Sikaflex 1c sl

Application Instructions



Sikaflex 1CSL

High Performance, Self Leveling Sealant

- ▲Excellent primer-less adhesion to many substrates
- ▲Passes ASTM C920 class 25
 - +/- 25% movement
- ▲Self-leveling for horizontal applications
 - True-flat only, will not handle slope
 - no tooling required
- ▲Bubble free formulation
- ▲Shore A hardness of 45-50
- ▲Tack-free time of 1-2 hours
- ▲Fast final cure: 3 days
- ▲10 oz & 29 oz cart, 5 gal pails
- **▲**Limestone





Sikaflex 1CSL

High Performance, Self Leveling Sealant

Where to use:

- All flat work that requires minimum movement and higher shore A hardness.
 - Sidewalks and driveways
 - Balconies and terraces
 - Exterior control joints
 - Plaza decking
 - Pitch Pans



Sealant Installation

Substrate Preparation

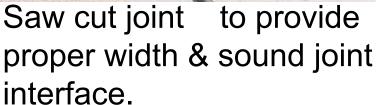
Proper preparation will eliminate majority of installation failures

Most common mode of sealant failure is adhesive

- Remove all weak material on bonding surface of porous substrates
- Surfaces must be clean, dry, and free of dew or frost
- Use best practices per industry standards
 Porous substrate: abrasive, high pressure water (allow to dry after), grinding, wire brush
 Non-porous substrate: 2 rag method
 Sika Corporation

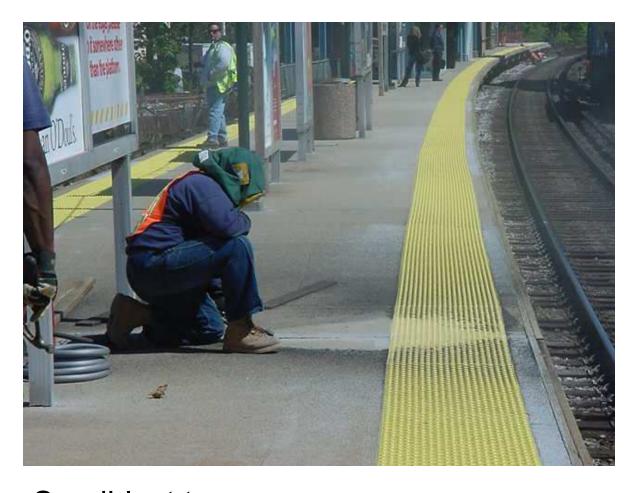
Mechanical Methods







Mechanical Methods





Sandblast to remove residues & provide profile

Critical Success Factors

Priming

- Priming can help get a better bond in many situations
 - Priming does no substitute for good prep
 - Many products perform w/out primers
 - Most commonly used on horizontal and submerged applications
 - Must be done properly to work (primers are not error free: ponding, waiting time, etc.)

Proper primer application with brush

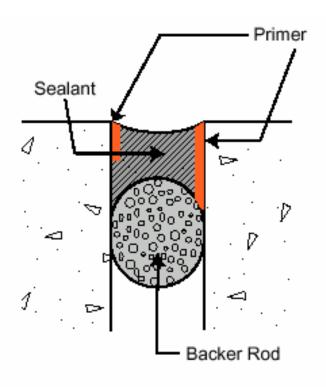
Prime sides of the joint only

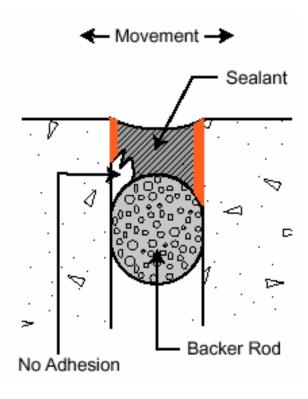
Primer outside the joint may stain the substrate.

Prime & seal the same day



Critical Success Factors Priming







Critical Success Factors

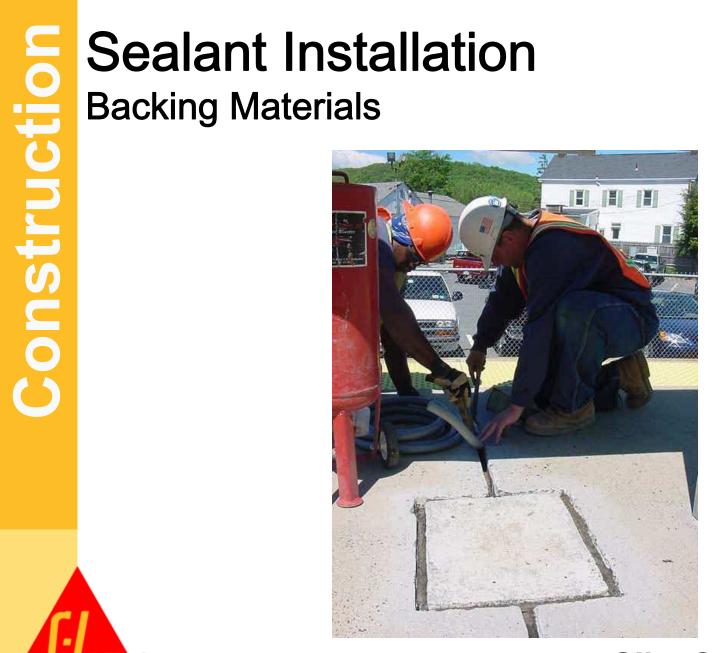
Backing materials

▲Why use backer rod:

- Attain proper wetting of substrate when sealant is tooled
- Control sealant depth
- Prevent 3-sided adhesion
- Provide support for traffic areas









Sealant Installation Backing Materials



- ▲ Make sure backer rod is 25% larger than joint width (under compression) to offer good tooling base
- No not puncture closed cell backer rod when installing prior to sealant installation

Will cause bubbling in sealant



Sealant Installation

▲ Packaging:

10.1 fl oz cartridge29 oz cartridge5 gallon pails55 gallon drums





Sealant Installation Loading

Cartridge

Cut cartridge tip and puncture seal at the nozzle base Load cartridge into caulk gun







Sealant Installation

Gunning

- Place nozzle of gun into the bottom of the joint and fill the entire joint
- Keeping nozzle deep in the sealant, continue a steady flow of sealant

▲Coverage:

10.1 fl oz yields 12.2 linear feet of ½ x ¼ joint 29 fl oz uni-pac yields 36 linear ft of a ½ x ¼ joint





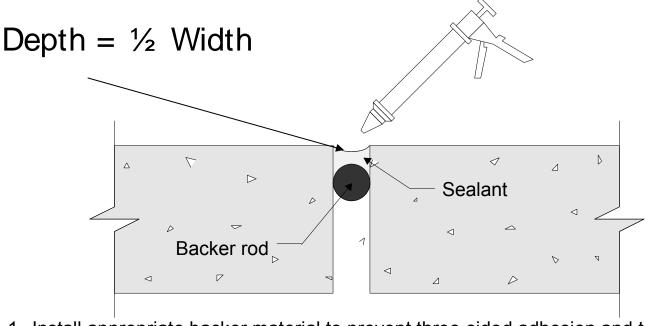
Sealant Installation Gunning



When neatness counts always tape off the sides of the joint.



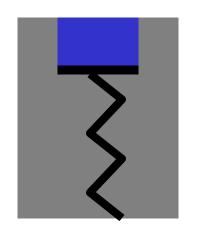
Sealant Installation Joint Design

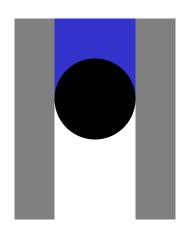


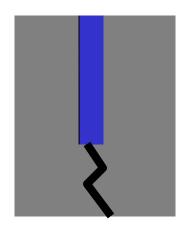
- 1. Install appropriate backer material to prevent three-sided adhesion and to control sealant depth.
- 2. Sealant should be gunned into joint at mid-point of designed expansion and contraction to maximize accommodation of movement. Joint dimension of 4X anticipated movement allows proper function of high performance sealants even if applied at temperature extremes.
- 3. Tool as required to properly fill joints and force sealant against joint interfaces, maximizing bond.



Sealant Installation Joint Design







- ▲ 2:1 or 1:1 width:depth
- \blacktriangle Minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$
- ▲ Minimum ½ depth for traffic
- ▲ 2 sided adhesion, not 3
- Joint movement to match product

- Protect nosing
- Needs support
- May separate



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Sika Technical Data Sheets can be obtained via:

www.sikaconstruction.com

Refer to data sheets for specific information on each Sika product.

