Borates in gypsum board

Gypsum board is widely used for internal walls and ceilings by the construction industry, and is a material of growing importance in the do-it-yourself sector. It is manufactured by calcining gypsum into a plaster, making a slurry from the plaster, and passing the slurry through machines which shape, set, and cut the substance into a board. The addition of boric acid to the slurry yields significant improvements in product performance, user convenience, and process efficiency.

Benefits

In gypsum board manufacture, boric acid is used

• To increase the strength of the board
• To reduce the board weight by about 10%
• To provide better adhesion of the paper backing to the board
• To reduce the curing time of gypsum board
• To prevent wrinkle formation on the surface of the board
• To create a hard gypsum edge that withstands nailing and handling
• To enhance fire retardancy

Prevents wrinkle formation
Boric acid reacts with sodium (e.g., sodium sulfate) found in many gypsum deposits, to prevent the sodium from creating wrinkles in the paper backing as the wallboard is dried.

Develops a harder board edge
Boric acid imparts mechanical strength to gypsum board due to the formation of more bulky crystals. This function improves the board’s outer edge.

Accelerates the curing rate
During drying, the removal of water from bulky crystals is faster than from needle-like crystals, thus boric acid reduces drying time. The fire retardant properties of boric acid also help to prevent gypsum crystals from burning while in the oven.

Decreases the board weight
To reduce the board weight by making the product less dense, typically foam (air) is injected into the gypsum slurry. This can cause a decrease in strength and an increase in the number of bond failures between paper backing and gypsum core. Boric acid is introduced to minimize this potential problem.

Improves paper gypsum bond
Starch adhesive is used in wallboard to reinforce the bond between paper backing and gypsum core. By changing the polymeric structure of the starch molecule, boric acid gives the adhesive increased viscosity, quicker tack and better fluid properties. These are essential for the dependable adhesion of the paper to the gypsum core.

Boosts fire retardancy
Spraying the paper backing with a boric acid solution or adding it to the gypsum slurry aids in fire retardancy. Boric acid inhibits flame combustion and suppresses both afterglow and smoldering.

Formation

The quantity of boric acid required is dependent on the quality of gypsum and also weather conditions. The average loading of boric acid is between 0.03 and 0.15% by weight.
About U.S. Borax
U.S. Borax, part of Rio Tinto, is a global leader in the supply and science of borates—naturally-occurring minerals containing boron and other elements. We are 1,000 people serving 500 customers with more than 1,700 delivery locations globally. We supply 30% of the world’s need for refined borates from our world-class mine in Boron, California, about 100 miles east of Los Angeles. We pioneer the elements of modern living, including:

- **Minerals that make a difference:** Consistent product quality secured by ISO 9000:2001 registration of its integrated quality management systems
- **People who make a difference:** Experts in borate chemistry, technical support, and customer service
- **Solutions that make a difference:** Strategic inventory placement and long-term contracts with shippers to ensure supply reliability

About 20 Mule Team® products
20 Mule Team® borates are produced from naturally occurring minerals and have an excellent reputation for safety when used as directed. Borates are essential nutrients for plants and key ingredients in fiberglass, glass, ceramics, detergents, fertilizers, wood preservatives, flame retardants, and personal care products.

20 Mule Team Borax product in gypsum board: