

CS-Series

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Material Application

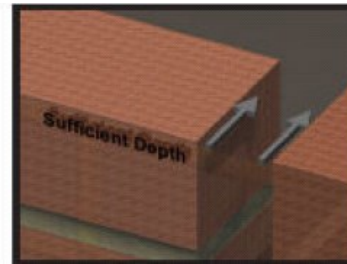
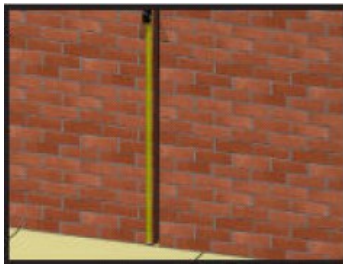
For use in vertical joints.

Recommended Tools

- Tape Measure
- Sharp Knife
- Miter Saw
- Duct Tape
- Clean Cloth
- Isopropyl Alcohol
- Caulking Tool
- Jiffy Mixer
- Mineral Spirits
- 2 Empty, Clean Containers
- Margin Trowel

Material Sizing

1. Joints must be sized every 5-7 feet (1.524-2.137 meters) to ensure gap opening is uniform and depth is sufficient for the supplied material.



NOTE: Allow sufficient depth for the material to be recessed 1/8"–1/4" in the joint.

Material Preparation

1. Store material at a minimum of 68°F (20°C) for a minimum of 24 hours prior to installation, regardless of temperature at location of installation.

TIP: Material will expand faster when hot and slower when cold. In cold temperatures, store material in a heated area 24 hours prior to installation. In hot temperatures, store material out of direct sunlight and not in an enclosed storage container where temperatures may exceed 100°F.

2. Store materials in a dry, enclosed area. Make sure materials are off the ground and out of direct sunlight.
3. Use a sharp knife to cut the material square. All starting and ending pieces must be square to the termination point.



TIP: Apply mineral spirits to the knife for a smoother cut.

Joint Preparation

1. Verify that the joint is clean, sound, and will provide an appropriate surface for installation of the joint sealant.
 - a. Use compressed air to clean any loose debris from the joint.
 - b. Apply water or alcohol to a clean cloth and wipe the joint walls to the depth of the sealant materials plus 1”.
2. Verify that the joint is uniform and repair any spalls prior to installation.
3. Apply duct tape to both edges of the substrate face to prevent the epoxy from contacting the deck surface.
4. Check the material for appropriate length, width, and depth.
 - a. Supplied material should be approximately 25% larger but never less than 12% larger than the intended joint opening.
 - b. Joint depth must allow for the material to be recessed ¼” from the substrate surface.

Epoxy Preparation

1. Mix Part A and Part B separately.
2. Transfer the entire contents of Part A (resin) and then Part B (hardener) into a clean, empty container. Mix the material thoroughly with a low speed (approx. 300 rpm) drill or jiffy mixer.

WARNING: Part B must always be added Part A, and mixed in a 1:1 ratio.

3. Mix until the black and white is evenly blended leaving no streaks of either color.
4. Transfer the mixture to another clean container to avoid any leftover residue from streaking the final mixture.

TIP: Mix only the required amount of epoxy that will be used within a 30 minute timeframe to prevent the epoxy from curing prematurely.

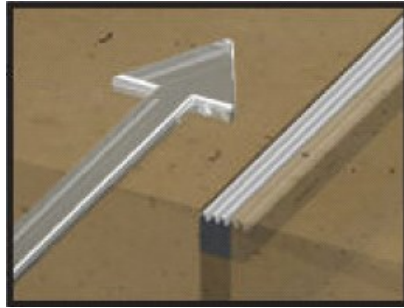
EPOXY TIPS:

1. The epoxy will not cure when the temperature is below 40°F.
2. For every +17°F the epoxy cures twice as fast.
3. For every -17°F the epoxy cures twice as slow.
4. Greater volume = less time to cure.
5. Smaller volume = more time to cure.
6. A technique to increase the pot life of the epoxy is to split up the mixed material into smaller units.



Sealant Installation

1. Begin installation at one end of the joint and work to the opposite end using butt seams.



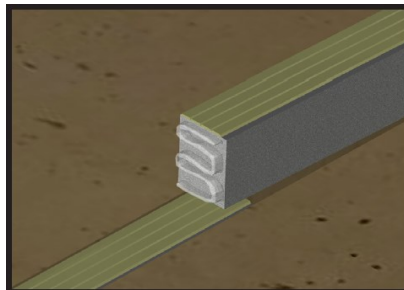
2. When fully prepared to install, apply a 1/16" – 1/8" coating of the epoxy mixture to both joint walls using a 1" margin trowel to a depth of the sealant material plus 1/2".
 - a. The epoxy must still be wet upon installation of the seal. The working time for the epoxy is approximately 30 minutes depending on the temperature.
 - b. If the epoxy hardens on the surface of the substrate before installation, another coat of epoxy can be applied within 8 hours. After 8 hours, the substrate surface must be abraded to eliminate the amine blush that occurs during final cure.
3. Use a blunt pudgy knife or a margin trowel to compress the opposite side of the material and slide it into the joint.

WARNING: Use of sharp tools could cause damage to the joint sealant material. Be careful not to tear the material in the process of compressing it into the joint.

4. Continue to compress and work the material into the joint until the sides are approximately 1/4" back from the substrate surface.

Seams

1. Verify that the new piece of material is cut square and not at an angle to the previous installed piece.
2. Overlap extra material (approximately 1/2" – 1") at seams and splices to ensure that the seam is in compression after installation.



Seams

3. Apply silicone to the butt end of the new piece of material as well as a ¼” bead on both joint walls, inset ½”- ¾”.
4. Butt seam all ‘T’ and ‘+’ intersections.
5. Tool the silicone over all seams and transitions using a small caulking tool.

NOTE: After installation, if there are any mitered joints with a hole or void, use the supplied flexible seal to fill and seal the joint.

Finish

1. Use the supplied silicone to run a bead along each edge of the joint to fill any irregularities in the substrate.

WARNING: Do not allow the silicone or epoxy to cure before removal.

2. Evenly spread the silicone on exposed seams to allow for a clean, aesthetic finish. Verify that the silicone adhesive matches the color on the face of the joint sealant material.

NOTE: The seal does not rely on the fillet bead to be watertight.

3. Remove any excess silicone left on the surface of the material or substrate.
4. Remove the duct tape from the joint surface.

