



# SEALANTS PROFF

## Product Guide



**DANA LIM A/S**  
Københavnsvej 220  
DK-4600 Køge

**Technical Service:** +45 5664 0075  
**Telephone:** +45 5664 0070  
**Fax:** +45 5664 0090

[www.danalim.dk](http://www.danalim.dk)



# ACRYLIC SEALANTS

Product	Application	Curing System	Contains Fungicide	Paintable	Shrinkage	Hardness (Shore A)	Elasticity	Temp. Resistance Min °C / Max. °C	Tooling Time (min) (at 20°C and 50% RH)
Acrylic Sealant 502	For sealing around doors and windows, cracks, board joints, acoustic joints, tube passages etc.	Water based	No	Yes	15 %	-	-	-25°C to +80°C	5 - 10
Acrylic Sealant 504	For sealing around doors and windows, and for filling cracks, board joints, tube passages etc. The sealant is also suitable for acoustic joints. Phthalate-Free.	Water based	No	Yes	15 %	-	-	-25°C to +80°C	5 - 10
Acrylic Clear 509	Special type which becomes transparent when cured, and is used for filling of narrow cracks in framework, board joints, as a protection against water penetration	Water based	No	Yes	30 %	40 - 45	-	-25°C to +80°C	10 - 15
Painters Caulk 558	For smaller joints and cracks. For sanding and gives a perfect surface for a paint finish. For panels, frames, joints etc.	Water based	No	Yes	10 %	-	-	-25°C to +80°C	5
Fire Guard A 565	Plastic water-based acrylic sealant designed for passive fire protection of linear joints around windows, doors, light partition walls, floors and ceilings.	Water based	No	Yes*	15 %	-	-	-25°C to +80°C	5 - 10
Fire Guard A+ 566	Plastic water-based acrylic sealant. Used in connection with passive fire protection of joints around pipe seals through the wall and floor separation.	Water based	No	Yes*	15 %	-	-	-25°C to +80°C	5 - 10

\* Fire classification is achieved without final painting.



# SILICONE SEALANTS

Product	Application	Curing System	Contains Fungicide	Paintable	Shrinkage	Hardness (Shore A)	Elasticity	Temp. Resistance Min °C / Max. °C	Tooling Time (min) (at 20°C and 50% RH)
Universal Silicone 510	Suitable for glazing and damp areas like bathrooms, sanitary installations etc. Also suitable for industrial sealing.	Alcoxy	Yes	No	-	20	±25 %	-40 °C to +120 °C	5 - 10
Sanitary Silicone 512	Particularly suitable all damp areas like bathrooms or shower-cubicles and other sanitary spaces. It has first-rate resistance to detergents and common household-chemicals.	Low oxim	Yes	No	-	20	±25 %	-40 °C to +120 °C	5 - 10
Building Silicone 515	Used for all kinds of constructions, both indoors and outdoors. Especially suitable for expansion joints between concrete elements, lead ins, joints around doors and windows.	Alcoxy	No	No	-	20	±25 %	-50 °C to +150 °C	5 - 15
Glass Silicone 517	Highly elastic acetic curing silicone sealant with fungicides. Suitable for most glazing applications. Not suitable for aquariums.	Acetoxy	No	No	-	20	±25 %	-30 °C to +120 °C	5 - 10
Building Silicone 574	Can be used for almost all constructions, indoor and outdoor. Especially suitable for expansion joints between concrete elements, lead ins, joints around doors and windows.	Alcoxy	Yes	No	-	20	±25 %	-50 °C to +120 °C	5 - 10
Fire Guard S 564	Neutral silicone for fire resistant joint sealing. Fire test according to EN 1366-4. Can be used out and indoor.	Alcoxy	No	No	-	20	±25 %	-50 °C to +120 °C	5 - 10

# MS-POLYMER SEALANTS



Product	Application	Curing System	Contains Fungicide	Paintable	Shrinkage	Hardness (Shore A)	Elasticity	Temp. Resistance Min °C / Max. °C	Tooling Time (min) (at 20°C and 50% RH)
Interior Sealant 521	Interior sealant suitable for indoor joints i eg plasterboard walls, around windows and doors etc.	SMP	No	Yes	-	30	±20 %	0 °C to +80 °C	30 - 45
MS Building Sealant 522	Suitable as an universal construction sealer in buildings, industry, indoor as well as outdoor.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes	-	26	±25 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 15
Combi Flex 524	Used for assembling in the body work, ship- and container industries, where hard and resistant bonding / sealing are required. MS Fugelim 524 is also suitable for joints in wooden and concrete floors.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes	-	42	±20 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 30
Tile Adhesive 525	Specially developed for adhesion of tiles. The adhesive cures by reaction with the humidity of the air to a strong and flexible joint even on most surfaces.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes	-	55	±20 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 10
MS Sealant & Adhesive 526	Used for assembling in the body work, ship- and container industries, where hard and resistant bondings / sealings are required.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes	-	55 - 60	±20 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 10
Flooring Sealant 553	Specially developed for joints in wooden and concrete floors, and for joints between floor and other building parts. Can be sanded.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes	-	30	±25 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 15
Fire Guard MS 567	Designed for use in passive fire protection of linear joints around windows, doors or between partitions. It is tested according to EN 1366-4 and ISO 11600.	MS-hybrid polymer	No	Yes*	-	26	±20 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	5 - 15

\* Fire classification is achieved without final painting.

# POLYURETHAN SEALANTS



Product	Application	Curing System	Contains Fungicide	Paintable	Shrinkage	Hardness (Shore A)	Elasticity	Temp. Resistance Min °C / Max. °C	Tooling Time (min) (at 20°C and 50% RH)
PU Building Sealant 532	Suitable for expansion joints, in small and large building elements, in traditional brickwork and for joints around door- and window casing.	Polyurethan	No	Yes	-	15 - 20	±25 %	-30 °C to +80 °C	1-2 hours
PU Sealant & Adhesive 534	Fast curing. For building and industry. Suitable for joints where a harder sealant is requested. Good adhesion to most surfaces without the use of primers	Polyurethan	No	Yes	-	35	±25 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	1-2 hours

# SPECIAL SEALANTS



Product	Application	Curing System	Contains Fungicide	Paintable	Shrinkage	Hardness (Shore A)	Elasticity	Temp. Resistance Min °C / Max. °C	Tooling Time (min) (at 20°C and 50% RH)
Butylene Sealant 544	Suitable for joints around doors and windows, for hidden joints and joints with limited movements.	Oil based	No	Yes	3 %		±10 %	-40 °C to +100 °C	2 - 4 hours
Syntoseal 548	Used for most sealing and building joints, indoor and outdoor. Good adhesion to most surfaces without the use of primers.	Oil based	No	Yes	6 %		±15 %	-40 °C to +90 °C	1 - 2 hours

### Adhesion

- Recommended
- Test
- Not recommended

**Acrylic Sealant 502**    **Acrylic Sealant 504**    **Acrylic Clear 509**    **Painters Caulk 558**  
**Fire Guard A 565**    **Fire Guard A+ 566**    **Universal Silicone 510**    **Sanitary Silicone 512**  
**Building Silicone 515**    **Glass Silicone 517**    **Building Silicone 574**    **Fire Guard A 564**

		Acrylic Sealant 502	Acrylic Sealant 504	Acrylic Clear 509	Painters Caulk 558	Fire Guard A 565	Fire Guard A+ 566	Universal Silicone 510	Sanitary Silicone 512	Building Silicone 515	Glass Silicone 517	Building Silicone 574	Fire Guard A 564
<b>Indoor</b>	Cracks and crevices	●	●	●	●			○	○	○	○	○	
	Doors and windows	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	
	Pipe passages	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	
	Frames	●	●	●	●								
	Element joints	○	○					●	●	●	●	●	
	Ventilation channels	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	
	Sink in worktops							●	●	●	●	●	
	Flooring joints												
	Sanitary installations (showers etc.)							●	●				●
	Corner joints in tile wall							●	●	○	○	○	
	Tile pointing of roofs												
	Sealing (hidden joint)	●	●	○	●			●	●	●	●	●	
	Board joints (light partitions)	●	●	○	●			○	○	○	○	○	
	Bonding of skirtings etc.												
	Fire Joints					●	●						●
<b>Outdoor</b>	Element joints (expansion joints)							●	●	●	●	●	
	Doors and windows		○					●	●	●	●	●	
	Topsealing (windows)							●	●	●	●	●	
	Pipe passages	○	○		○			●	●	●	●	●	
	Ventilation channels	○	○		○			●	●	●	●	●	
	Cracks and crevices	○	○	●	○			○	○	○	○	○	
	Greenhouses							●	●	●	●	●	
	Boat / Marine							●	●	●	●	●	
	Roof joints							○	○	○	○	○	
	Tile-bonding												
	Humid surfaces (non absorbant)												
<b>Various</b>	Aquarium												
	Mounting of mirrors												
	Body work												
	Container assembling												
	Cold rooms							●	●	●	●	●	
	Contact with food - indirectly												

Ovenstående vedhæftningstabell skal betragtes som retningsgivende. Da der i praksis kan forekomme store variationer i de enkelte materialer, bør der altid udføres tilstrækkelige vedhæftningsforsøg for igangsættelse af - især store - opgaver.

## Advice

### Maintain Sanitary Joints

For joints in damp areas like bathrooms or shower-cubicles and other sanitary spaces where extra high demands for resistance against risk of mildew growth, always use a sealant which contains a fungicide as Sanitary Silicone 512.

#### Good Advice

To obtain the longest possible lifetime of the sanitary joints the following requirements must be met:

- The joint must be dimensioned and constructed according to existing regulations – if possible not horizontal
- The joint is wipe off for water and residue of soap
- The joints is frequently cleaned
- Ensure good ventilation in the room



# Application

SMP Interior Sealant 521

MS Building Sealant 522

Combi Flex 524

Roof Adhesive 525

MS Sealant & Adhesive 526

Flooring Sealant 553

Fire Guard MS 567

PU Building Sealant 532

PU Seal & Adhesive 534

Butylene Sealant 544

Syntoseal 548

SMP Interior Sealant 521	MS Building Sealant 522	Combi Flex 524	Roof Adhesive 525	MS Sealant & Adhesive 526	Flooring Sealant 553	Fire Guard MS 567	PU Building Sealant 532	PU Seal & Adhesive 534	Butylene Sealant 544	Syntoseal 548		
●	●	●		○	○		○					Cracks and crevices
●	●	○			○		●		○	○		Doors and windows
●	●	●	●	○	○		●		●	●		Pipe passages
●	●	○			○		○			○		Frames
●	●	○			○		●			○		Element joints
●	●	●		○	○		●		●	●		Ventilation channels
	●	●		●	○							Sink in worktops
		●			●							Flooring joints
		○			○		○					Sanitary installations (showers etc.)
	○	○			○							Corner joints in tile wall
			○					●				Tile pointing of roofs
●	●	●	●	○	○		●		●	●		Sealing (hidden joint)
●	●	●	●	○	○		○					Board joints (light partitions)
		●	●	●								Bonding of skirtings etc.
						●						Fire joints
	●	○					●					Element joints (expansion joints)
	●	○			○		●		○	●		Doors and windows
	●	●			●		●					Topsealing (windows)
	●	●	●	○	○		●		●	●		Pipe passages
	●	●	●	○	○		●		●	●		Ventilation channels
	●	●			○		●			●		Cracks and crevices
	●	●										Greenhouses
	●	●		●			○					Boat / Marine
	●	●	●				●	●				Roof joints
		●	●	●								Tile-bonding
	●	●	●	○	●							Humid surfaces (non absorbant)
	○	●		●								Aquarium
		●		●								Mounting of mirrors
		●		●								Body work
		●		●								Container assembling
	●	●		●								Cold rooms
	●	●		●								Contact with food - indirectly

**Indoor**

**Outdoor**

**Various**

**Advice**

**Tooling Liquid 901**

Tooling Liquid 901 is especially developed for tooling of sealants based on silicone, polyurethane and MS-polymer.

Tooling Liquid 901 reduces the risk of adhesion failure and also reduces the tendency of sealant sticking to the tool / joint nail. Suitable for both wet and dry tools.

Tooling Liquid 901 gives the possibility for after-filing the joint with fresh sealant that a normal soap dilution may prevent as the surface tension is reduced given the soap which makes it impossible for sealants to glue.





# Product Guide

### Adhesion

- Recommended
- Test
- Not recommended

**Acrylic Sealant 502**   
 **Acrylic Sealant 504**   
 **Acrylic Clear 509**   
 **Painters Caulk 558**   
 **Fire Guard A 565**   
 **Fire Guard A + 566**   
 **Universal Silicone 510**   
 **Sanitary Silicone 512**   
 **Building Silicone 515**   
 **Building Silicone 574**   
 **Fire Guard A 564**

		Acrylic Sealant 502	Acrylic Sealant 504	Acrylic Clear 509	Painters Caulk 558	Fire Guard A 565	Fire Guard A + 566	Universal Silicone 510	Sanitary Silicone 512	Building Silicone 515	Building Silicone 574	Fire Guard A 564
<b>Glass etc.</b>	Glass, clear			○	○			●	●	●	●	●
	Glass, stained			○	○			●	●	●	●	●
	Enamel (china)			○	○			●	●	●	●	●
<b>Metals</b>	Aluminium, milled	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
	Aluminium, anodised	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
	Steel	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●
	Steel, galvanised	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
	Steel, stainless	○	○	○	○	○	○		●	○	○	○
	Copper	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		●	●	●
	Lead	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
	Zinc	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Painted Surfaces</b>	Acrylic			○	●			●	●	●	●	●
	Epoxy			○	●			●	●	●	●	●
	Alkyd			○	●			●	●	●	●	●
	Polyester			○	●			●	●	○	○	○
	Polyurethane			○	●			●	●	○	○	○
<b>Rigid Plastic</b>	PVC			○	●			○	○	○	○	○
	Acrylic (PMMA, plexiglass)	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
	Polyester (Fibre glass GAP)	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
	Phenolic	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
	Polyurethane	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
<b>Porous Surfaces</b>	Concrete	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Concrete, low density	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Brick	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Granite/Marble							●	●			●
	Stone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Gypsum board	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Tile – lertegl	○	○	○	○			●	●	●	●	●
	Tagsten - betontegl	○	○	○	○			●	●	●	●	●
	Tile – skifer	○	○	○	○			●	●	●	●	●
	Wood (Pine, beech, oak etc.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Wood (teak etc.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
	Chipboard	●	●	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	●

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## Advice

### Wipes 915 / 916 / 917

Wipes is specially developed for removal of non-cured sealant of all types, from all types of surfaces, can also be used for oil, grease, dirt etc. Wipes can be used for degreasing prior to sealing or adhesion.

Wipes is a strong paper napkin, which has been applied an effective hand cleaning system, so the product is suitable for cleaning hands.

Wipes can be used on most surfaces like metals, painted surfaces, plastic etc. Always make a test on the surface first. The product is supplied in a specially design container that prevents the wipes from drying out.



# Material

SMP Interior Sealant 521  
 MS Building Sealant 522  
 Combi Flex 524  
 Roof Adhesive 525  
 MS Sealant & Adhesive 526  
 Flooring Sealant 553  
 Fire uard MS 567  
 PU Building Sealant 532  
 PU Seal & Adhesive 534  
 Fugemastic 544  
 Syntoseal 548

SMP Interior Sealant 521	MS Building Sealant 522	Combi Flex 524	Roof Adhesive 525	MS Sealant & Adhesive 526	Flooring Sealant 553	Fire uard MS 567	PU Building Sealant 532	PU Seal & Adhesive 534	Fugemastic 544	Syntoseal 548					
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Glass, clear	Glass etc.	
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Glass, stained		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Enamel (china)		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Aluminium, milled	Metals	
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Aluminium, anodised		
Primer 960	Primer 960	●	●	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	○	○	●	●			Steel		
Primer 960	Primer 960	●	●	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	●	●	●	●			Steel, galvanised		
Primer 960	Primer 960	●	●	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	●	●	●	●			Steel, stainless		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●			Copper		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○			Lead		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Zinc		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Acrylic		Painted Surfaces
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Epoxy		
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●			Alkyd		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Polyester		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Polyurethane		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			PVC		
●	●	○	●	Primer 960	●	●	●	●	●	●			Acrylic (PMMA, plexiglass)	Rigid Plastic	
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Polyester (Fibre glass GAP)		
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Phenolic		
Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	Primer 960	○	○	●	○			Polyurethane		
●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Polycarbonate		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	●	●	●			Concrete	Porous Surfaces	
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	○		●			Concrete, low density		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	●	●	●			Brick		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	○	○					Granite/Marble		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 960	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	○	●	●			Stone		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	○	○	●	●			Gypsum board		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	●	●	●			Tile – lertegl		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	●	●	●			Tagsten - betontegl		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	●	●	●			Tile – skifer		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	○	○	●	●			Wood (Pine, beech, oak etc.)		
Primer 962	Primer 962	Primer 962	Primer 962	Primer 962	Primer 962	Primer 962	○	○	●	●			Wood (teak etc.)		
Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	●	Primer 961	Primer 961	Primer 961	○	○	●	●			Chipboard		

## Advice

### Application of Primer

Primer 960 is an adhesion promoter, especially developed to improve adhesion of MS-polymer, PU and silicone based sealants to porous substrates on most non-absorbing surfaces as glass, metals and most types of plastic.

Primer 961 is an adhesion promoter, especially developed to improve adhesion of MS-polymer, PU and silicone based sealants to porous substrates and to metals like copper and brass.

Primer 962 is an adhesion promoter, especially developed to improve adhesion of MS-polymer and PU based sealants to porous substrates and to oil containing wood (like teak).



# SEALING PROCEDURE

A good result of sealing does not only depend on a well thought out preparation and choice of sealant. The sealing procedure itself must be carried out carefully - according to the guidelines on this page.

## Preparation of the surfaces:

The sides of the joint - the bonding surfaces - must always be clean and free from dust, loose particles, snow, white frost etc. For most sealants it is also essential that the surfaces are completely dry. If the surfaces need to be dried, this can be done with a fan heater.

## Covering with tape:

Before application of primer or sealant, it is often an advantage to use covering tape. This gives the best result and lightens the subsequent work and cleaning considerably.

## Priming the surfaces:

It is very often necessary to use a primer on the surfaces. This is done in order to improve the bonding of the sealant on special materials, avoid influence from humidity from the materials and to prevent plasticiser migration, which in time can result in adhesion failure. The choice of primer depends on

### Glass, china and ceramics

Clean with a solvent on clean cloths, e.g. acetone.

### Metal

Remove any rust with a wire brush or a scraper. Any protective film on f.ex. aluminium windows must of course be removed.

### Wood

Remove any loose paint. The remaining paint is cleaned in order to remove dirt and grease.

### Plastic and similar

Clean and degrease if necessary with a special cleaner. Release agents on PVC windows must be removed.

### Concrete, natural stone, tile and similar

Remove loose particles with a brush. Any alkaline covering is removed. Concrete must be fully cured. Very strained joints, e.g. movement joints or joints in horizontal divisions can be cleaned by sandblasting. Please note if the concrete elements are treated with dirt or water repellent agents, as this can reduce the bonding ability.

materials and the chosen sealant.

Always use the primer recommended by the sealant supplier. Application of the sealant after priming should not be carried out before the indicated time. On the other hand the time between priming and sealing should not be too long, as the risk of defilement of the surfaced increases. Primer is applied with a brush. Please note, that most primers contain organic solvents and must be handled with care.

## Placing of backer rod:

The backer rod must give a good support for sealing and must be placed so it is fixed in its entire length. Usually a dimension 10-25% larger than the joint is chosen. The backer rod is placed at the correct depth with a soft instrument, e.g. the round side of the tooling knife. It is very important that the backer rod is not damaged during the placing. If there is not enough room for backer rod, use slip tape in the bottom of the joint.

## Backer rod:

In order to obtain a fully functional joint, it should only bond on the two sides. If it bonds to the bottom of the joint (3-point bonding) the movements are unequally dispersed in the sealant and its life time can be drastically reduced. In joints, where elastic sealants are used, it is recommended to use round backer rod, whereas quadrilateral backer rod is recommended for plastic sealants.

## Preparation of the sealant:

The chosen sealant is prepared as stated by the supplier. The sealing tip is cut with a diagonal cut, which is a little smaller than the width of the joint.

For most sealants application temperatures are stated, often minimum 5°C. In some cases it is possible to seal in frosty weather, but the curing time is considerable prolonged. At very low temperatures the sealant is easier to apply, if it has been stored in a warm place (15-20°C) immediately before application.

## Application of sealant:

The cartridge or the sausage is placed in the sealing gun and the sealant is applied in an even, steady movement in the joint. It is important that the sealant is pressed in place, in order to obtain optimum bonding. Frequently the front of the sealant is placed 2-3 mm behind the front of the joint in order to avoid defilement of the edges. When sealing very wide joints, the best result is obtained, if the sealant is applied in 3 steps - first in a triangle in each of the two corners, then the finishing triangle, which fills the rest of the joint.

## Post treatment:

The sealant is pressed in place and carefully finished with a sealing stick within the treatment time stated for the sealant in question. As finishing agent a soap dilution is used - some recommend pure water, but that is more difficult! Tooling liquid 901 is preferred and gives you the possibility to refill the joint. In vertical joints the finishing should be done from the bottom and up, in order to keep the tooling liquid from running down the sides of the joint and increase the risk of release. If covering tape is used, this must be removed before the sealant cures. Sealing sticks are available in many different widths. Choose the best suitable for the width of the joint in question.

## Maintenance of joints:

Joints should be cleaned and inspected frequently. Damage, if any, should be mended in order to secure the functioning of the joint.

Normal cleaning is best carried out with a soft brush. It is important that dust, algae, moss, dirt etc. is removed. Otherwise, breeding ground is provided for micro organisms, which will result in discolourations. Thereafter the joint is cleaned with water and soap. Other cleaning remedies are chlorine, ammonia water or detergent. If these chemical remedies are used, it is important to rinse thoroughly with clean water afterwards. When cleaning joints it is important not to make a heavy mechanical wear, as the sealant in some cases can be damaged. A rough and uneven surface is more difficult to keep clean and increases the risk of unwanted coatings, growth and discolourations.

## Cleaning:

All tools must be cleaned as soon as possible after sealing, as cured sealant can be difficult to remove. Use the cleaning remedies recommended by the supplier, frequently warm water or organic solvents - dependant on the type. Hands and skin is always washed with water and soap - if necessary with a pumice stone. Cured sealant is to be removed with Silicone remover 911.

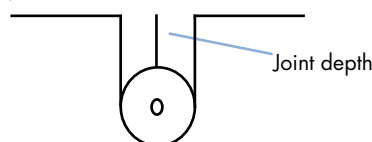
**Silicone Remover 911** removes cured silicone on most materials and leaves completely silicone free surfaces. Also suitable for removing small areas with mould fungus on silicone sealant. Can be used on wood, brickwork, gypsum board, concrete, glass, enamel, china, metals, artificial materials, and textiles. For further information please refer to Product Information Sheet

## Joints dimension:

To secure the joint long life and reduce the risk of damage, there must be an appropriate ratio between depth and width.

It is important to place the movements in the sealant instead of in the bonding surfaces, which are always the critical point.

The depth of a joint is measured at the thinnest point:

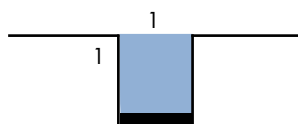


The ideal depth of a joint depends, whether an elastic or a plastic sealant is being used.

### Plastic sealants:

$$\text{Depth} = \text{Width} / 5 + 8 \text{ (}\pm 2 \text{ mm)}$$

As a rule of thumb the joint should be as deep as it is wide.

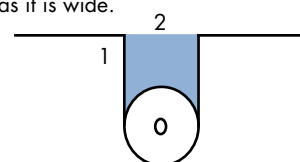


### Elastic sealants:

For joints  $\leq 20$  mm:  
 $\text{Depth} = \text{Width} / 5 + 5 \text{ (}\pm 2 \text{ mm)}$

For joints  $> 20$  mm:  
 $\text{Depth} = \text{Width} / 5 + 4 \text{ (}\pm 2 \text{ mm)}$

As a rule of thumb the joint should be half as deep as it is wide.



The information and data contained in this Product Information brochure are based on extensive laboratory testing and our practical experiences, and are meant for helping the user to find optimum working methods. As the conditions at the user are beyond our control, we make no warranties concerning the results, achieved by the products. The informations in this Product Information brochure are typical values, intended as a guideline. They should not be regarded as product specifications. **Please also refer to our standard sales conditions and terms of delivery.**

## Fugemasseforbrug:

Forbruget af fugemasse beregnes således:  
 $\text{Fugedybde (mm)} \times \text{fugebredde (mm)} = \text{forbrug}$   
 (ml pr. meter) af 300 ml patron

		Fugebredde (mm)												
		6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Fugedybde (mm)	6	8,3	6,2	5,0	4,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	-	4,6	3,7	3,1	2,6	2,3	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	-	-
	10	-	-	3,0	2,4	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0
	12	-	-	-	2,0	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8
	14	-	-	-	-	1,5	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7



**DL** **DANA LIM A/S**  
 Københavnsvej 220  
 DK-4600 Køge  
 Tlf.: (+45) 5664 0070  
 Fax: (+45) 5664 0090  
 Teknisk Service: 5664 0075