer damage, but if damage does occur, the boards should be replaced.

### Rasp / Surform

A rasp or surform can be used for edge finishing where necessary in order to trim away rough cutting. For optimum edge finishing, dress the edges with fine glass paper.

### Drilling

Drilling can be carried out either by hand drill or any conventional power drill with or without dust extraction. For best results the boards should be firmly supported behind the location of the holes. Generally when working with Cem-Rock boards the use of drills with point angles of 60° to 80° rather than the more usual 120° type, are preferable and more efficient.

Cem-Rock strongly recommend an underlying support to avoid break out as the drill passes through the back face of the board.

### Fixation

Tested and approved fastening systems can be found in the assessment and classification reports as well as in the Cem-Rock technical data sheets.

Cem-Rock boards are easy to handle and work using conventional tools. However basic standard safety precautions should be used at all times during installation. The following pages highlight some general guidance notes for reference when fixing board systems.

Below are list of fastener recommendations.

#### Screw Brand: Evolution Fasteners

Screw Type: Wing-Drill Self-Drilling Screw with CSK Head  
Model No.: TSTF5.5-65-5

#### Screw Brand: Evolution Fasteners

Screw Type: Super Wing Drill Tek Screw  
Model No.: TSTF5.5-73-7

#### Screw Brand: Fixfast Fasteners

DrillFast® Stainless  
Model No.: DF3-SS-HT - Composite panel fasteners

#### Screw Brand: Fixfast Fasteners

SureFast® Fastener  
Model No.: SF-RS-SSA4-4.8

#### Screw Brand: Fixfast Fasteners

DrillFast® Stainless A4  
Model No.: DF5-SSA4-HT - Composite panel fasteners

#### Screw Brand: RawlPlug

R-WX-T Self-drilling screws for steel  
Model No.: R-WX-58T

#### Screw Brand: RawlPlug

R-WX-T Self-drilling screws for steel  
Model No.: R-WX-48T

Note: All above mentioned screws are tested with Cem-Rock Boards, to know further details of the results, contact Greenspan technical team at [technical@greenspan.ie](mailto:technical@greenspan.ie)

## Fixation

### Fixing & Installation

Tested and approved fixing systems can be found in assessment and classification reports as well as in Cem-Rock technical data sheets.

The type of fixings used when installing Cem-Rock boards are important as they may determine the stability of a structure and its fire performance. In general, a fixing should meet the following requirements:

#### Corrosion resistant.

Galvanised nails are recommended for timber framing. Stainless steel nails can be used if preferred. Do not use screws when the board forms part of structural bracing, unless the system was tested with such fixings. If stainless steel screws are fixed in galvanised steel structures, the threat of corrosion under humid conditions must be considered. All installations should be regularly checked for corrosion.

Zinc or other plated self-drilling screws are recommended for steel framing. Stainless steel screws can also be used.

Fixing points should be located at least 12 mm from any board edge and 50 mm from board corners. Fixing centres are generally 200 mm but should be in accordance with the appropriate Cem-Rock specification. All relevant system details are referenced in Cem-Rock technical literature and supporting documents.

### Nailing, stapling

The most economical method of fastening is to use pneumatic nailing or stapling equipment. When fixing Cem-Rock boards using nails, the following should be noted:

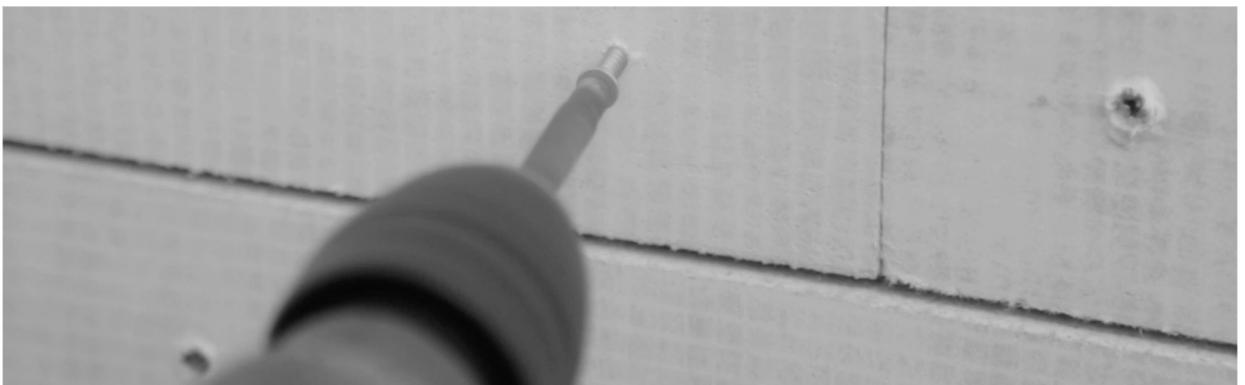
Do not drive the fixings too deep beneath the surface of the boards, as this may reduce the holding capacity of the fixing and damage the boards.

Fixings should be driven straight into the board and at best embedded no more than 0,5 mm below the surface of the board. Depending on the application equipment, the length of the nails and staples, we recommend a working pressure of 8 – 9 bars for 12 up to 20mm Cem-Rock Board.  
5 – 6 bars for 6 up to 10mm Cem-Rock Board.

Do not damage the board around the fixing or at the edges of the boards. Where boards are cracked around fixings, the boards must be replaced.

Nails can be driven directly through these boards into timber framing, without predrilling, provided they are at least 12 mm from the edge of the board and the back face of the board is fully supported while fixing.

For use in areas of high humidity, galvanised nails should be used. Panel pins, oval or lost head nails should not be used. Wire or clout nails are acceptable.



## Screw fixing

### Screw fixing

When fixing Cem-Rock boards, especially to light gauge steel frames, the following should be noted:

For best results, pre-drill fixing holes unless using specially designed self-drilling screws suitable for fixing cement based boards to steel.

Use a high torque, variable speed screw gun, preferably fitted with a depth gauge.

Do not over drive the fixing, as this may reduce the holding capacity of the screw. Reduce the speed of the drill as the screw pulls the board against the framing.

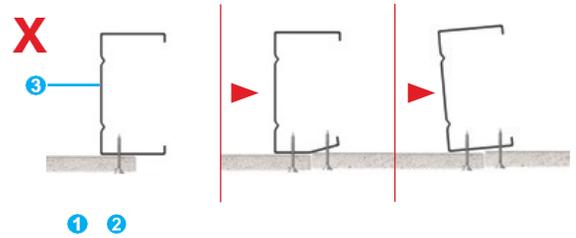
When fixing to steel framing, always fix to the open side of the flange first. This maintains a flush outside face.

Pilot holes should be predrilled not less than 12mm from the edge of the boards and countersunk if required. Use self-drilling or self-tapping screws when securing boards to steel. For all other situations, drywall screws are generally suitable.

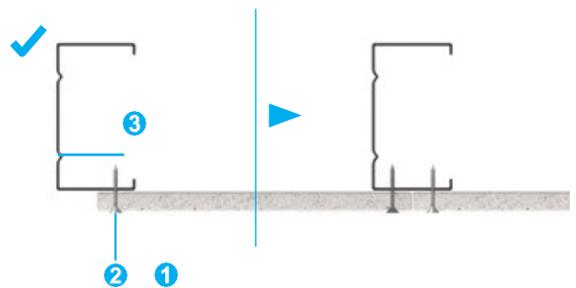
Boards with a thickness of 15 mm or more can be fixed face to edge with great care. The correct screws are detailed in the technical data sheet for the relevant application. Please refer to page 6 of the Fixing Guide for further information.

Pilot holes should be predrilled not less than half the board thickness from the edge of the board and countersunk if required. Screws should have a deep thread (e.g. Hilo or drywall type) when securing one board to another. Self-drilling or self-tapping screws are also suitable. Screws at corners should be positioned at a distance equal to the board thickness from the corner, or a minimum of 50 mm, whichever is greater. Care has to be taken not to over tighten screws.

### INCORRECT sequence of fixing to steel stud



### CORRECT sequence of fixing to steel stud



**Stapling machines** for staples up to a length of 90 mm



**Nailing machines** for staples up to a length of 90 mm



**Screw machine**



## Forming holes

### Forming holes

Apertures often need to be cut within a board to allow for penetration of services such as switchboxes, lights, access panels etc. The following procedures therefore serve as general guidance only. Any method that allows for cutting of holes without damaging the board is acceptable.

For smooth, clean cut circular holes:

Mark the centre of the hole on the board;  
Predrill a hole to be used as a guide;  
Cut the hole to the required diameter using a hole saw fitted to a heavy duty electric drill where the central bit is inserted into the predrilled hole or use a jigsaw.

For small irregular holes:

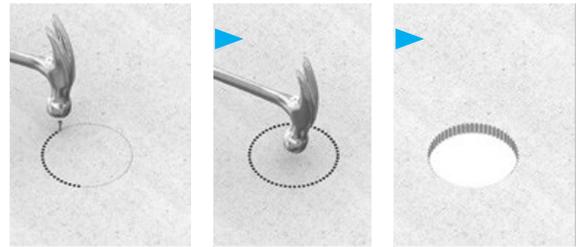
Small rectangular apertures can be achieved by forming a series of small holes (using a drill) around the perimeter of the opening;  
Carefully tap out the waste piece from the panel face.  
Make sure that the edges are properly supported in order to avoid damage to boards;  
Rough edges can be cleaned with a rasp or a 40 grit glass paper.

For larger openings or apertures:

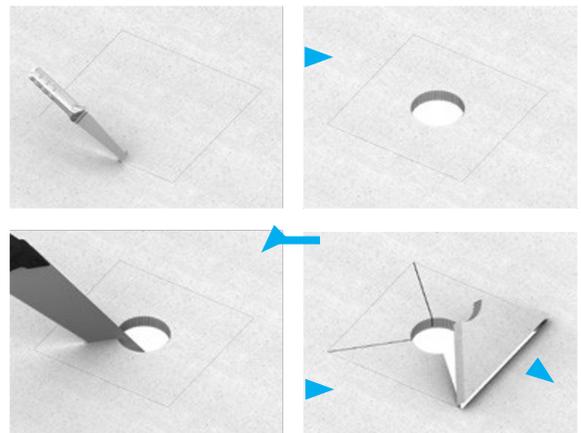
Score deeply around the perimeter of the opening using a sharp tool (thin boards only); Form a large round hole in the centre using the method previously described;  
Saw cut from the centre towards the corners of the opening;  
Tap waste pieces from the face side and if necessary clean rough edges with a rasp or with at least 40 grit sand paper. Radius corners with a half round rasp to eliminate any stress points.

### NOTE:

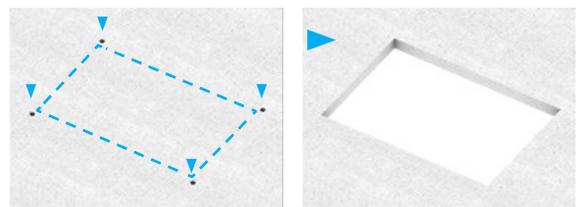
Never make holes by using heavy hammers, cold chisels or other "aggressive" methods. This will damage the underside of the boards and adversely effect the fire performance of the system.



Nailing and hammering for openings.



For larger openings or apertures



Apertures opening using alternative method

## Jointing

### Seamless finishing between boards

Seamless finishing is applicable to most partition and ceiling constructions. However, in some instances it may also be applicable for external wall constructions. Generally, installations of concealed framed ceiling and partition systems constructions require crack-free flush jointing.

The method of constructing flush joints depends very much on the skills and expertise of the installer, as well as the stability of the supporting construction.

It is recommended that the thickness of panels used for flush jointing should be at least 7 mm thick. Thinner boards are used only when they are to be rendered with synthetic binders or textures at a later stage.

Following are some guidelines for joint finishing that will help achieve the required professional appearance.

To obtain a good flush joint, it is recommended that all panels have bevelled or recessed edges at the side where they abut other panels.

For a flush finish, a flush joint with a double trowel width (minimum 200 mm) is required unless the recess is re-applied.

When the boards are ready for joint treatments, the following steps should be followed to obtain the required finish.

After the installation of the boards, wait approximately 24 to 48 hours to allow the board to equalise to the moisture content of the ambient atmosphere.

Once equilibrium moisture content is achieved, moisture induced movement will be lower, reducing the risk of joint cracking;

Clean the surface of the joint and surrounding area (approximately 300 mm in width on each side of joint);

Always work with clean tools and containers;

The work should be carried out in an environment where the ambient temperature is at least 5 °C or above;

Prepare the joint filler as per instructions prescribed by the filler manufacturer. Always use clean water;

Fill the joint with sufficient joint filler;

Apply a layer of reinforcing fibre mesh tape over the filler and with a spatula cover the complete surface of the tape with an excessive amount of well-embedded joint filler;

Allow to dry completely and sand the surface with fine grade sandpaper;

Apply a second layer of joint filler with wide trowel;

Wait until it is completely cured and sand the surface again slightly with fine grade sandpaper;

Depending on the level of finish required, an eventual final layer of joint finisher can be applied with a 280 mm wide (preferably curved) trowel.

It is recommended that the areas to which the filler is to be applied are primed using a P.V.A. Sealer. This prevents moisture from the filler being absorbed too rapidly into the boards and reduces the risk of cracking and/or delamination of the filler.

## Jointing



Fill joint with single, thin layer of plaster and then overlay reinforcing mesh



Apply subsequent covering of plaster compound to finish



Final joint after finishing with trowel

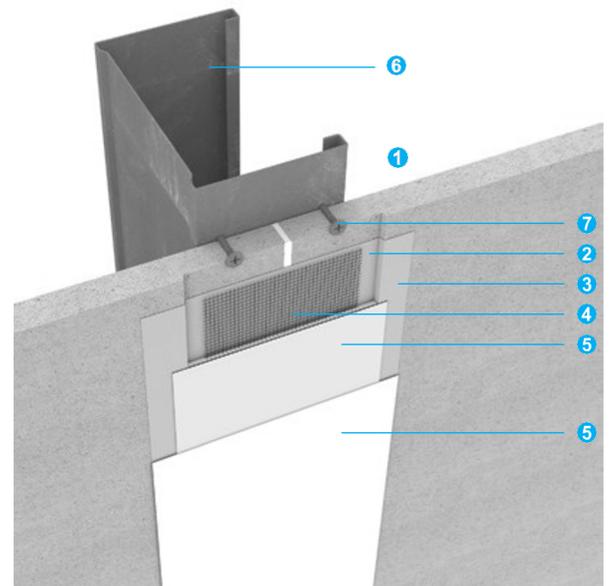
### Wallpaper

When papering Cem-Rock boards, size the surface to seal against suction and improve slip, then hang papers or vinyls in the normal way.

### Flush jointing with mesh tape.

Legend:

1. Cem-Rock fire protective board
2. Rebate, 30 mm wide, 2 mm deep (creating a 60 mm wide joint)
3. PVA Sealer
4. Self adhesive, woven fibreglass, jointing scrim, 50 mm wide
5. Cem-Rock Moisture Resistant Ready-Mixed Joint Filler
6. Timber or steel stud support framework behind all board joints
7. Refer to Page 6 of the Fixing details.

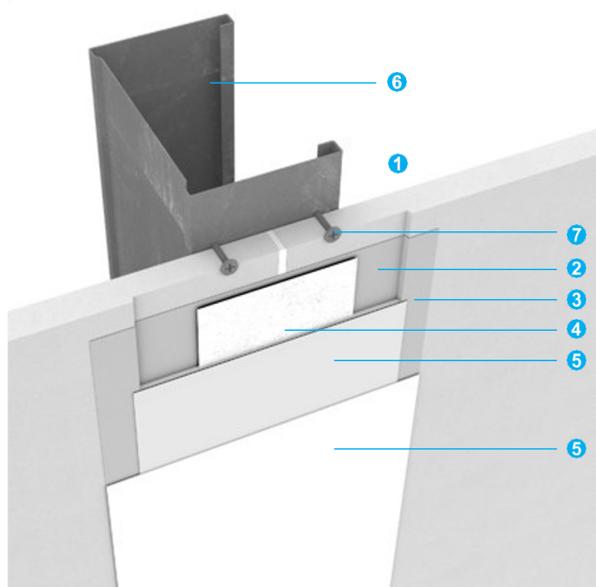


## Jointing

### Flush jointing with paper tape

Legend:

1. Cem-Rock Board
2. Tapered rebate, nominal 50 mm wide
3. PVA Sealer
4. 50mm wide paper jointing tape
5. Gypsum based joint filler
6. Timber or steel stud support framework behind all board joints
7. Refer to Page 6 of the Fixing details.



### Plastering

If plastering is essential please consult the Cem-Rock Technical Services Department.

It is recommended that a small test area is plastered initially to ensure that the boards have been adequately sealed. It is advisable that a self-adhesive glass or hessian scrim is applied over joints and internal angles.

If a skim coat is desired:

Apply a sealing coat of diluted universal primer / P.V.A. (1 part P.V.A. to 5 parts water). Sealing coat should be allowed to dry thoroughly (approximately 24 hours). Apply bonding coat (3 parts P.V.A. to 1 part water). Apply plaster skim (maximum 5mm thick) while the bonding coat is wet and tacky.

All Cem-Rock boards have a high suction factor and while successful skim coats are relatively easy to obtain, some care is needed to retard the rapid drying of plaster coats, especially in areas of high ambient temperature. The bonding agent and plaster manufacturer's recommendations must be followed at all times.

### Tiling

Cem-Rock should be primed prior to tiling with a suitable primer, please consult with the adhesive manufacturer for the correct specification and choice of adhesive. For ceramic tile coverings, (tile dimensions  $\leq 600$  mm x 600 mm), use a suitable flexible adhesive when placing tiles, please consult with the adhesive manufacturer for the correct specification and choice of adhesive. Tile adhesive must as a minimum meet the requirements of class C2 according to EN 12004-1.

Maximum tile weight for walls

- Cem Rock – 85 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Cem Rock eXtreme X4 – 120 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

## Painting

### Painting

All coatings should be supplied by a reputable manufacturer and their recommendations regarding surface preparation, sealing and finish coating should be followed at all times.

Surfaces should be dry, free of oil, loose surface layers and dust. If required, screw holes and board joints may be filled with ready-mixed joint filler and sanded accordingly (Please refer to the manufacturer for guidance on suitable joint filler).

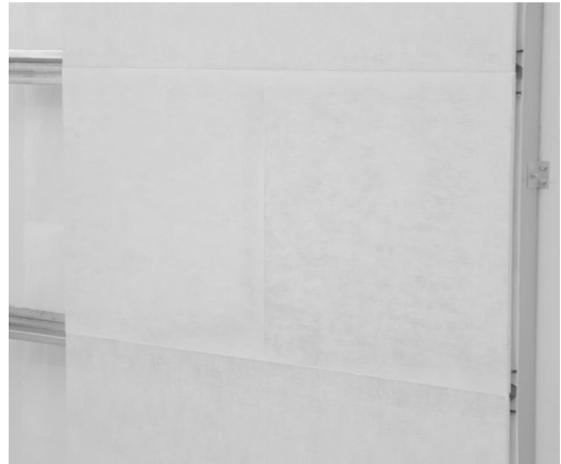
If corners of the encasement require protection, plastic or steel dry wall corner beading can be used.

When using water based paints, a first coat, typically 50/50 mixed with clean water, is recommended. For oil based paints a suitable alkali resisting primer should be used. Painted vapour barriers may be formed by the application of chlorinated rubber, epoxy resin or polyurethane paint (back sealing may be required in certain instances).

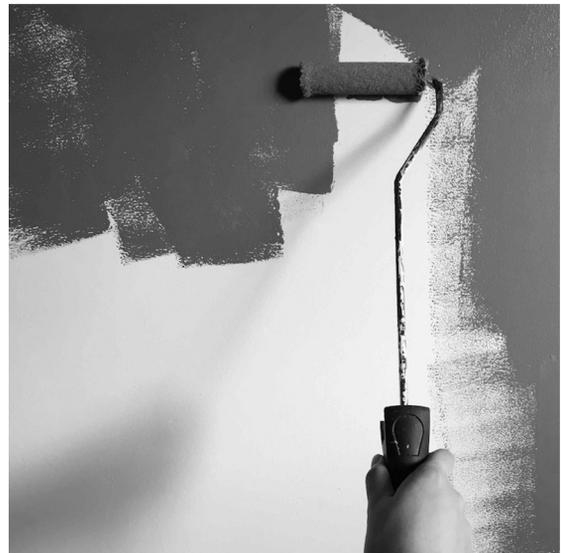
These boards have an attractive, smooth finish but if required can be painted with emulsion or oil based paint. With water based paints, a first coat should be used. For oil based paints, use a universal primer. An alkali resisting primer is not required.



Applying joint filler



Before painting make sure all joints are dry and clean



Water or oil based paints applied on pre installed Cem-Rock boards

### Self supporting ducts

Kitchen extract ducts

For hygienic reasons and for the convenience of cleaning it is recommended that a grease and fat resistant coating is applied to the board surface forming the internal face of the duct.

## Self support

### Supply air ducts

Where it cannot be avoided, rain and snow may get into the duct in the area of the fresh air intake. Whilst Cem-Rock boards are resistant against the effects of moisture, we recommend the application of a suitable water proofing impregnation in the areas adjacent to the intake openings for a minimum distance of 1m to reduce any water absorption. Ask a representative of your local Cem-Rock company for appropriate products.

It is not recommended to coat the whole of the duct system with a waterproof coating, otherwise liquid water will pool in the ducts.

The surface of Cem-Rock boards may have a slight layer of dust when first installed. In order to prevent the dust spreading through the ventilation system it is recommended to coat the Cem-Rock – boards with a commercial silicate vapour permeable primer.

### Self-supporting ducts

Cem-Rock boards usually have one fair face and one natural. For use as self-supporting ducts, the fair face should be positioned on the inside of the ventilation duct. This will ensure optimum air flow across the boards.

### Self-supporting ducts – humidity control

Artifacts in museums and exhibitions can suffer from high humidity. Especially in autumn and winter when visitors enter historical buildings with wet shoes and clothing, air conditioning can be overstrained by an accumulation of moisture. Self-supporting ducts constructed with Cem-Rock boards can contribute to humidity control as the boards are naturally breathable and vapour permeable. Cem-Rock boards are able to absorb and release moisture depending on the humidity of the ambient air.

### Mould growth

Cem-Rock boards do not support mould growth. There is insufficient organic material in the boards with which a culture can form.

### Exterior applications

Most Cem-Rock boards are moisture and humidity resistant. The boards are tested on EN-12467 to withstand extreme weather condition in Freeze-thaw, Heat-rain and Soak-dry.

### Cladding

In situations where there is a danger of water ingress make sure the joints and screw penetration points are sealed against water penetration by using a water and UV-resistant exterior grade tape or by using a suitable mastic joint compound. The use of a breather membrane to external side of the Cem-Rock board as at the discretion of the architectural design team depending on the wall build-up. In situations where there is no outer insulation layer installed outside the board it is recommended that a breather membrane will be used. All joints should be sealed and made water-tight as soon as possible after installation.

If the breather membrane is being used outside the boards the sealing of the joints is optional. In this situation, it is important that breather membrane is installed within two weeks from boards installation.

Once boards are installed and joints are taped or sealed the boards can be left exposed for up to 12 months on the wall.

Install rain screen cladding as per the architect's specification.

## Self support

### Coating

The application of a commercial silicate coating system will also provide a sufficient measure for weather protection. A reinforcing glass fabric is wrapped around the Cem-Rock construction then painted with an appropriate coating system e.g. Decothane. Thick film epoxy coatings or textured external thin film coatings are also suitable.

### Warranties

Cem-Rock is offered with a 10 Years Limited Materials Warranties.

### Disclaimer

The architecture, engineering, and design using the Cem-Rock product are the responsibility of the project's design professional. All products and systems must comply with National Building Regulations and Standards.

The information contained in this document is for general information and guidance and Greenspan System Sales specifically disclaims any liability for the use of the Cem-Rock Board. and for the architecture, design, engineering or workmanship of any project. The project design professional determines, in its sole discretion, whether this product is best suited for the project. These details are subject to change without notice.

Please contact Greenspan System Sales to ensure you have the most recent version.

# CEM-ROCK®

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