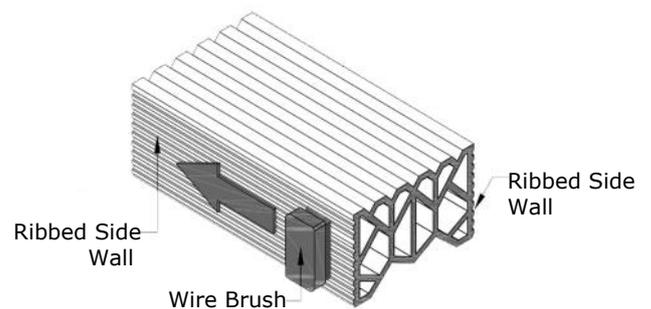


Seals are delivered in either cardboard boxes or on large wooden cable reels. Store and protect seals from moisture and direct exposure to elements. Epoxy adhesive should be kept from freezing.

1. Read and understand complete method statement.
2. Inspect and repair all spalling / imperfections.
3. The entire length of the joint should be hard, dry, solid, straight, leveled, even, clean, clear and free from dust, dirt, girt, grit, grime and grease.
4. Create a block-out as required.
5. Clean the expansion joint gap and block-out/edges of the joint by sand blasting or mechanical grinding. Clean the joint faces using ethanol alcohol.
6. Avoid pulling or stretching the seal during installation. Any stretching more than 3% should not be accepted as the seal will fail prematurely.
7. For large jobs, use installation machine. The machine should install the seal at the specified depth without cutting, ricking or twisting the seal.
8. Manual installing requires extra care against damages, punctures or excess stretching.
9. Select a seal that is wider than the expansion gap. Ideal width of the seal would be the one that will remain compressed of 15% all times.
10. Read safety data (MSDS) of primer and epoxy before applying.

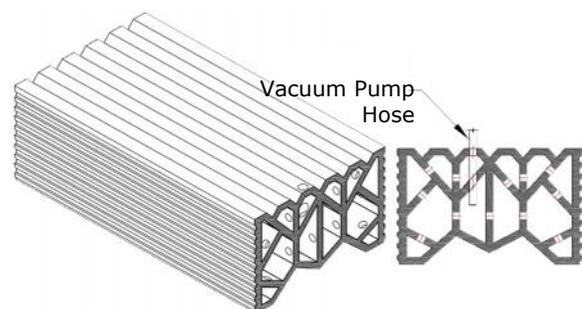
11. Create a rough surface on the ribbed sides of the seal by using a wire brush (see figure 1).
12. Apply primer to ribbed side compression seal walls using a brush and let it dry.

FIG. 1



13. Drill 10 to 25mm (2/5" to 1") holes near the end of compression seal using electric drill in all interior walls excluding outside wall. Make sure that all holes have clear air passage.
14. The top hole must be slightly smaller than the pump hose diameter to maintain tightness when vacuuming (see figure 2).

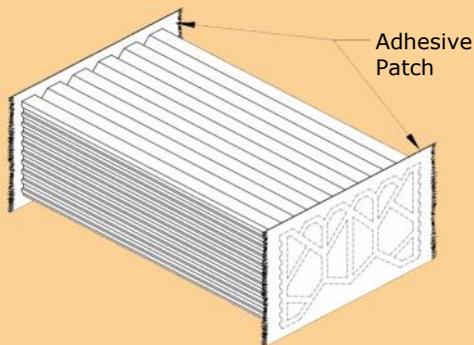
FIG. 2



KAS/KBS Series

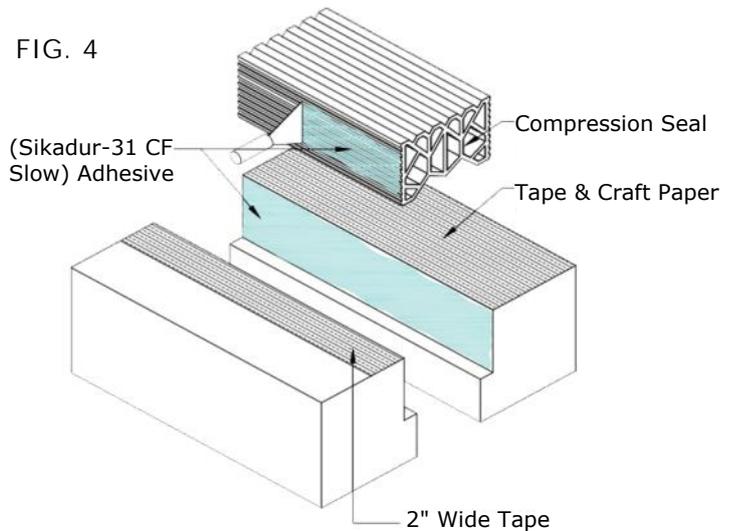
15. Completely cover both ends of the seal with duct tape, temporarily. Make sure the ends of the seal are cut perfectly square to avoid any opening or creases in seal and duct tape (see figure 3).

FIG. 3



16. Using 1:1 ratio, mix part A and B thoroughly for at least 3 minutes with low speed drill until a uniform paste is achieved or as specified by the adhesive manufacturer. Store adhesive and primer in cool dry ambient atmosphere.
17. Cover both edges of the structural joint with 2" (51mm) wide masking tape or equivalent to protect edges from adhesive spill over. Apply (Sikadur-31 CF Slow) adhesive to both substrate wall and ribbed side walls of the compression seal (see figure 4).

FIG. 4



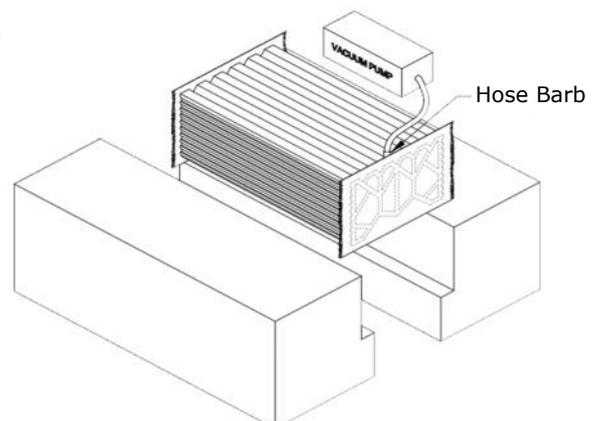
Installation of Compression Seal without Vacuum Pump.

18. Insert the compression seal into the block-out starting from one end and working towards the other end.
19. Allow adhesive to cure for 24hrs at 70°F. Maximum bond strength at 70°F is usually achieved within 48hrs or as specified by adhesive manufacturer.

Installation of Compression Seal with Vacuum Pump.

18. Apply epoxy adhesive to both substrate walls and ribbed side walls of the seal.
19. Lay loose the compression seal over structural gap, insert vacuum pump hose nozzle into the compression seal and start suction until the seal can be easily pushed into the gap (see figure 5).

FIG. 5



KAS/KBS Series

20. After complete Installation, immediately clean before the adhesive starts curing, the visible surface of seal and structural gap, make sure adhesive is filled flush to top surface of the seal and substrate. Remove all the tapes and clean adhesive off of joint surface.

NOTE:

If installation could not be completed in one session, leave approx. 24" (600mm) of seal and structural gap free of epoxy adhesive for next session.

Transition / Connections / Splicing.

21. To ensure that the seam is in compression after installation, leave an extra 2/5" – 4/5" (10-20mm) approx. material at seams.

22. Make sure that the end faces of the material for transition and connections are cut perfectly.

23. Heat both faces of the material to be adhered using flat iron/welder plate and once the heated part of the material start to curl, quickly remove welder plate and slowly apply pressure adjoining the material faces together.

24. For "T" and "X" transition / Intersection, install the horizontal first and butt joint the vertical up to the horizontal material (see figure 6-10)

FIG. 6



FIG. 7

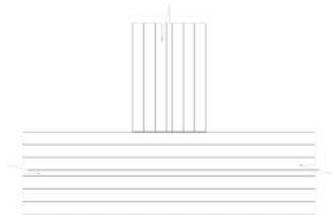


FIG. 8

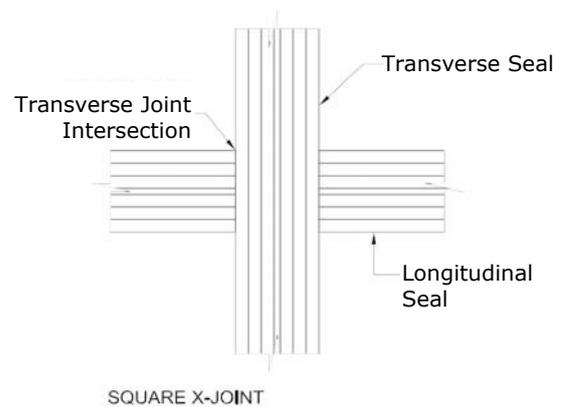


FIG. 9

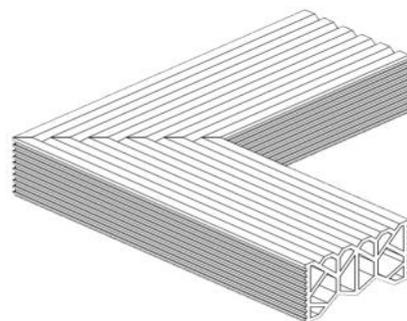


FIG. 10

