

# CSBG-Series (Below Grade)

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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### Material Application

For use in **horizontal and vertical joints**.

### Recommended Tools

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

### Material Sizing

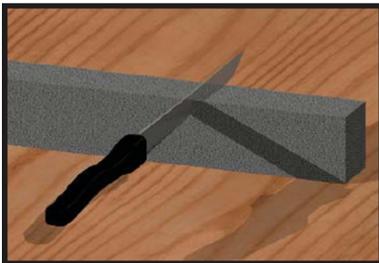
1. Joints must be sized every 5-7 feet (1.524-2.137 meters) to ensure gap opening is uniform and depth is sufficient for the supplied material.



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### 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.
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.

4. Prepare material for heat seams (if necessary)

## 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 16% larger than the intended joint opening or greater than 38% oversized.
    - b. Joint depth must allow for the material to be recessed ¼” from the substrate surface.
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## 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 to 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.

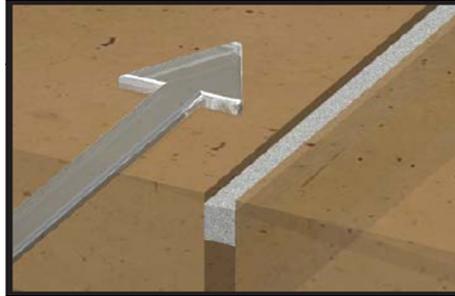
### **EPOXY TIPS:**

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.



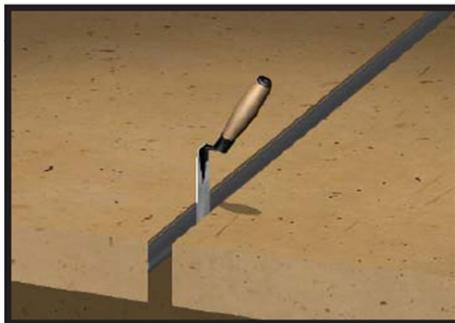
## Sealant Installation

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" – 40 mils 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.

**Note:** When a continuous joint cannot be finished, the epoxy on the substrate should stop at the last stick installed and epoxy should not be applied to the end of the installed material until the next piece of material is ready to be installed.



3. Verify that the material is cut square at both ends for proper seams. All pieces must be square to the termination point.
4. Apply a 40 mils coating of epoxy to both sides of the material.

## Sealant Installation

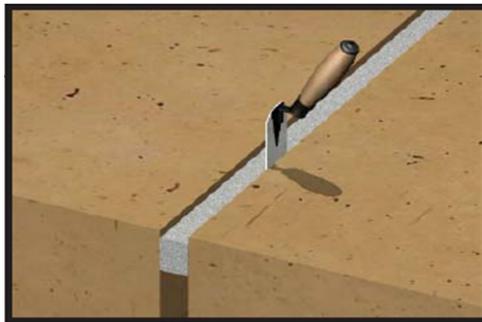
5. Begin installing the material by inserting and compressing one side of the seal approximately 1” into the joint.

**Note:** Do not excessively push or pull the material as this will stretch the foam resulting in possible damage.



6. Use a blunt putty knife or your hand 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.



7. Continue to compress and work the material into the joint until the material is approximately 1/4” back from the substrate surface

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## Seams

### Heat Seams

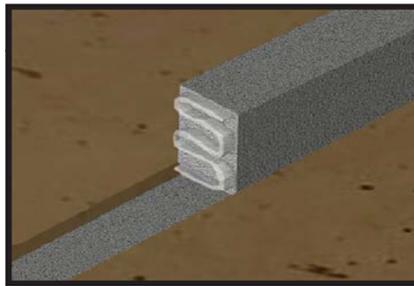
1. Verify that the new piece of material is cut square and not at an angle to the previous installed piece.
2. Apply both ends of the seam to the welding iron.
3. Once heated sufficiently, remove both ends from heat iron and press firmly together.
4. Allow to completely cool before mixing epoxy adhesive.

## Seams

### Flexible Seal

1. Verify that the new piece of material is cut square and not at an angle to the previous installed piece.
2. Apply flexible seal to the butt end of the new piece of material.
3. Overlap extra material (approx. 1/2" -1") at seams and splices to ensure that the seam is in compression after installation.

**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.



4. Butt seam all 'T' and '+' intersections.
5. Tool the supplied Flexible Seal over all seams and transitions using a small caulking tool.

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## Finish

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

**WARNING:** Do not allow the flexible seal or epoxy to cure before removal.

2. Remove any excess Flexible Seal or epoxy left on the surface of the material or substrate.