

ZAS Series

NOTE: Read through all instructions prior to installation. All material must be inspected for damage. Any damage must be reported to PROSPEC SPECIALTIES INC., as soon as possible. All work must be completed as per Architect's approval of material and shop drawings and installation must commence in accordance with these installation instructions.

A. Recommended Equipment

The following installation equipment required:

- Tape measure
- Heavy duty, low speed, high torque drill
- 1-1/2" diameter "jiffy mixers"
- Sausage caulk gun
- Small caulking gun
- Long-blade serrated knife
- Hacksaw
- Water Spray bottle
- Masking Tape
- Spatula
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- 2" (50mm) wide margin trowels
- 1/2" caulk knives
- Acetone
- Lint-free cotton rags

B. Material Storage

Store Sealant out of the direct sun light above the floor at 60°F (15°C) to 68°F (20°F) ambient temperature.

C. Clean Joint Faces

Concrete:

- Remove loose concrete particles, dust, grease and grime and ensure the fire-rated wall / floor is hard, solid and firm construction.
- Joints should have clear depth more than the full depth of the material supplied.
- All surfaces should be dry.
- Wipe clean all joint faces with dampened rags.

Metal:

- Clean with solvent-wipe prior to applying epoxy. Make sure there is no rust on metal before the epoxy is applied.

D. Ascertain Joint Width

- Measure joint width at surface and inside of the gap to ensure joint faces are parallel.
- ZAS Seal is supplied to suit your mean temperature field-measured joint widths. Widths of material supplied are marked on each profile. Use correct material
- Compare width of ZAS Seal against width. Actual width of material as measured between hardboard will be slightly less than marked size because material is over-compressed for ease of installation.

CAUTION: Do not remove protective plastic packaging from ZAS Seal until you have read the instructions.

CAUTION: ZAS Seal will expand before you can get it into the joint. Once the ZAS Seal is expanded and it is not placed inside the joint gap, the seal will be lost as it cannot be compressed for installation at site.

E. Start Installation

- Tape off the edges on both sides of the structural joint.
- Epoxy adhesive temperature must be between 41°F (5°C) to 95°F (35°C).
- Use a trowel, pour entire Part B (hardener) into the Part A (base).
- Mix both (A+B) materials thoroughly with drill and mixing paddle. Ensure uniform and complete mixing.
- Ensure a uniform gray color paste is obtained with no black or white streaks.

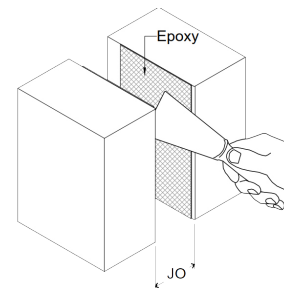
IMPORTANT: Do Not dilute the epoxy.

Do not mix component A into component B

CAUTION: Always wear chemical-resistant gloves when handling liquid sealant or epoxy. If any body part is exposed to epoxy or liquid sealant, remove promptly with commercial cleaner before eating or smoking. Avoid inhaling vapors.

F. Apply Epoxy to Substrate

Mixed epoxy adhesive has pot life of 10 to 30 minutes depending on the ambient temperature, cold temperature giving more pot life than hot, thus, ensure that the adhesive is applied within its life.



CAUTION: Epoxy gets hardened faster when left in pot. Apply it onto the joint face as soon as possible.

IMPORTANT: The epoxy must still be uncured when installing compression seal into the joint-gap.

If work is stopped for more than 2 hours or the epoxy adhesive is dried before the foam-seal could be placed in the gap, then grind the old epoxy out, clean the gap faces



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with solvent and reapply new epoxy.

* While the epoxy is being applied to the joint faces, ZAS Seal must be prepared for installation. The ZAS Seal is kept compressed by plastic wrapping and hardboard on both sides.

- Slit the plastic packing by cutting on the hardboard and remove hardboard and inner release liner. Do not cut along the ZAS Seal faces.

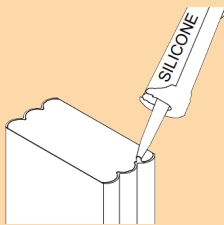
Work quickly and deliberately after cutting the shrink-wrap to avoid material expanding beyond a usable size.

G. Clean Silicone Facing

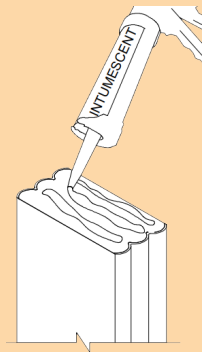
- Silicone facing is coated with a release agent, clean it thoroughly with a lint-free rag made damp with water, prior to installation.

H. Apply Silicone and Intumescent Caulk

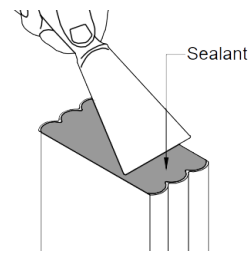
- Apply at the end of the first stick, using a caulk gun, silicone provided with the material to the exposed faces of the silicone bellows.



- Apply intumescent sealant provided using sausage gun to the exposed face of the ZAS Seal.



- Spread the intumescent sealant over the face of the foam, using a caulk knife to an even 1/16-inch (2mm) thickness.



- Always starting at the bottom of the joint gap, install the ZAS Seal into the joint. Ensuring the epoxy on the joint face has not been cured.

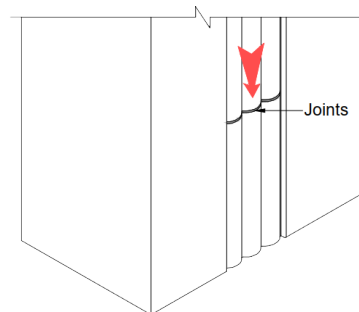
IMPORTANT: Once ZAS Seal is correctly installed and placed in the gap snug fit; it holds on to the substrate to supports its own weight in the joint.

- Continue installing. ZAS Seal should fit snugly and must be eased into the joint gap with steady, firm pressure.
- When installed, ZAS Seal must be slightly recessed so that the top of the outward-facing seal is flush or slightly set back from the surface.

IMPORTANT: Apply a bead of intumescent sealant on the edges and on joints to ensures that joints do not compromise the fire barrier.

I. Continue Installation

- Carry on installation by adding ZAS Seal to previously installed length or end of joint.
- Repeat **Step H**.



- During low temperature installations, provide as much ambient heat as possible around installed ZAS seal to accelerate recovery.
- Clear any silicon silicone that squeezes out of the ZAS seal using a caulking knife.

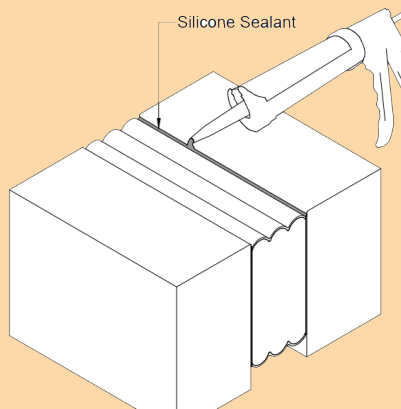


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CAUTION: Do not try to stretch, pull or expand ZAS Seal. Also ensure there are no voids between splices.

- Clean excess epoxy from the face of material using a clean rag.
- Push the tip of the silicone caulk tube between the substrate and the foam and Inject a 3/4-inch (20mm) deep silicone sealant band between the foam, cured silicone facing and the joint-face.
- Tool the freshly applied silicone firmly to blend with substrates and cured silicone facing.
- Where ZAS seal meets at butt joints, clean the excess silicone that squeezes out between the Seals.



IMPORTANT: Any extra material left between the creases of ZAS Seal, would constrain movement, always remove excess sealant.

NOTE – Silicone sealant band is applied to the weather side of ZAS Seal. No sealant band is needed on the other side.

Treat the exposed ends

Any exposed end, not terminating into another seal or civil structure, must be coated on the exposed side with liquid silicone sealant provided. This is critical to ensure the fire-retardant qualities of ZAS Seal.

