



Gasket Sealant



Gasket Sealant heat-resistant silicone sealant for temperatures up to 300°C

- First grade, single-component sealant
- elastic silicone-based sealant
- temperature-resistant from -40°C to 250°C (300°C for short periods)
- ageing and weather-resistant, good UV resistance
- very good adhesion on glass, glazed surfaces and anodized aluminium
- compatible with paints (not overpaintable)



Gasket Sealant

Gasket Sealant is an elastic single-component silicone sealant for use in building and industry sectors where higher temperature resistance is required, with 25% maximum movement tolerance.

Fields of application

For sealing joints and connecting joints in construction and industry sector with higher requirements for temperature stability.

Gasket Sealant must not be used in aquarium construction, on marble/natural stone, as mirror adhesive, for underwater joints and in areas with direct food contact.

Not suited for plastics with in general poor adhesion to silicones (eg PE, PP, PET).

Yield

Meters of joint per 310 ml cartridge for the following joint dimensions:

5 x 5 mm approx. 12.0 m

10 x 10 mm approx. 3.0 m

Packaging

Cartridges of 310 ml

Technical data

Density (DIN EN ISO 2811-1)	1,07 ± 0,04 g/cm ³
Skin forming time (23°C/50% r.F)	approx. 15 min
Penetration (DIN 51579 / 5 sec.)	165 ± 30 1/10 mm
Slump (ISO 7390)	≤ 2 mm
Cure rate (within first 24 hours)	app.2 mm
Shore A hardness (DIN 53505)	31 ± 5 units
Tensile strength (ISO 8339-A, 100%)	app. 0,8 N/mm ²
Maximum movement tolerance	25 %
Volume loss (DIN EN ISO 10563)	max. 4 %
Application temperature (sealant & substrate)	+5 to +35°C
Temperature stability range (fully cured sealant)	-40 to +250°C (hours: 300°C)
Shelf life (originally closed packages)	12 months (+5 to +35°C, 50% r.F.)

Rate of curing depends on temperature, humidity and depth of substrate. The data given refer to tests at standard conditions (23°C / 50% rel. humidity). Under these conditions, a 10 x 10 mm joint will cure in 8 to 14 days. Low temperature, low humidity and joint depth above 15 mm will retard skin formation and curing significantly.

Data given were determined shortly after production, and may slightly vary with increasing age of product. They are not meant for specification purposes.



Usage instructions

Substrate pretreatment

The substrate must be dry, firm, and free of dust and grease (clean with isopropanol, if necessary). Porous substrates (e.g. concrete, plasterboard and untreated wood) must be primed. Before primer application, remove any cement slurry, mold release agents or impregnations. In renovation projects, old sealant, remains of paint and loose material must be fully removed. On coated substrates (paints, lacquers), compatibility to the sealant must be tested.

The joint must always be provided with a suitable, correctly dimensioned joint backing (e.g. PE cord, rock wool) to prevent adhesion on three faces. To avoid contamination and to achieve a precise joint, we recommend masking the joint edges with adhesive tape before primer application and filling.

Joint dimensions

Joint dimensions should be at least 5 x 5 mm for indoor and 10 x 8 mm (width x depth) for outdoor applications. With increasing joint width (up to 30 mm), joint depth should be roughly half the joint width. Make sure that triangular bevels have uniform sides of equal length with at least 7 mm bonding surface on each side.

Tooling

After applying the sealant with a suitable manual, battery-powered or pneumatic caulking gun, the sealant can be smoothed in the joint with water or with a neutral, non-staining waterbased smoothing agent and a suitable tool (e.g. jointing trowel). Smoothing is not only recommended for optical reasons, but also establishes close contact and good adhesion to the substrate. Remove excess smoothing agent. Any adhesive tape used should be removed immediately after smoothing.

Important remarks

The function of the sealant can only be guaranteed if correctly applied in accordance with the technical recommendations given in this data sheet and in related standards. Sealant application in situations with strongly fluctuating temperatures (premature stressing of the sealant) must be avoided.

The sealant is compatible with many paints and lacquers. Owing to the large number of different coating systems on the market, own tests concerning adhesion and compatibility have to be performed prior to application. For example, it is known that alkyd resin based paints may give discolouration in combination with neutral curing silicones. The sealant is not overpaintable.

Acetic acid, released in small amounts during curing, may lead to corrosion on sensitive metals (copper, zinc coated metals, iron, steel (depending on the quality) and others). On alkaline substrates (concrete, grout), loss of adhesion and scum may occur. We recommend to use a neutral curing silicone on these substrates. In contact with bituminous, tar- or plasticizer-releasing substrates (eg EPDM, neoprene, butyl), discolouration and/or loss of adhesion may occur.

Good ventilation must be provided during application and curing to allow curing by-products to evaporate. Low temperatures, low humidities and joint depths above 15 mm can retard skin formation and curing significantly. Exposure to liquid (eg acid-based cleaning agents, strongly colored liquids) or gaseous chemicals (eg. tobacco smoke) for longer periods can result in discoloration of the product, especially for light colors (white). In general, the mechanical properties of the sealant are not adversely affected.