

EXPANDING TAPES SEALING MANUAL



What is self-expanding sealing tape?

Open cell polyurethane foam impregnated with synthetic resins. According to impregnation level of the self-expanding sealing tape can be used in exterior and interior applications.

The self-expanding sealing tapes from our selection:

- » **600Pa** UV and weather resistance for external application, can be open for weather conditions.
- » **300Pa** for external and internal application, protected against weather conditions.

Application areas

600Pa used for sealing concrete and masonry facade expansion joints, door and window frame joints, roofing sheets; insulating timber and log houses; soundproofing internal and partition wall joints; and insulating ventilation and air exchange devices against sound and vibration.

300Pa used for sealing closed facade joints, door and window frame joints; insulating concrete and roof elements, timber and log houses; soundproofing internal and partition wall joints; and insulating ventilation and air exchange devices against sound and vibration.

Exclusions

Not suitable for floor joints, seismic seals, wall joints for swimming pools / tanks / tiles or seals for sealing fluids in technical equipment (for example pipes).

Compatibility with other materials

Compatible with most building materials. Self-expanding sealing tape does not corrode with iron, steel, galvanized sheet, aluminium and copper, nor does it interact with cellular concrete, concrete, brick, tile, limestone, PVC, glazing and wood. Compatibility with caulking sealants: in case of doubt about the formulation, it is advisable to contact our technical service for possible testing.

Exclusions

Self-expanding sealing tape is not compatible with solvents. Nevertheless, it can be applied to surfaces previously treated with solvent products, but only after complete evaporation of the solvents.

Choosing the correct expanding tape

Selection criteria:

- » indoor or outdoor application
- » function of the seal
- » width and depth of the joint

Self-expanding sealing tape pre-compressed thickness must be less than the initial width of the joint. The choice of the impregnated foam to be used depends on the minimum and maximum opening of the seal and of the movements and dimensional variations of the expansion of the joint.

Some of the important things to pay attention:

- » Installation of self-expanding sealing tape does not require special tools.
- » Measure the width of the joint and use selection guide to select the correct dimension.
- » For vertical joints, install from bottom to top.
- » Cut out the strapping band, as well as the first and last 1-3 centimetre of the tape.
- » Do not create water retention in the joint.
- » Avoid lengthening and twisting of the tape during installation.
- » Make the connections as described in installation section.
- » Ambient temperature during the installation must be +5 to +30 °C.
- » In cold weather, expansion of the self-expanding sealing tape can be accelerated by using a hot air blower.
- » Movements and dimensional variations of expansion must be taken into account.
- » The width of self-expanding sealing tape can't be less than 10 mm to prevent the deformations.

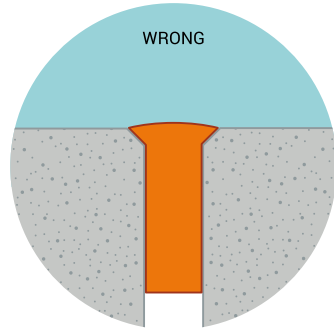
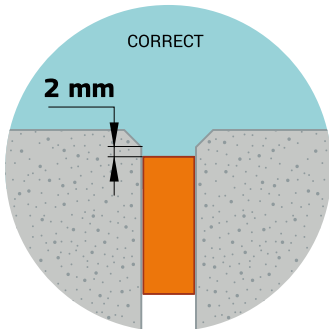
Self-expanding tape rolls dimensions (other sizes available on request):

600Pa							
Joint dimension	2-3 mm	3-5 mm	4-7 mm	6-10 mm	8-12 mm	10-15 mm	12-20 mm
Roll length	12,5 m	10 m	8 m	5,6 m	4,3 m	3,3 m	3,3 m
300Pa							
Joint dimension	2-3 mm	3-5 mm	4-7 mm	6-10 mm	8-13 mm	10-16 mm	12-20 mm
Roll length	12,5 m	10 m	8 m	5,6 m	4,3 m	3,3 m	2,6 m

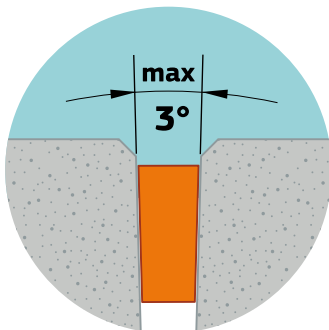
Installation

It must be ensured that the joint surfaces are clean, smooth, dry and strong enough. If needed, the porous surfaces should be cleaned with an abrasive material and after that all the loose particles should be removed.

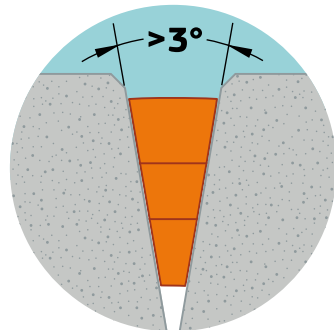
Positioning in the seal



Contact surface



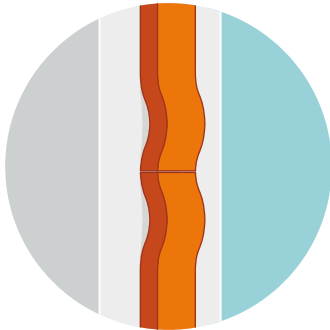
Several operating ranges



The joint must be parallel ($\pm 3^\circ$) and free of other materials, to avoid the leakage. When the joint has a trapezoidal section ($> 3^\circ$), it is necessary to restore the obtaining parallel contact surfaces.

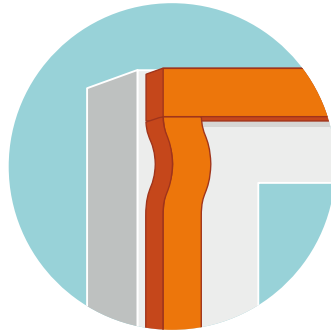
If the joint exceeds 3° it is necessary to use self-expanding sealing tapes with several operating ranges.

End-to-end installations



The two ends to be connected must be cut perpendicularly to the length, provide 1 cm of over-length and then press down.

Two-end corner fittings continuous (wall-mounted)



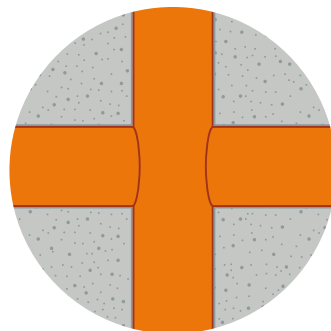
Position horizontal band first to terminate the vertical band position. Provide 1 cm of seal over-length on the vertical bands. Do not rotate the tape around the corners.

Two corner fittings continuous ends (tunnel laying)



Position horizontal band first to terminate the vertical band position, provide an over length of about 1 cm.

Cross connections



Place the continuous part first in the vertical joint and then horizontal parts, the ends must be cut perpendicularly, provide 1 cm of over-length, and then press down.

Sealed facade joint maintenance

Damages of the joint

The condition of facade joints should be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis and, if necessary, the damages should be eliminated. With quick repairing of joints, it is possible to prevent major damages in the structure significantly. Joint failures can cause water and moisture damages to the building, damages to the external or internal surface finishing, deterioration of thermal insulation and changes in the appearance of the building.

Common mistakes that may cause joint damages:

- » facade element installation or design flaws;
- » incorrectly selected expanding tape for the joint;
- » the surfaces have not been cleaned properly;
- » poorly executed installation;
- » the ageing of expanding tape.

Repair methods

The repairing of the joints depends on the degree and spread of damages. The joints may be repaired either partially or by renewing all the joints of entire facade. It is practical to make joint repairs with the same type of expanding tape that was used initially.

The old expanding tape must be removed and the joints should be cleaned. Repairing of all facade joints is practical when most of the joints are damaged or the spread of damage to is not possible to avoid by partial repairing. The renewal of joints may also be useful to do when facade surface finishing is renewed.



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