

Sikaflex 15 LM

Application Instructions



Sikaflex 15 LM

A high-performance, low-modulus elastomeric sealant.

Where to use:

- ▲ Excellent for moving joints in vertical applications
- ▲ Suitable for use between similar as well as dissimilar materials
- ▲ Typical applications include joints in concrete panel and wall systems, around window and door frames, reglets, flashing etc.
- ▲ Exceptional sealant choice for high-rise façade applications where high movement capability is required
- ▲ As effective sealant for use in Exterior Insulation Finish Systems (EIFS)



Sikaflex 15LM

High Performance, Low Modulus Elastomeric Sealant

- ▲ High movement joints
- ▲ Excellent primer-less adhesion to many substrates
- ▲ Exceptional cut and tear resistance
- ▲ Paintable and sandable
- ▲ Non staining
- ▲ Proven in tough climates around the world
- ▲ ASTM C920 Class 100/50
 - +100/-50% movement
 - SWR Institute Validated
- ▲ 16 standard colors
- ▲ Cartridges & sausages
- ▲ Pails & drums special order



Sika Corporation

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- ▲ Exceptional sealant choice for high-rise façade applications where high movement capability is required
- ▲ As effective sealant for use in Exterior Insulation Finish Systems (EIFS)
- ▲ Can be used in silicone applications
 - No primer needed
 - Better against
 - Moisture in the substrate
 - Dirt and dust pick up





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



Mechanical Methods

- ▲ Wire brushing
- ▲ Sand blasting
- ▲ Grinding
- ▲ Sawing



Critical Success Factors

Priming

▲ Priming can help get a better bond in many situations

- Priming does not 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 only sides of the joint.

Primer outside the joint may stain the substrate.

Prime & seal the same day

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



Critical Success Factors

Backing materials

▲ Recommended Materials

- Closed cell backer rod: primarily a foam material with a surface skin
- Open cell backer rod: primarily a foam material without a skin
- Bicellular backer rod: sometimes called “soft” rod, this foam acts like a hybrid between open and closed cell rods
- Backing tape: primarily a self-adhesive polyethylene or Teflon material
- Hard rectangular extrusions for horizontals



Sealant Installation

Backing Materials



Sealant Installation Backing Materials



- ▲ Make sure backer rod is 25% larger than joint width (under compression) to offer good tooling base
- ▲ Do not puncture closed cell backer rod when installing prior to sealant installation
 - Will cause bubbling in sealant

15 Im Packaging

- ▲ 10.1 oz (300 ml) cartridges
 - 24 per case
 - Stocked item
- ▲ 20 oz (600 ml) “unipack” sausages
 - 20 per case
 - Stocked item
- ▲ 5 gallon pail with 4.5 gallons
 - 20 L pail with 17 L of material
 - Non stock – 3 week lead time
- ▲ 55 gallon drum with 50 gallons
 - 200 L drum with 190 L of material
 - Non Stock – 3 week lead time



Sealant Installation

Loading

▲ Cartridge

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



▲ Sausage

- Load sausage into sausage gun, then cut the metal clip off
- Attach nozzle



Sealant Installation Gunning

- ▲ Place nozzle of gun into the bottom of the joint and fill the entire joint
- joint and fill the entire joint
- ▲ Keeping nozzle deep in the sealant, continue a steady flow of sealant preceding the nozzle to avoid air entrapment
- ▲ Avoid overlapping sealant
- ▲ **Coverage:**
 - 10.1 fl oz yields 12.2 linear feet of ½” x ¼” joint
 - 20 fl oz uni-pac yields 24 linear ft of a ½ “ x ¼“ joint



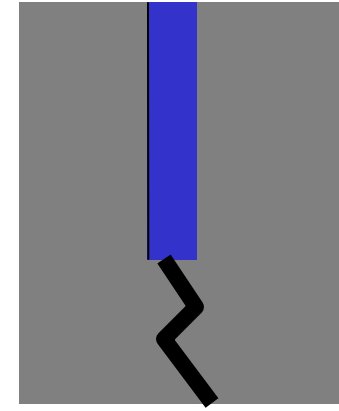
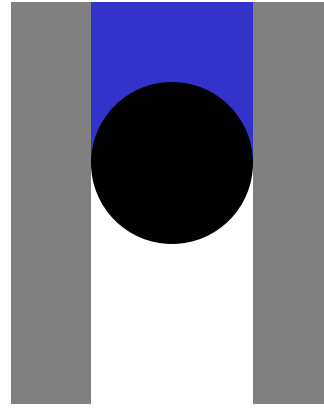
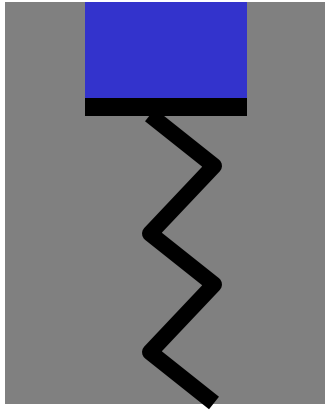
Sealant Installation

Tooling

- ▲ Dry tool sealant to press material against joint walls or bonding surface



Sealant Installation Joint Design



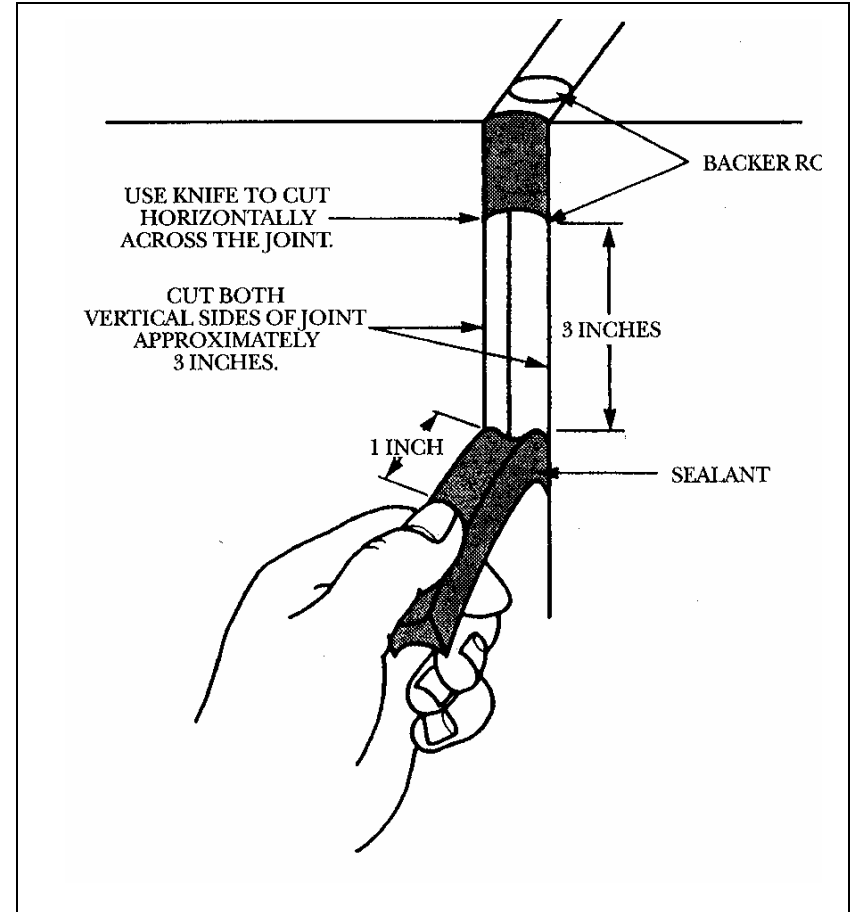
- ▲ 2:1 or 1:1 width:depth
- ▲ Minimum ¼" x ¼"
- ▲ Minimum ½" depth for traffic
- ▲ 2 sided adhesion, not 3
- ▲ Joint movement to match product

- ▲ Protect nosing
- ▲ Needs support
- ▲ May separate

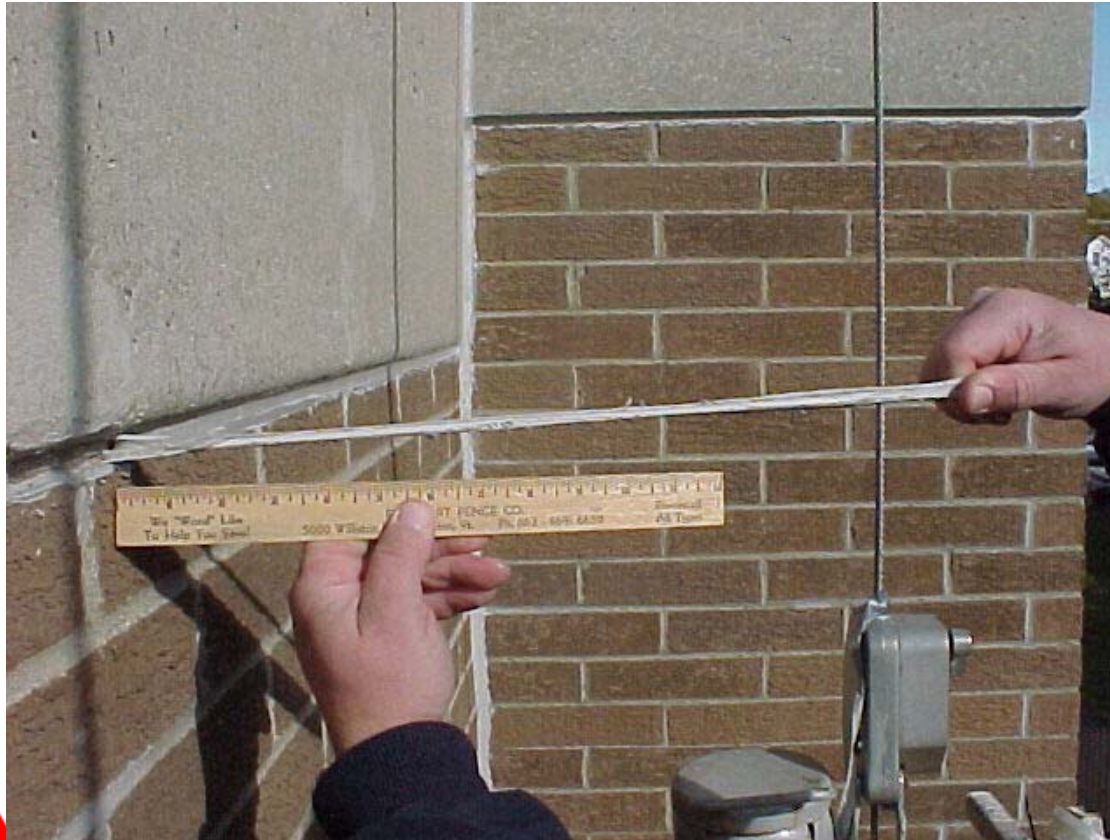


Jobsite Mock-Up

- ▲ Jobsite Pull Test:
 - After material has cured to ensure proper bond



Jobsite Pull Test



Place sealant and allow to cure. Cut a 2-3" piece of the sealant and pull at a 90° angle from the substrate. The sealant should not "peel" from the joint interface.

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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.

