

In search of the holy grail of adhesives for cast glass structures: Two contradictory case studies, the Crystal Houses façade in Amsterdam and a small glass pavilion in Greenland

Dr. Faidra Oikonomopoulou

Research team (TUD): Telesilla Bristogianni, dr. Fred Veer

Architects: MVRDV (Crystal Houses, NL), Konstantin Arkitekter (Glass pavilion, GL)

Crystal Houses – The challenge: A fully transparent, self-supporting façade of extreme dimensional accuracy



The completed façade



Bonding steps clockwise from top left: 1. Application of the adhesive with the aid of the PURE® mould. 2. Resulting X pattern. 3. Local hardening of the adhesive by a UV beam light for preventing capillary action. 4. UV-lamp used to cure the adhesive for 60–120 seconds.

Quick facts:

Cast glass structure dimensions: 10x12 m  
Typical glass block unit: 105/210x210x65 mm  
Location: Amsterdam, NL  
(access by road, electricity provided)  
Climate: Moderate maritime  
Budget for construction: high  
Building crew: highly-skilled team  
Status of construction: Completed (2016)

Adhesive requirements:

Structural performance

- good short & long term compressive behaviour
- establish high bond strength with glass
- provide a rigid structure
- good resistance to weathering
- good aging behaviour

Visual performance

- completely transparent/colourless
- should not discolour when exposed to sunlight

Ease-of-assembly

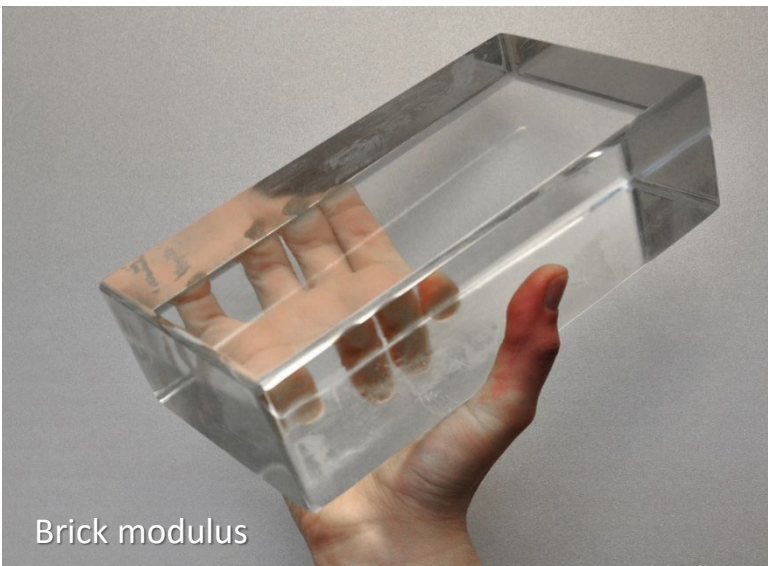
- fast fixing & curing time
- have no emissions of noxious or poisonous chemicals during processing and curing

Selected Adhesive:

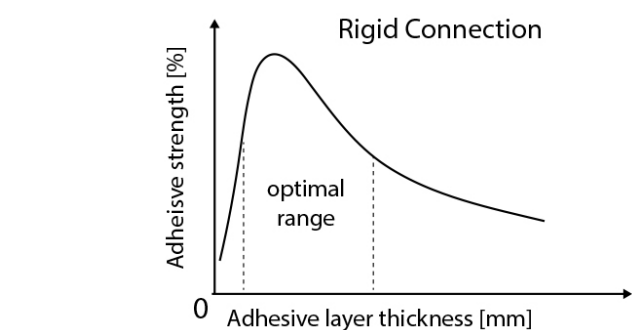
Delo Photobond 4468  
(colourless, one-component, UV-curing acrylate)  
• Setting time (100% strength): 60-120s under UV light  
• Application thickness: 0.25 mm

Main challenges during construction:

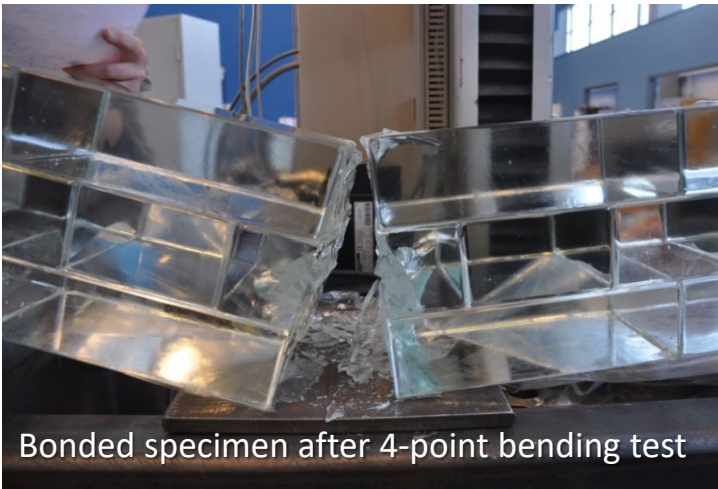
- Virtually zero adhesive thickness (0.25 mm) required resulting in:
- extreme precision in construction / inability to accommodate dimensional tolerances.
  - need of post-processing of the bricks (increasing the cost)
  - need of highly-skilled building crew
  - need for homogeneous spread of adhesive / relatively slow construction



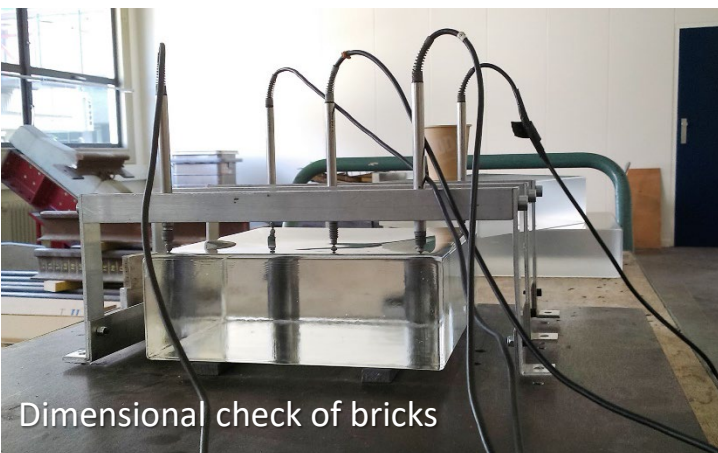
Brick modulus



Schematic illustration of the relation between a stiff adhesive's strength and thickness



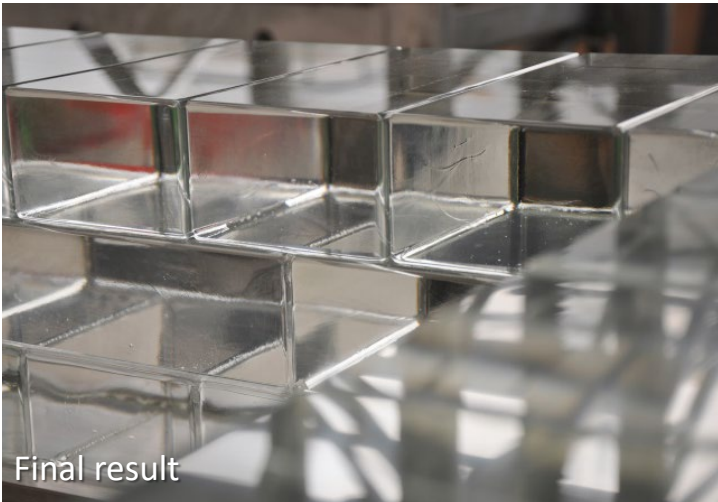
Bonded specimen after 4-point bending test



Dimensional check of bricks

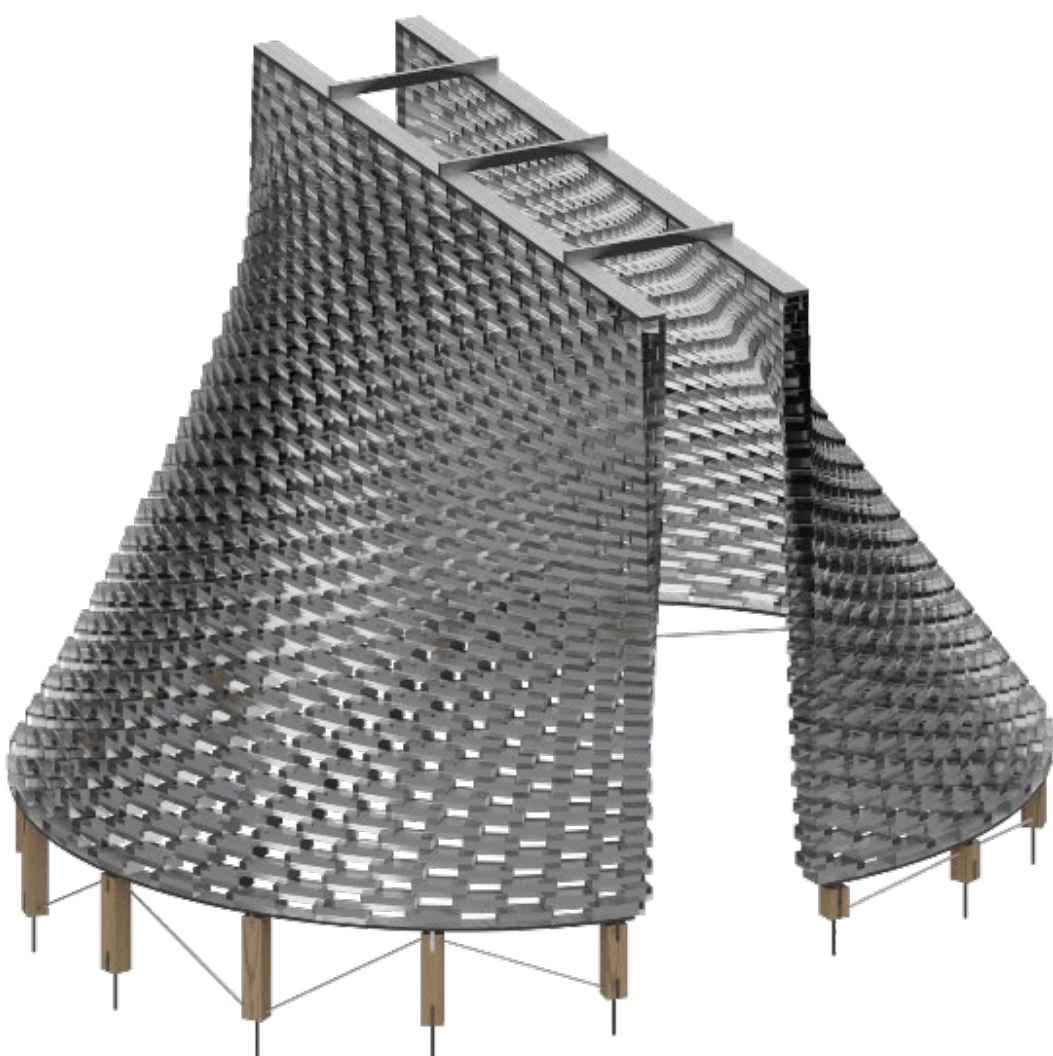


Sealing process



Final result

A glass pavilion in Greenland – The challenge: A transparent, self-supporting structure in an extreme, remote location



3D-visual representation of the pavilion in Greenland by Konstantin Arkitekter



Application of the DOWSIL EA-3838 adhesive. Status of the construction on mid-August 2021

Quick facts:

Cast glass structure dimensions: 3m x 2.5 m  
Typical glass block unit: 246 x 116 x 53 mm  
Location: Arctic Circle, Greenland  
(no access by road, no electricity)  
Climate: Tundra/Polar  
Budget for construction: low  
Building crew: amateur/volunteering team  
Status of construction: under construction (2021)

Adhesive requirements

Structural performance:

- tensile strength 1-10 MPa
- service T as low as -30°C
- elongation at break: 15 – 50%

Visual performance:

- transparent or light in colour
- can be easily spread

Ease-of-assembly:

- fast fixing & curing time
- thickness should accommodate dim. tolerances

Selected adhesives:

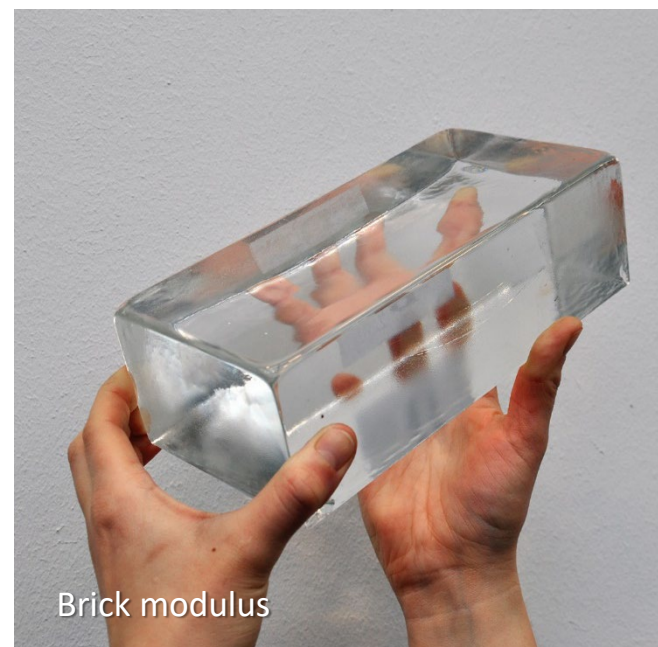
3M™ Scotch-Weld™ Polyurethane Adhesive DP610 (colourless) for the 9 lower layers  
• setting time: 10min, ≈ 2h for 100% strength  
• application thickness: 1-2 mm

DOWSIL™ EA-3838 (white) for the upper layers

- setting time ≈ 20min, ≈ 24-48h for 100% strength
- application thickness: 2-3 mm

Main challenges during construction:

- No access to electricity and highly-skilled crew, and cold climate resulting in:
- need of an easy and fast construction that can be made locally
  - need of an adhesive that can accommodate size deviations and eliminate any need for post-processing of the bricks
  - need of battery gun for sealing and for the application of DOWSIL
  - particular caution on sealing in order to resist water ingress / frost



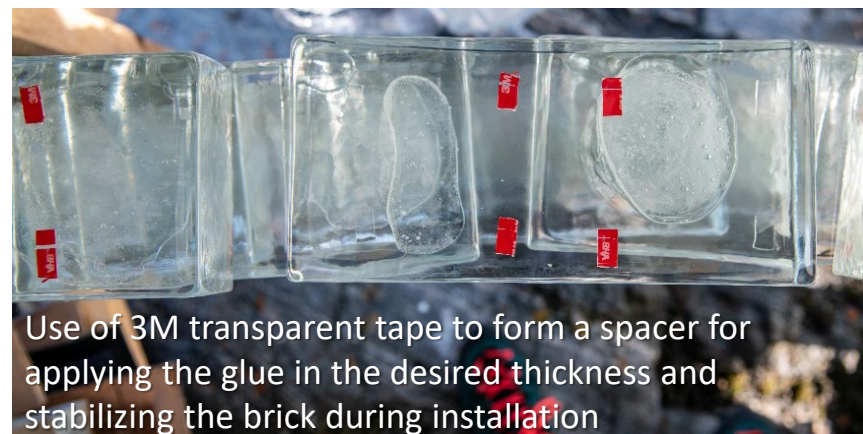
Brick modulus



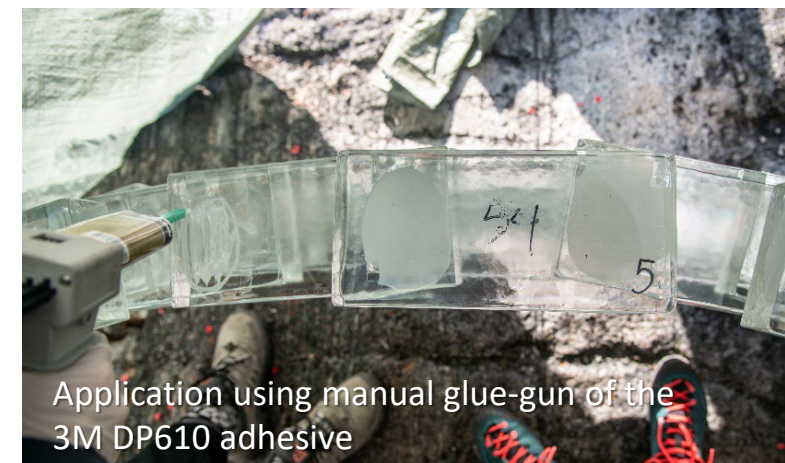
Bonded specimens after shear testing (adhesive used: A: 3M DP610, B: Teroson MS 9399, C: DOWSIL EA-3838)



Levelling the bricks during construction



Use of 3M transparent tape to form a spacer for applying the glue in the desired thickness and stabilizing the brick during installation



Application using manual glue-gun of the 3M DP610 adhesive



Brick placement