

Instruction for use of joint sealing tapes (see also appendix to DIN 18542)

Please note the following points before using and working with joint sealing tapes:

- Ensure correct choice of tape for the job in hand and its location (see also DIN 4108, part 7)
- Correct choice of application grouping according to DIN 18542 (BG1, BG2, BG R)
- The compatibility must be correct for the surrounding materials.
- The choice of tape size and width should match the true (max) width of joint to be sealed. In this connection, the producers specifications with regard to application areas allowing for temperature or movement based differences in length should be taken into consideration.
- The expansion behaviour of the sealing tapes depends on the environment and material temperatures (store the tape in the working environment before processing if necessary) and the age of the tape.
- For optical reasons and to prevent bubbling always use the sealing tape with a calculated stretch of $r = 1$ to 2 mm.



Preparation of joint/application base: The application area/ pressure base should be as level as possible and cleaned (eg plaster leftovers removed completely). The joints should run parallel where possible (in some cases a re-plastering or re-profiling of the joints in older buildings could be necessary). The specified tape widths should not be exceeded or reduced and this also applies to use on uneven surfaces.

Using the tapes: Remove approx. 20-30cm of the adhesive protection backing paper and place the tape into the joint, parallel to the edge and offset by 1-2mm. Press the adhesive side of the tape into the appropriate joint (eg with a spatula) and proceed by pushing smoothly, little by little using only gentle pressure. (If necessary fix the end of the remaining tape to the roll with a clip or sticky tape). **The tape should never be stretched!** When using uncompressed strips, place the tape along the total length of the joint allowing 2-3% reserve for expansion and position onto the required base. Press the element with the tape in position, onto the appropriate building area and, if necessary, fix in place with a clamp. The pressure applied determines the compression width and thus the effectiveness of the seal.

Cross- or T-joints: At cross joints fix the vertical tape first and then work inwards from the outer edges with the horizontal tapes. Use light pressure to fix where tape edges meet.

Corners: To avoid leaky joints never work the tape around corners but apply as shown in the diagram. Form a corner.

Patching: Press the tapes lightly next to each other. Do not twist and never overlap.

Varying width of joints: When joint widths vary greatly use different sized tapes. Never overlap the ends.

Wet or dirty joints: If the tape can adequately stick onto dirty or frosted joints, wedge the tape into position at various points along its length and remove after expansion has occurred.

Storage: The storage stability amounts to 18 months as from the production date. Store in the original packaging in a cool and dry place at temperatures of between +5 and +25°C. Only store the boxes in an upright position (rolls lying down). Only store and transport single rolls lying down with full surface contact. Avoid the rolls being subjected to spot loads. Prevent a displacement of the individual layers. Avoid the compressed roll from being subjected to mechanical influences. Weight is to be applied to rolls in opened boxes in order to prevent an expansion (telescoping). The application of mechanical load (especially perpendicular to the roll and the application of pressure to the edge of the roll) can result in the individual layers of the compressed roll being displaced and the roll telescoping.