

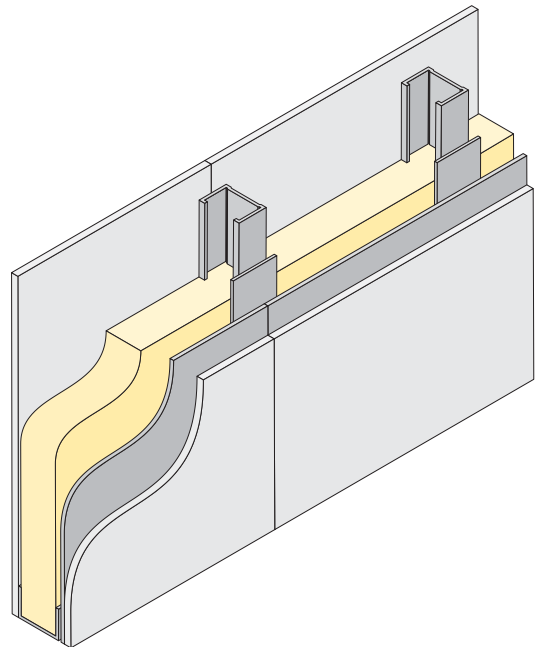
DATA SHEET

RADIATION PROTECTION WALLS

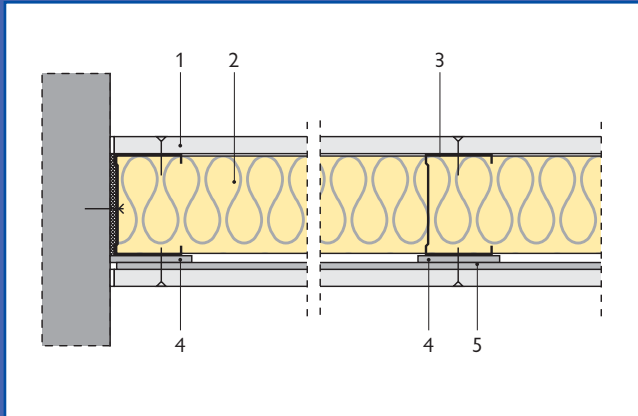
Diagnostic or therapeutic sources of radiation in hospitals, clinics and doctor's practices must be screened so that no radiation can penetrate adjacent walls and ceilings.

The legal requirements for radiation protection can be satisfied using simple dry lining techniques with XPR Systems. These consist of applying a lead sheet to the reverse side of FERMACELL Gypsum Fibre Boards. The thickness of the lead lining is determined by the required lead lining value, which is in turn dependent on the type of appliance and/or the intensity of the radiation emission source specified.

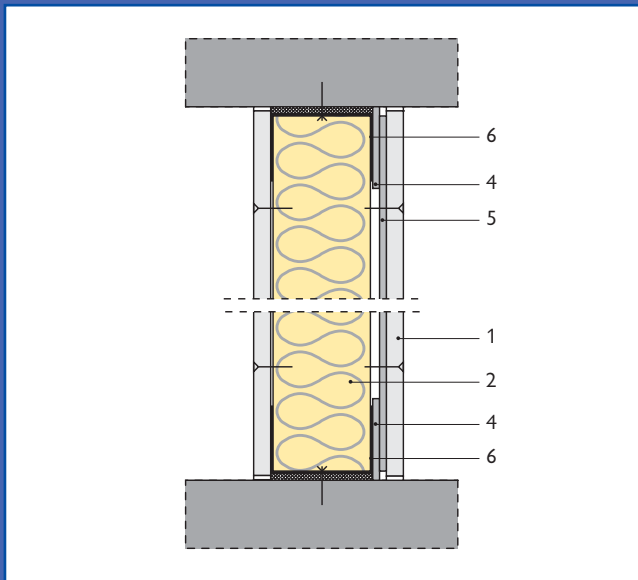
The application of lead sheets to the reverse sides of FERMACELL Gypsum Fibre Boards for radiation protection walls must cover the surface and be permanently secured against slipping/slumping. This is usually achieved by factory lamination or by the construction company on site. In determining the thickness of the lead sheet, layers of 0.5mm should be assumed as a minimum.



DATA SHEET



- 1 FERMACELL board
- 2 ROCKWOOL Flexi
- 3 PROTEKTOR steel stud
- 4 Lead strip
- 5 Lead sheet
- 6 PROTEKTOR Header/Footer Track



To guarantee consistent radiation protection, the vertical butt joints (filler or adhesive joint) between the lead lined FERMACELL building boards and the studs at the board centre should be covered with self adhesive lead strips at least 50mm wide, which are adhered direct to the flange of the Stud profile.

For the wall, floor and ceiling connections of XPR radiation protection walls to the adjacent building components, a lead sheet strip at least 50mm wide should be adhered to the flange of the structure connection profile, so that it butts tight to the adjacent components.

Where penetrations are needed such as electric sockets, door and window elements, switch boxes, inspection boxes, etc. as well as corner and T-connections, consistent radiation protection must also be provided, if required.