

Sealant Adhesion Study

Walsh Construction Company, Quality

Sharon Libby

Thank You:

Atlas Supply

Test Materials Generously Provided By:

Atlas Supply, Dow Corning, Tremco, STO, BASF, BEI / Prosoco, Henry Company, OSI, Firestone, Cascadia, VPI Quality Windows, Trespa, Waterblock Building Systems, Skyline Sheet Metal, B&B Tile & Masonry, Lakeside Lumber

Disclosures

- The Seattle BEC is a Registered Provider with The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems. Credit earned on completion of this program will be reported to CES Records for AIA members. Certificates of Completion for non-AIA members are available on request.
- This program is registered with AIA/CES for continuing professional education. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the AIA or BEC or Portland BEC of any material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or design, detailing, or dealing in any material or product. Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of the presentation.
- This presentation is protected by US and International Copyright laws. Reproduction, distribution, display and use of the presentation without written permission of the speaker is prohibited.

Seattle Building Enclosure Council



Learning Objectives

- Understand basic steps on how to develop and conduct a material study.
- Understand how testing methods were adapted.
- Understand how the collected data was analyzed.
- Understand how tested results can compare and relate to field results.
- Gain a general understanding of sealant and substrate chemistry in relation to expected in-field performance.

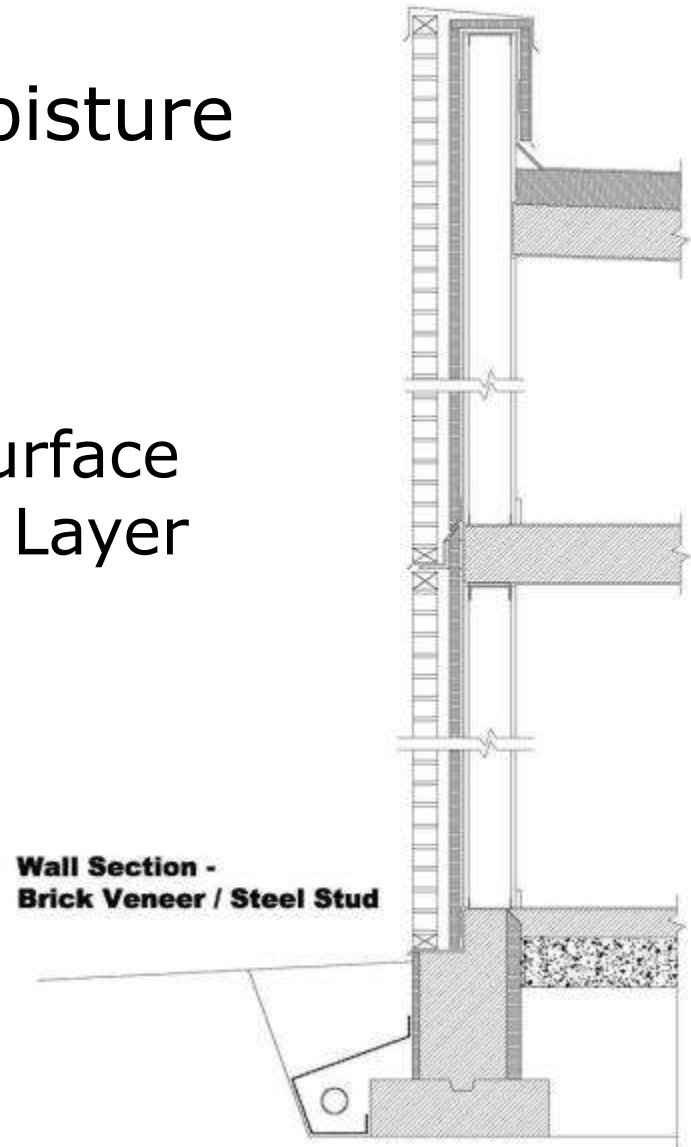
Sealant Study Disclaimer

- This experiment is not per any ASTM standard:
 - The scope of materials tested is limited to typical substrates and sealants.
 - While the testing conditions were relatively controlled and consistent, they were not done under lab testing conditions.
- The results do not replace field testing!
 - This study is intended to provide a comparative analysis that can be used generally to aid in understanding the adhesion and compatibility of sealants and substrates.
 - Field testing should always be conducted and include the actual materials and conditions.

Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

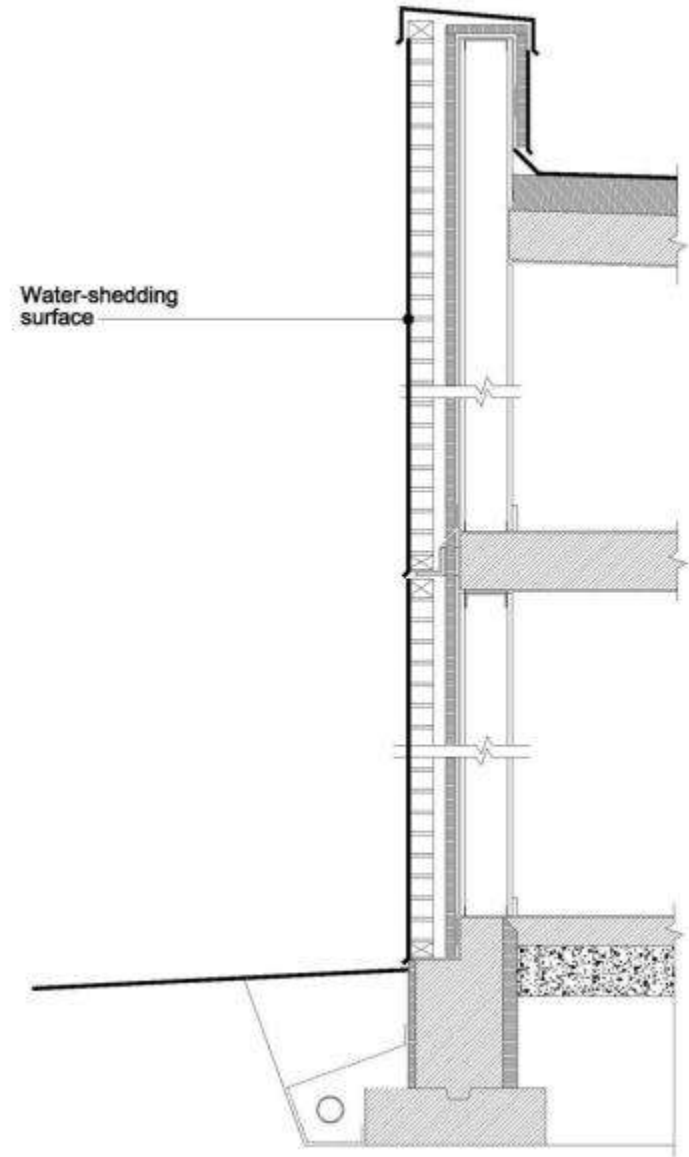
- Sealants in Air and Moisture Control Layers
- 5 Control Layers:
 - Bulk Water Shedding Surface
 - Water Resistive Control Layer
 - Air Control Layer
 - Thermal Control Layer
 - Vapor Control Layer
- Continuity is Key!



Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

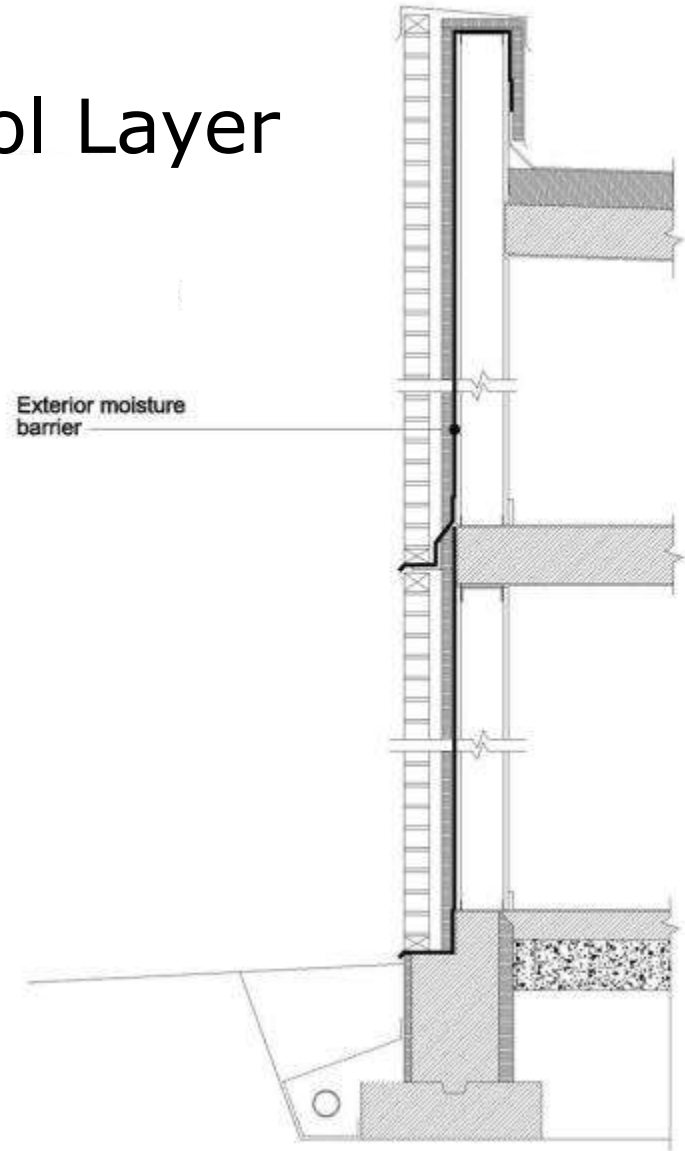
- Bulk Water Shedding Surface
 - Sealants?
 - Window perimeters
 - Cladding material intersections
 - Base of wall to finished patio or deck
 - Etc.



Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

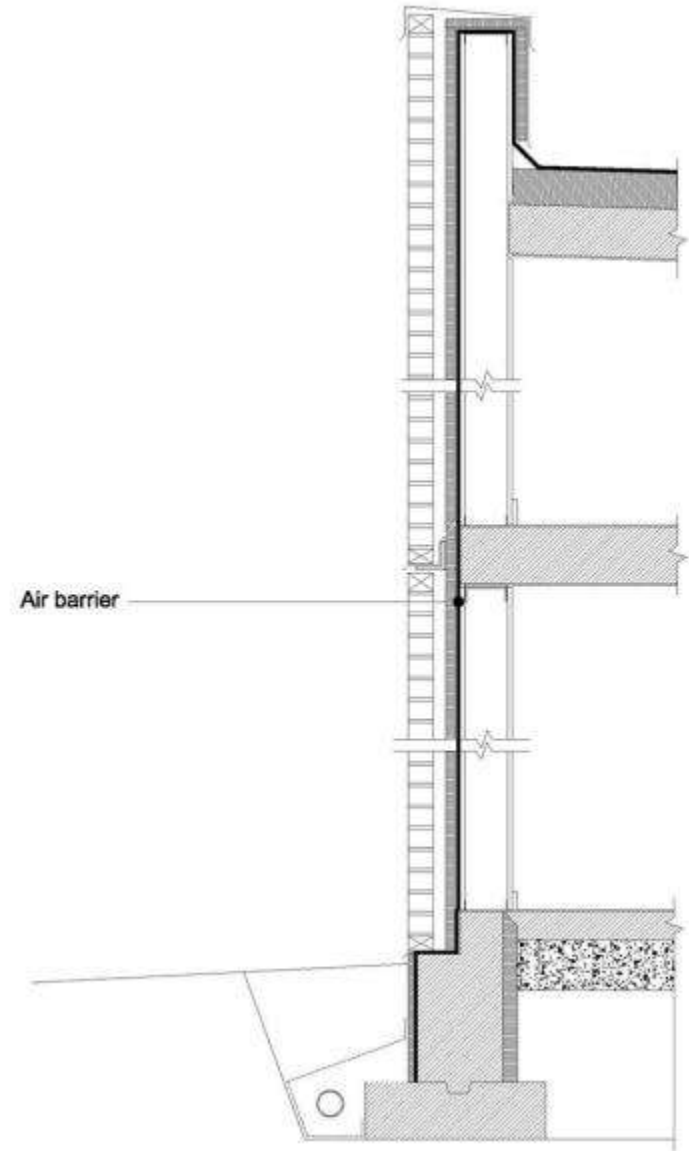
- Water Resistive Control Layer
 - Sealants?
 - Penetrations
 - Transitions
 - Terminations



Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

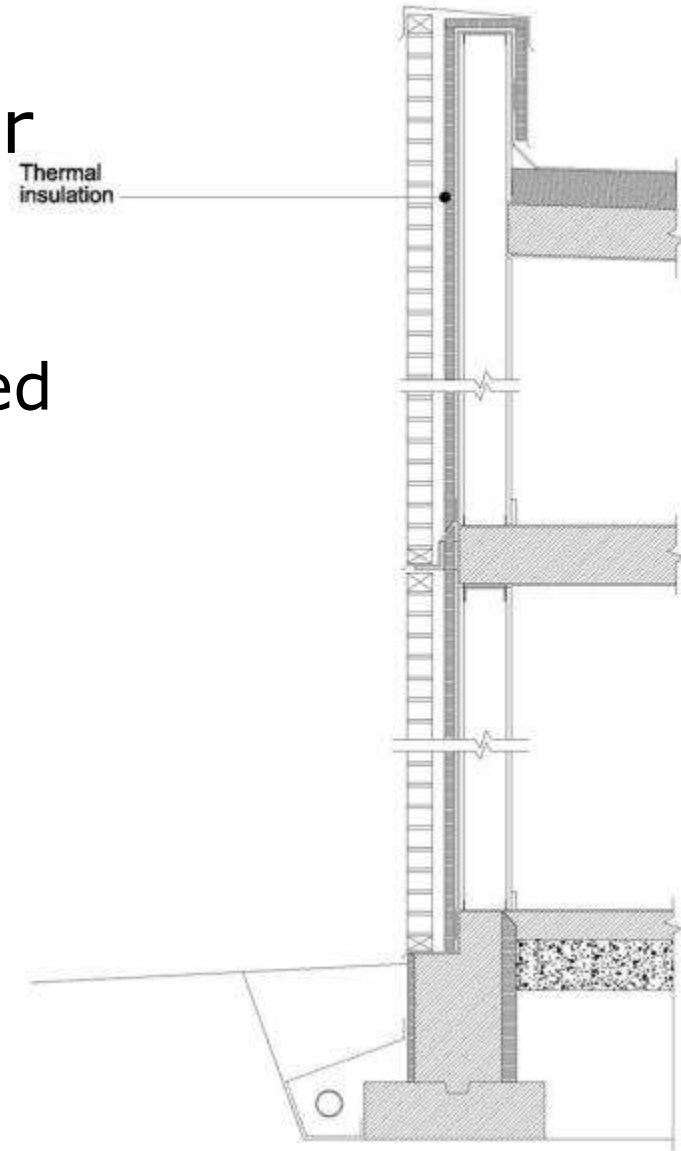
- Air Control Layer
 - Sealants?
 - In conjunction with sheet air barriers to provide continuity
 - Window air seal
 - Door air seal
 - Interior air seals at ceilings or party walls



Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

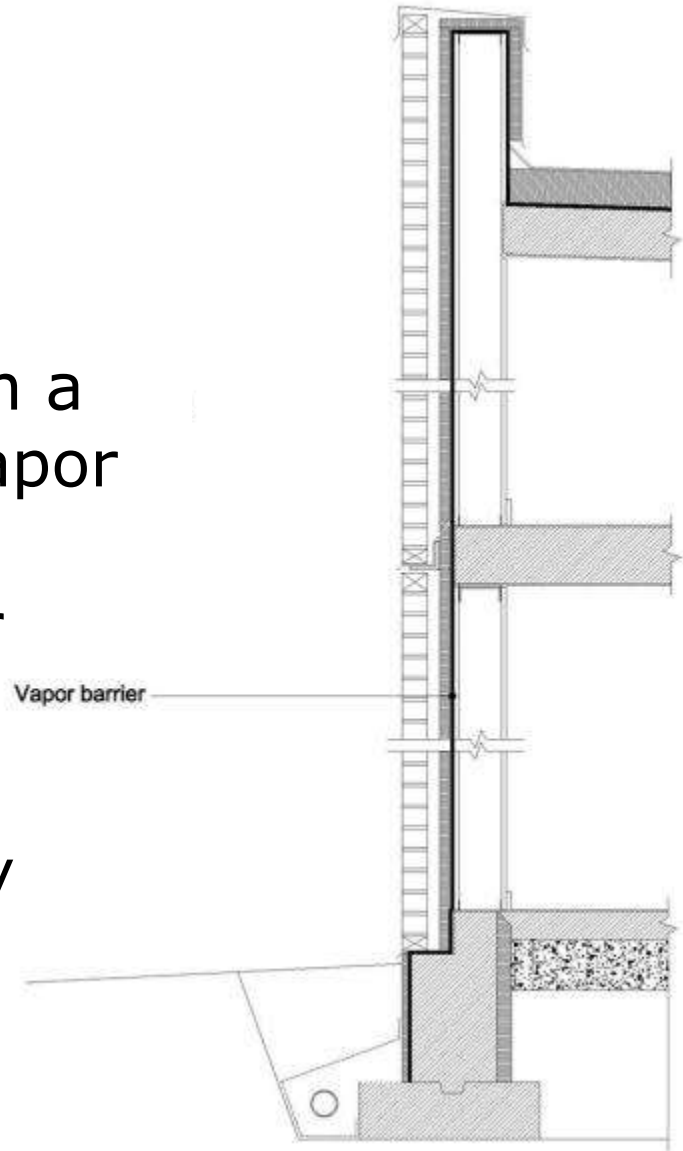
- Thermal Control Layer
 - Sealants?
 - Not typical, but are used to limit heat transfer such as fire stopping



Why do we care about sealants?

How are they used in construction?

- Vapor Control Layer
 - Sealants?
 - Used in conjunction with a SAM as the air/water/vapor control layer
 - Sometimes with interior vapor control
 - Not a focus in this study



Why do we care about sealants? How are they used in construction?

- Continuity of Control Layers
 - Continuity is required at field areas and at interfaces such as:

Penetrations, Transitions, & Terminations
- Sealants Provide Continuity at Control Layers

The Purpose of the Experiment

To verify adhesion and compatibility

- Adhesion; resistance measured in pounds



The Purpose of the Experiment

To verify adhesion and compatibility

- Compatibility; observed reactions
- No UV was used in this experiment

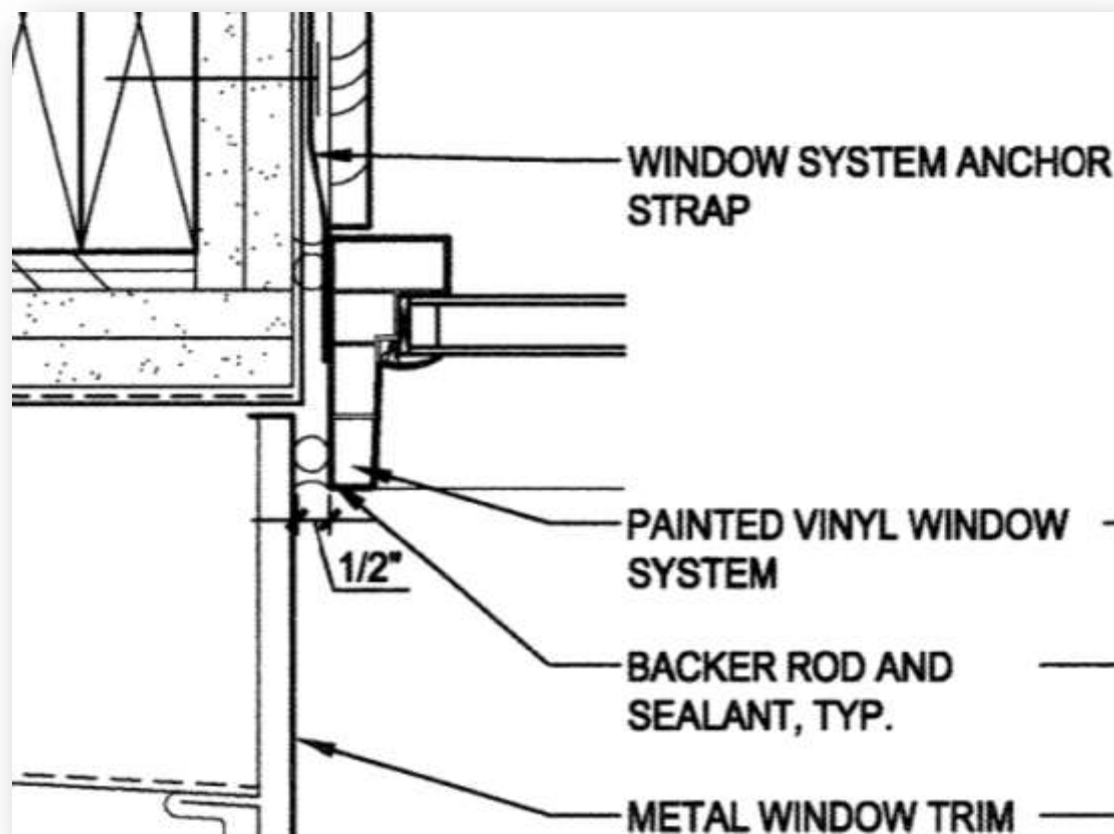


The Purpose of the Experiment


- The Goals of the Study
 - Observe and compare sealants and substrates
 - Test recommended and inadvertent applications
 - Gain a general understanding of sealant and substrate chemistry in relation to expected in-field performance.
 - Measure adhesion and record modes of failure
 - Compare the results – quantitative & qualitative

Sealants to Substrates - Pairings

- **Designed material contact**
- Everything is perfect in drawings – thanks architects!



Sealants to Substrates - Pairings

- **Inadvertent material contact**
- When transitions occur in construction that were unanticipated or not designed
- Mt. Hood Community College
- Conducted adhesion testing for interior air seal: WRB to window
- A sealant was found to have good adhesion to both the WRB and the window frame
- Wait, why is the SAM melting? 



Sealants to Substrates - Pairings

- **Inadvertent material contact**
- A leading edge bleed was noticed; the adhesive backing of the SAM was reacting with something and melting
- A subcontractor thought to use the interior air-seal sealant to bed the window flange.
- No testing was conducted for the sealant and SAM, since they were not expected to be in contact
- Removal and reinstallation of 83 windows



Sealants to Substrates - Pairings

- **Inadvertent material contact**

Can really throw a wrench in things ...



Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**
- **Chemical Composition**

Product Information Silicone Sealants

DOW CORNING

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant

Ultra-low-modulus sealant for new and remedial construction joint sealing applications

FEATURES

- Excellent performance even in building joints that experience extreme movement
- Suitable for new and remedial construction
- Extension/compression capability of +100/-50 percent

BENEFITS

- Excellent weathering properties and resistance to sunlight, rain, snow, and temperature extremes
- Excellent unprimed adhesion to masonry, concrete substrates
- Easy application over a wide temperature range

COMPOSITION

- Ultra-low-modulus, one-part, neutral-cure silicone sealant

APPLICATIONS

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant offers outstanding unprimed adhesion to masonry and is particularly effective for sealing expansion and control joints, precast concrete panel joints, Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) joints, curtainwall joints, mullion joints, stone pavers, and many other construction joints. When used in accordance with Dow Corning application and testing recommendations, the sealant forms a durable, flexible, watertight bond with many common building materials, including combinations of stone, concrete, masonry, granite, marble, aluminum, painted substrates, and glass.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications. Please contact your local Dow Corning sales office or your Global Dow Corning Connection before writing specifications on this product.

Test	Property	Unit	Result
ASTM C 679	As Supplied		
	Tack-Free Time, 50% RH	hours	1
	Curing Time, 50% RH, at 25°C (77°F), 3/8" depth	days	7-14
	Full Adhesion, cured joint	days	14-21
ASTM D 2202	Flow, Sag, or Slump		None
CTM 98 B	Working Time	minutes	10-20
EPA Method 24	VOC Content ¹ , maximum	g/L	43
	As Cured – After 7 days at 25°C (77°F) and 50% RH		
ASTM C 661	Durometer Hardness, Shore A	points	15
ASTM D-412	Tensile Strength, maximum	psi (kg/mm ²)	100 (0.070)
ASTM C 794	Peel Strength	lb/in (kg/cm)	25 (4.46)
ASTM C 1135	Tensile, at 25% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	15 (0.010)
	at 50% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	20 (1.015)
ASTM C 719	Joint Movement Capabilities Extension/Compression	%	+100/-50
ASTM C 1248	Staining, various substrates		None

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials, CTMs (Cooperative Test Methods) correspond to standard ASTM tests in most instances. Copies of CTMs are available upon request.

¹Based on South Coast Air Quality Management District of California. Maximum VOC is listed both inclusive and exclusive of water and exempt compounds. For a VOC data sheet for a specific sealant color, please send your request to product.inquiry@dowcorning.com.

DESCRIPTION

Suitable for new construction or remedial applications, Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant provides excellent performance, even in building joints that experience extreme movement. It places a low

stress on the sealant/substrate bond line to minimize failures in moving joints.

Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant is available in 11 colors: black, precast white, gray, natural

Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**
 - **Chemical Composition:**
 - Silicone
 - Silyl Terminated Polyether (STPe)
 - Polyurethanes
 - Polymers – elastomeric, acrylic, etc.

COMPOSITION

- Ultra-low-modulus, one-part, neutral-cure **silicone** sealant

Product Description

Dymonic® 100 is a high performance, medium-modulus, low-VOC, UV stable, non-sag **polyurethane** sealant. Formulated with an innovative polymer technology similar to TREMproof 250GC and Vulkem 45 SSL, Dymonic 100 is a highly versatile sealant that has a unique capability to adhere to damp or green concrete.

Technical Data

Composition

Sonolastic® 150 is a solvent-free formulation based on **silyl-terminated polyether** polymer (STPe).

Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**
 - Chemical Composition
 - **Approved Substrates**

Product Information Silicone Sealants

DOW CORNING

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant

Ultra-low-modulus sealant for new and remedial construction joint sealing applications

FEATURES

- Excellent performance even in building joints that experience extreme movement
- Suitable for new and remedial construction
- Extension/compression capability of +100/-50 percent

BENEFITS

- Excellent weathering properties and resistance to sunlight, rain, snow, and temperature extremes
- Excellent unprimed adhesion to masonry, concrete substrates
- Easy application over a wide temperature range

COMPOSITION

- Ultra-low-modulus, one-part, neutral-cure silicone sealant

APPLICATIONS

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant offers outstanding unprimed adhesion to masonry and is particularly effective for sealing expansion and control joints, precast concrete panel joints, Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) joints, curtainwall joints, mullion joints, stone pavers, and many other construction joints. When used in accordance with Dow Corning application and testing recommendations, the sealant forms a durable, flexible, watertight bond with many common building materials, including combinations of stone, concrete, masonry, granite, marble, aluminum, painted substrates, and glass.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications. Please contact your local Dow Corning sales office or your Global Dow Corning Connection before writing specifications on this product.

Test	Property	Unit	Result
ASTM C 679	As Supplied		
	Tack-Free Time, 50% RH	hours	1
	Curing Time, 50% RH, at 25°C (77°F), 3/8" depth	days	7-14
ASTM D 2202	Full Adhesion, cured joint	days	14-21
	Flow, Sag, or Slump		None
CTM 98 B	Working Time	minutes	10-20
EPA Method 24	VOC Content ¹ , maximum	g/L	43
As Cured – After 7 days at 25°C (77°F) and 50% RH			
ASTM C 661	Durometer Hardness, Shore A	points	15
ASTM D-412	Tensile Strength, maximum	psi (kg/mm ²)	100 (0.070)
ASTM C 794	Peel Strength	lb/in (kg/cm)	25 (4.46)
ASTM C 1135	Tensile,		
	at 25% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	15 (0.010)
ASTM C 719	at 50% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	20 (1.015)
	Joint Movement Capabilities		
ASTM C 1248	Extension/Compression	%	+100/-50
	Staining, various substrates		None

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials, CTMs (Cooperative Test Methods) correspond to standard ASTM tests in most instances. Copies of CTMs are available upon request.

¹Based on South Coast Air Quality Management District of California. Maximum VOC is listed both inclusive and exclusive of water and exempt compounds. For a VOC data sheet for a specific sealant color, please send your request to product.inquiry@dowcorning.com.

DESCRIPTION

Suitable for new construction or remedial applications, Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant provides excellent performance, even in building joints that experience extreme movement. It places a low

stress on the sealant/substrate bond line to minimize failures in moving joints.

Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant is available in 11 colors: black, precast white, gray, natural

Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**
 - **Approved Substrates**

Where to Use

APPLICATION

- For sealing a variety of building joints, particularly in EIFS, against water and air intrusion
- Joints with extreme movement
- In place of silicone sealants
- Curtain wall construction
- Expansion joints
- Panel walls
- Precast units
- Aluminum, vinyl, and wood window frames

SUBSTRATE

- EIFS
- Stucco
- Aluminum
- Concrete
- Masonry
- Wood
- Stone
- Glass
- Vinyl
- Fiber cement siding

APPLICATIONS

Dow Corning[®] 790 Silicone Building Sealant offers outstanding unprimed adhesion to masonry and is particularly effective for sealing expansion and control joints, precast concrete panel joints, Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) joints, curtainwall joints, mullion joints, stone pavers, and many other construction joints. When used in accordance with Dow Corning application and testing recommendations, the sealant forms a durable, flexible, watertight bond with many common building materials, including combinations of **stone, concrete, masonry, granite, marble, aluminum, painted substrates, and glass.**

Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**
 - Chemical Composition
 - Approved Substrates
 - **Properties**

Product Information Silicone Sealants

DOW CORNING

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant

Ultra-low-modulus sealant for new and remedial construction joint sealing applications

FEATURES

- Excellent performance even in building joints that experience extreme movement
- Suitable for new and remedial construction
- Extension/compression capability of +100/-50 percent

BENEFITS

- Excellent weathering properties and resistance to sunlight, rain, snow, and temperature extremes
- Excellent unprimed adhesion to masonry, concrete substrates
- Easy application over a wide temperature range

COMPOSITION

- Ultra-low-modulus, one-part, neutral-cure silicone sealant

APPLICATIONS

Dow Corning® 790 Silicone Building Sealant offers outstanding unprimed adhesion to masonry and is particularly effective for sealing expansion and control joints, precast concrete panel joints, Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) joints, curtainwall joints, mullion joints, stone pavers, and many other construction joints. When used in accordance with Dow Corning application and testing recommendations, the sealant forms a durable, flexible, watertight bond with many common building materials, including combinations of stone, concrete, masonry, granite, marble, aluminum, painted substrates, and glass.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications. Please contact your local Dow Corning sales office or your Global Dow Corning Connection before writing specifications on this product.

Test	Property	Unit	Result
	As Supplied		
ASTM C 679	Tack-Free Time, 50% RH	hours	1
	Curing Time, 50% RH, at 25°C (77°F), 3/8" depth	days	7-14
	Full Adhesion, cured joint	days	14-21
ASTM D 2202	Flow, Sag, or Slump		None
CTM 98 B	Working Time	minutes	10-20
EPA Method 24	VOC Content ¹ , maximum	g/L	43
	As Cured – After 7 days at 25°C (77°F) and 50% RH		
ASTM C 661	Durometer Hardness, Shore A	points	15
ASTM D-412	Tensile Strength, maximum	psi (kg/mm ²)	100 (0.070)
ASTM C 794	Peel Strength	lb/in (kg/cm)	25 (4.46)
ASTM C 1135	Tensile, at 25% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	15 (0.010)
	at 50% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	20 (1.015)
ASTM C 778	Joint Movement Capabilities Extension/Compression	%	+100/-50
ASTM C 1248	Adhesion, various substrates		None

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials. CTMs (Cooperative Test Methods) correspond to standard ASTM tests in most instances. Copies of CTMs are available upon request.

¹Based on South Coast Air Quality Management District of California. Maximum VOC is listed both inclusive and exclusive of water and exempt compounds. For a VOC data sheet for a specific sealant color, please send your request to product.inquiry@dowcorning.com.

DESCRIPTION

Suitable for new construction or remedial applications, Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant provides excellent performance, even in building joints that experience extreme movement. It places a low

stress on the sealant/substrate bond line to minimize failures in moving joints.

Dow Corning 790 Silicone Building Sealant is available in 11 colors: black, precast white, gray, natural

Related Testing

- Manufacturer
- Research & Design
- **Data Sheet**

- **Properties:**

- Test Method & Results

- Joint Movement Capabilities

- Working Time

- Cure Time

- VOC Content

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications. Please contact your local Dow Corning sales office or your Global Dow Corning Connection before writing specifications on this product.

Test*	Property	Unit	Result
	As Supplied		
ASTM C 679	Tack-Free Time, 50% RH	hours	1
	Curing Time, 50% RH, at 25°C (77°F), 3/8" depth	days	7-14
	Full Adhesion, cured joint	days	14-21
ASTM D 2202	Flow, Sag, or Slump		None
CTM 98 B	Working Time	minutes	10-20
EPA Method 24	VOC Content ¹ , maximum	g/L	43
	As Cured – After 7 days at 25°C (77°F) and 50% RH		
ASTM C 661	Durometer Hardness, Shore A	points	15
ASTM D 412	Tensile Strength, maximum	psi (kg/mm ²)	100 (0.070)
ASTM C 794	Peel Strength	lb/in (kg/cm)	25 (4.46)
ASTM C 1135	Tensile,		
	at 25% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	15 (0.010)
	at 50% extension	psi (kg/mm ²)	20 (1.015)
ASTM C 719	Joint Movement Capabilities		
	Extension/Compression	%	+100/-50
ASTM C 1248	Staining, various substrates		None

Related Testing

- Pre-construction
 - Material adhesion, in the lab
 - Material adhesion, in the field
 - Mock-up adhesion, compatibility, & performance



- **Study closely relates to field adhesion testing**
 - It does not take the place of other lab or field tests
 - Field testing should always be conducted and include the actual materials and conditions.

Related Testing

- In-service Joint Testing
 - ASTM 1521-09



The Test Pairings - Matrix

Sealant Pull-Test Results 2013		WX	WX	WX	WX	WX	AX	AX	AX	AX	AX	WX	WX	WX	WX																
SEALANTS	SUBSTRATES	Substrates – WRBs, SAMs, Claddings & Windows																													
Pull Test Day:		7/31/13	8/9/13	7/29/13	8/9/13	7/22/13	7/29/13	7/22/13	7/29/13	7/22/13	7/29/13	7/31/13	8/9/13	7/31/13	8/9/13	7/24/13	7/31/13	7/24/13	7/31/13	7/24/13	7/31/13	7/29/13	8/9/13	7/29/13	8/9/13	7/29/13	8/9/13	7/24/13	7/31/13		
Silicones:																															
Silicone Sealants	Primer	1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS	
	Failure	CF 5.0	CF 7.25	CF 6.25	AF 6.0	CF 4.0	CF 4.25	CF 3.25	CF 4.0	AF 3.0	CF 2.5	CF 5.25	CF 5.75	CF 3.25	CF 5.25	AF 2.5	AF 5.25	CF 4.0	CF 4.5	AF 3.25	AF 4.0	CF 9.0	CF 7.5	CF 6.0	CF 5.0	CF 4.25	CF 5.5	AF 5.25	AF 5.0		
	Primer	no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS	
	Failure	NF 11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	CF 10.0	AF 6.0	CF 5.5	CF 7.0	CF >11	CF >11	NF 11	NF >11	NF 11	NF >11	CF 11.0	CF 9.0	CF 10.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	CF 10.5	NF >11	NF >11	CF 10.25	NF >11	NF >11	CF 5.0	SF 6.0	SF 2.5	
	Primer	no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS		no primer		1200 OS		1200 OS	
	Failure	CF >11	NF >11	CF 10.75	AF 5.5	CF 5.0	AF 6.0	CF 6.5	CF 8.0	CF 6.0	CF 9.0	NF >11	NF >11	CF >11	AF 10.5	AF 7.25	NF >11	CF 3.5	AF 7.0	AF/CF 5.0	AF/CF 8.0	NF >11	NF >11	CF 10	CF >11	CF 8.5	NF >11	CF/AF 5.0	CF >11	SF 8.0	
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
	Failure	CF 9.25	NF >11.0	CF 6.5	AF 9.0	AF 5.5	AF 6.0	AF 4.25	AF 8.5	CF 6.0	CF 10	CF >11	NF 11.0	CF 8.75	AF 10.25	AF 6.0	AF 8.0	AF 9.0	AF 10.0	AF 6.5	AF 10.0	AF 9.25	CF >11	NF >11	NF >11	CF 6.25	AF 10.0	CF 7.0	SF 6.0		
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
	Failure	NF >11	CF+	AF 8.5	CF 9.5	CF 5.0	AF 7.0	AF 7.0	CF 4.0	AF 6.0	CF 4.0	AF 10.0	CF 10	SF 10.0	CF 6.25	CF 9.5	CF 7.0	AF 9.25	AF 8.0	AF 9.5	CF+	AF 6.5	NF >11	CF+	NF >11	NF >11	CF 5.5	SF 9.0			
Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		
Failure	AF 7.5	AF 10.0	AF 7.5	AF 5.0	AF 7.0	AF 6.0	CF 9.5	AF 7.0	CF 5.0	AF 6.0	AF 6.75	AF 8.0	CF 6.25	AF 10.0	AF 7.5	CF 7.5	NF >11	AF 8.5	AF 6.0	AF 9.0	AF 7.25	NF >11	AF 7.0	AF 10	NF 10.0	AF 7.5	NF >11	AF +			
STPes:																															
STPE Sealants	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer			
	Failure	CF 6.25	NF >11	CF 8.25	CF 8.0	CF 5.0	AF 7.0	AF 7.0	CF 4.0	AF 6.0	CF 4.0	AF 10.0	CF 10	SF 10.0	CF 6.25	CF 9.5	CF 7.0	AF 9.25	AF 8.0	AF 9.5	CF+	AF 6.5	NF >11	CF+	NF >11	NF >11	CF 5.5	SF 9.0			
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
Failure	NF >11	NF >11	CF 7.0	AF 2.5	CF 5.0	AF 7.0	AF 7.0	CF 4.0	AF 6.0	CF 4.0	AF 10.0	CF 10	SF 10.0	CF 6.25	CF 9.5	CF 7.0	AF 9.25	AF 8.0	AF 9.5	CF+	AF 6.5	NF >11	CF+	NF >11	NF >11	CF 5.5	SF 9.0				
Elastomeric Polymers:																															
Elastomeric Polymer Sealants	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer			
	Failure	CF 5.25	CF 3.25	CF 3.25	AF 6.0	CF 1.25	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 2.5	CF 2.0	CF 2.0	AF 4.5	AF 3.5	AF 4.0	CF 2.5	CF 1.5	CF 1.25	CF 2.0	CF 3.5	CF 5	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 2.0	CF 0.5	CF 3.5	CF 1.25	CF 2.0	CF 1.75	CF 3.0		
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
	Failure	CF 5.0	CF 3.0	too soft to pull	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 2.5	CF 2.0	CF 2.0	AF 4.5	AF 3.5	AF 4.0	CF 2.5	CF 1.5	CF 1.25	CF 2.0	CF 3.5	CF 5	CF 3.0	CF 3.0	CF 2.0	CF 0.5	CF 3.5	CF 1.25	CF 2.0	CF 1.5	CF 3.0		
Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		
Failure	AF 3.75	AF 4.25	CF 2.0	AF/CF 6.0+	CF 3.25	CF 5.25	AF 3.75	CF 5.0	CF 2.5	CF 4.0	CF 4.5	CF 6.0	CF 5.0	SF/AF 6.5	CF 1.5	CF 6.5	CF 1.75	CF 7.25	CF 2.0	CF 4.5	CF 1.5	CF 4.25	CF 1.0	CF/AF 4.0	CF 1.0	CF 1.25	CF 2.0	CF 1.0			
Polyurethanes:																															
Polyurethane Sealants	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer			
	Failure	AF 6.0	AF 4.0	AF 5.0	AF 6.0	CF 3.75	CF >11	AF 3.0	AF 4.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF 11	SF 10.0	NF >11	AF 6.5	NF >11	NF >11	AF 4.0	AF 6.5	AF 9.0	AF 9.5	NF >11	NF >11	AF 3.0	AF 3.0	SF 5.25	SF 7.0				
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
	Failure	AF 4.0	AF 4.25	NF >11	NF >11	CF >11	NF 11	CF 6.25	SF/AF 10.0	AF 1.5	AF 4.0	NF >11	NF >11	SF 10	SF 10.5	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 3.25	AF 2.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 2.25	AF 2.75	SF 6.5	NF >11		
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer	
Failure	AF 11	NF >11	AF 11.0	NF >11	AF 5.5	NF 11	AF 5.25	CF >11	AF 8.0	NF 11.0	NF >11	AF 10.75	AF 10.75	AF 11	NF 11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 11.0	NF >11	AF 4.5	AF 7.0	AF 10.5	AF >11	AF 3.25	AF 7.25	SF 3.75	SF >11		
Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		
Failure	NF >11	NF >11	AF 6.0	AF 5.25	CF 7.25	CF 7.5	AF 4.5	SF 10.25	CF 11.0	AF 10.5	NF >11	AF 10.75	AF 10.75	AF 11	AF 10.25	NF >11	AF >11	AF 11	AF 11.0	NF >11	AF 11.0	NF >11	AF 9.75	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF 11.0	NF >11	SF 7.25	SF 6.0	

Commonly Specified Sealants & Substrates

Typical Materials in Contact designed & inadvertent

Manufacturer Recommended Substrates

Primers

The Test Pairings - Sealants

- **Silicone**
- **Silyl Terminated Polyether (STPe)**
- **Elastomeric Polymers**
- **Polyurethane**
- **Primers**
 - Per sealant manufacturer

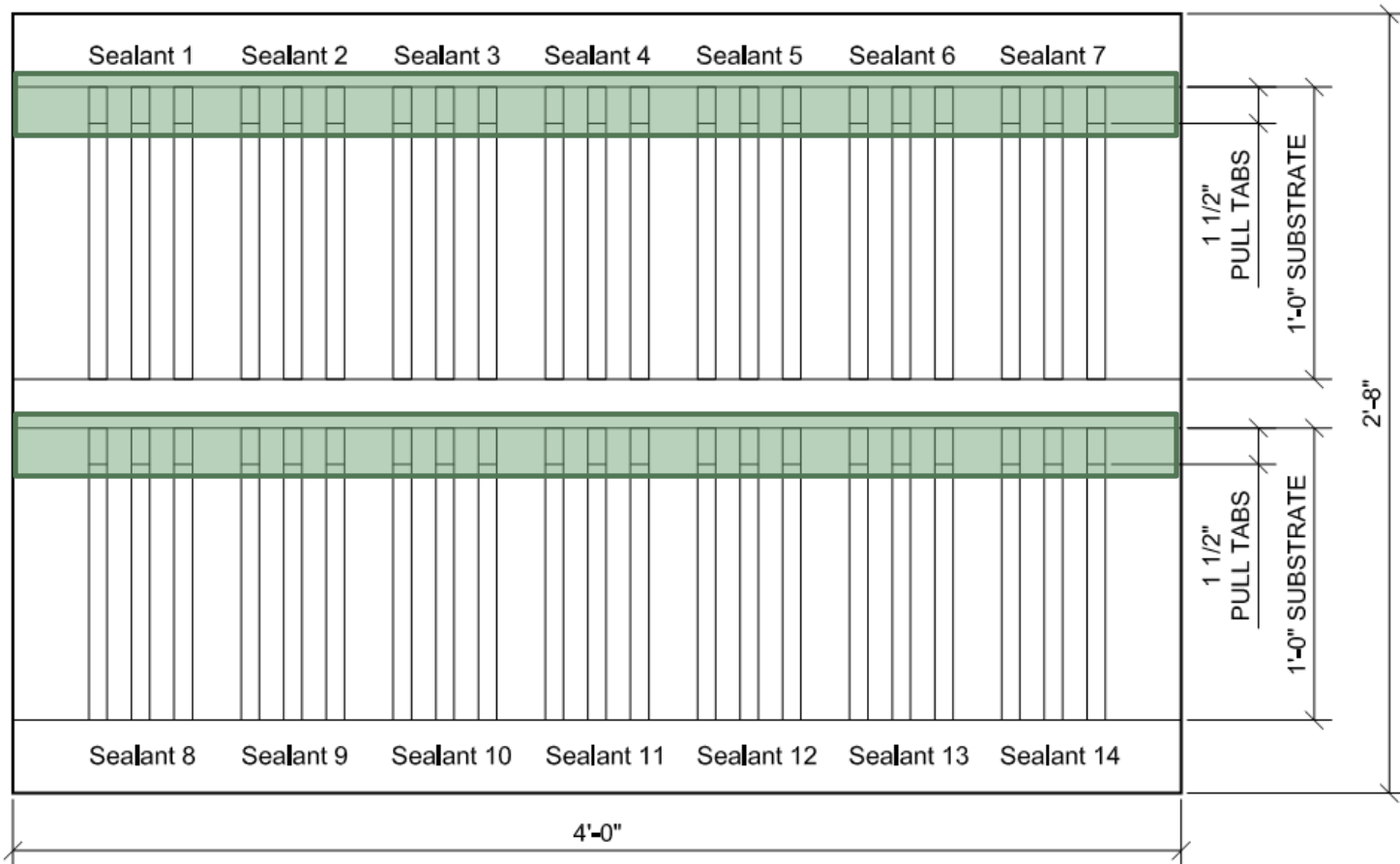
The Test Pairings - Substrates

- **Weather Resistive Barriers (WRBs)**
 - Mechanically attached* polyethylene
 - Vapor permeable
- **Liquid Applied Membranes (LAMs)** - vapor permeable
 - Acrylic latex
 - Silicone
 - Silyl Terminated Polyether (STPe)
 - Styrene Butadiene Resin (SBR) synthetic rubber
 - Water-based elastomeric emulsion
- **Self Adhered Membranes (SAMs)**
 - Butyl & asphalt based adhesive backing
 - Foil & polyethylene facing
 - Non-vapor permeable
- **Claddings, Windows, & Roofing**
 - Fiber cement siding & trim
 - High-pressure laminate panel
 - PVC & poly-ash trim
 - Masonry
 - Metal panel
 - Wood
 - Fiberglass & vinyl window frames
 - Thermoplastic polyolefin

The Test Boards

- Test Board Set-up:
 - 1-2" Pull Tabs

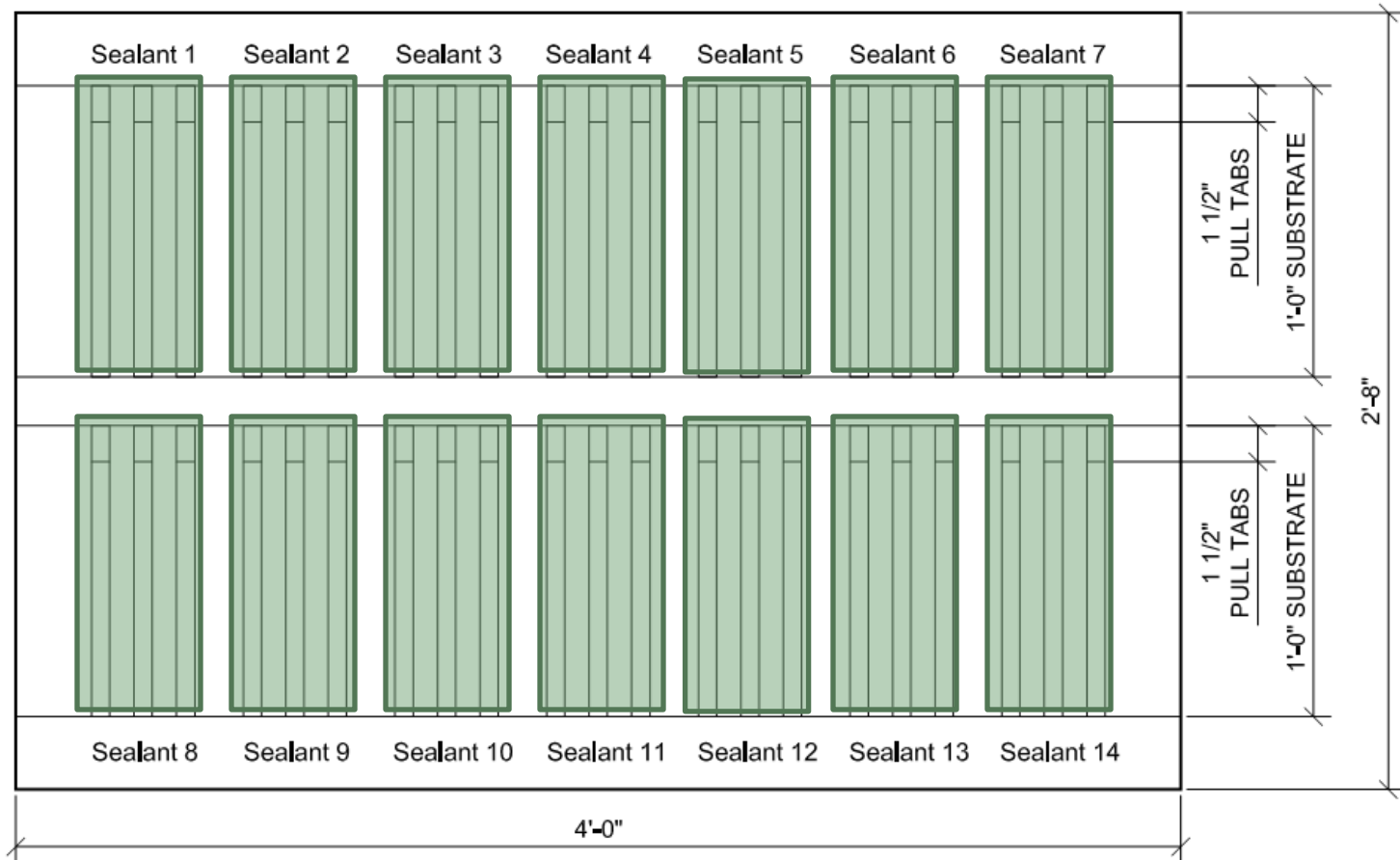
Sealant Test Boards - Typical Layout



The Test Boards

- Test Board Set-up:
 - (3) Beads of each sealant
 - 14 – 16 Different sealants

Sealant Test Boards - Typical Layout



The Test Boards

- Sealant Application:

- Release Tape – Pull Tabs
- Three Beads
 - 7 day, 14 day, & demo pull
 - Edge contact



The Test Boards

- Test Board Set-up:
 - Prime / No Prime
 - Tooling for proper adhesion



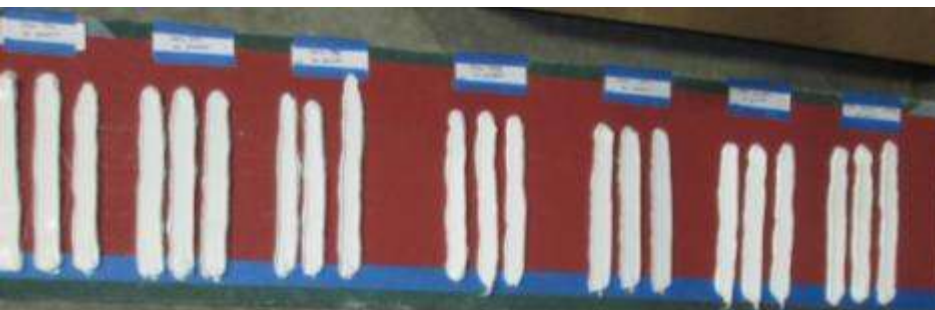
The Test Boards

- Substrate Board Type 1:
 - Weather Resistive Barriers (WRBs)
 - Self Adhered Membranes (SAMs)



The Test Boards

- Substrate Board Type 2:
 - Liquid Applied Membranes



The Test Boards

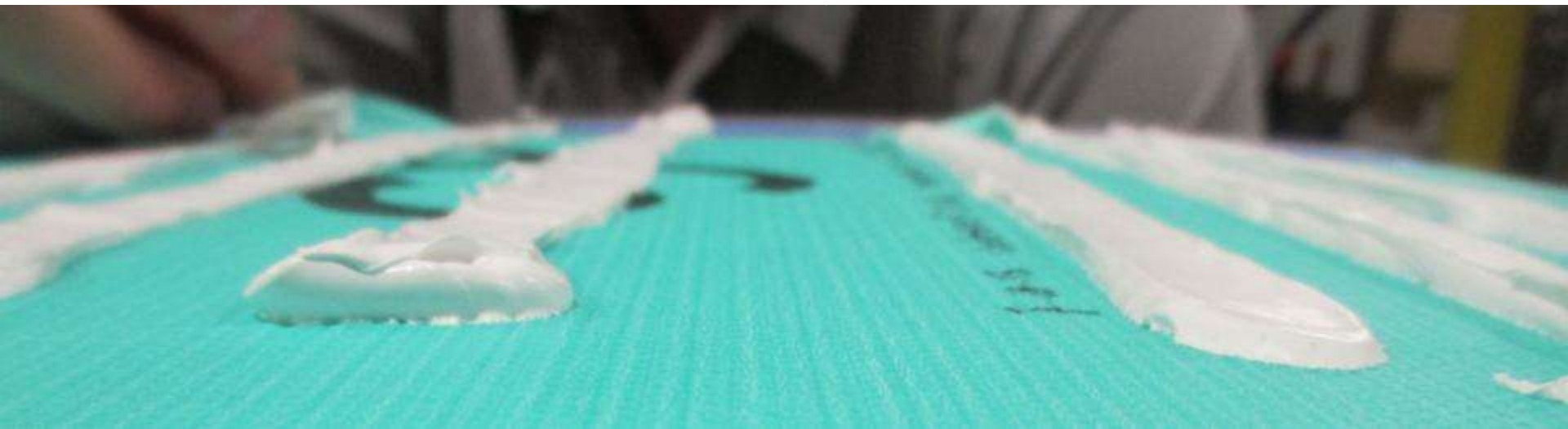
- Substrate (Non)Board Type 3:
 - Cladding Materials



Sealant Pull Tests

- Pull Tab Preparation:

- Process
- Difficulties
- Changes
 - Thicker beads
 - Thicker tape
 - Implications



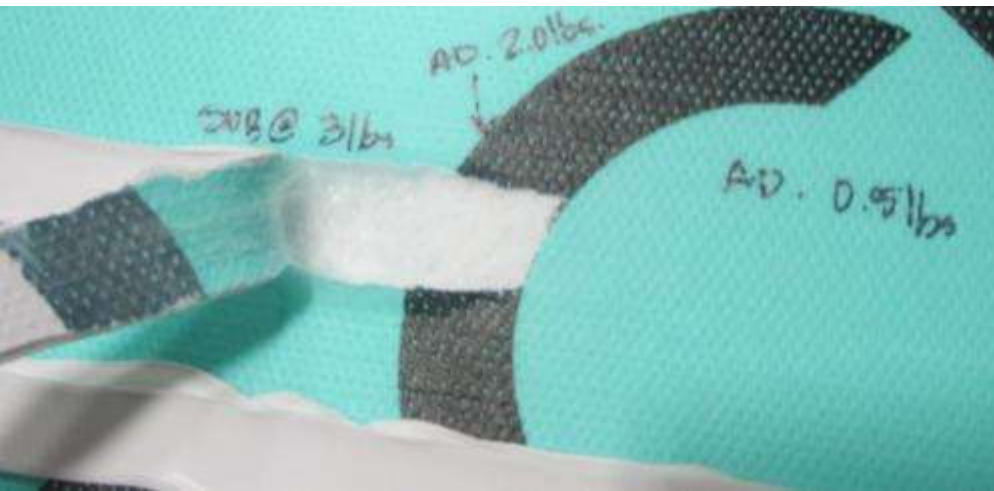
Sealant Pull Tests

- Test Equipment:
 - Vise grips
 - Bond breaker tape
 - Scale - 0 to 11 pounds



Sealant Pull Tests





- Measurements:
 - Resistance
 - 0 to 11 pounds (>11)
 - Modes of Failure
 - Adhesive (AF)
 - Cohesive (CF)
 - Substrate (SF)
 - Liquid Applied (LF*)
 - * liquid applied peeled up from underlying substrate
- Comparative Results
 - Not meant for precise or structural analysis



Results: Recorded Pull Strengths

- Comparative Range of Pull Strengths

- 0 to <3 lbs.
- 3 to <6 lbs.
- 6 to <9 lbs.
- 9 to 11 lbs.

Color Scale:	
	0 to <3
	3 to <6
	6 to <9
	9 to 11

- Consider the Sealants' "Properties"

- Manufacturers' performance specification
- Design expectations

- Material Variances

- Substrate type, properties, and chemistry

Results: Pull Strengths - SAMs

- **Polyurethanes** tended to have **worse adhesion** to the majority of **foil faced SAMs** as compared to the same manufacturer's polyethylene faced SAMs.
 - Foil faced SAMs are shown with an arrow.
 - SAM Manufacturers are grouped between the green lines

Polyurethanes:		Manufacturer 1				Manufacturer 2				Manufacturer 3				Manufacturer 4				Manufacturer 5																			
Polyurethane Sealants	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer											
	Failure	AF 6.0	AF 4.25	AF 5.0	AF 8.0	CF >11	CF 9.5	AF 3.75	CF >11	AF 3.0	AF 4.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF 11	SF 10.0	NF >11	AF 6.5	NF >11	NF >11	AF 4.0	AF 6.5	AF 9.0	AF 9.5	NF >11	NF >11	AF 3.0	AF 3.0	SF 5.25	SF 7.0	AF/CF SUB 8.0	NF 11 SF start	SF 6.5	CF 8.0	AF 2.0	AF 2.5		
	Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer			
	Failure	AF 4.0	AF 4.25	NF >11 SF/CF +	NF >11	CF >11	NF 11 CF +	CF 6.25	SF/AF 10.0	AF 1.5	AF 4.0	NF >11	NF >11	AF at ink	SF 10	SF 10.5	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 3.25	AF 2.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 2.25	AF 2.75	SF 6.5	NF >11	SF >11	NF 11	CF 11.25	SF 9.5	AF 3.0	AF 2.5	
Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer				
Failure	AF 11	NF >11 AF/CF +	AF 11.0	NF >11 CF +	AF 5.5	NF 11 CF +	AF 5.25	CF >11	AF 8.0	NF 11.0 CF +	NF >11	AF 10.75 at ink	NF 11 SF +	SF 10.0	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	AF 11.0	NF >11	AF 4.5	AF 7.0 varies w ink	AF 10.5	AF >11	AF 3.25	AF 7.25	SF 3.75	SF >11	CF >11	CF 10.5	CF 10	SF 9.0 AF 11.0	AF 10.5	AF 7.5		
Primer	no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer		no primer				
Failure	NF >11	NF >11	AF 6.0	AF 5.25	CF 7.25	CF 7.5	AF 4.5	SF 10.25	CF 11.0	AF 10.5	NF >11	AF 10.75 at ink	SF 8.5	SF 9.0	AF 10.25	NF >11	AF >11	AF 11	AF 11.0	NF >11	CF 11.0	CF +	AF 9.75	NF >11	NF >11	NF >11	NF 11.0	NF >11	SF 7.25	SF 6.0	AF 9.0	SF 9.0	CF 11.0	CF 8.5	AF 9.0	CF 5.0	AF 5.0

- Don't forget compatibility ... more to come

Results: Pull Strengths - Claddings

- Specific Product Trends:
- Polyurethane sealants showed a remarkable increase in pull strengths on the painted vinyl versus white vinyl.

- White vinyl does not have a coating as with other integral colors.
- What is the chemistry of the paint?
- Coatings matter!

Polyurethanes:	
Polyurethane Sealants	Primer
	Failure
	Primer
	Failure
	Primer
	Failure
	Primer
	Failure
	Primer
	Failure
	Primer
	Failure

Vinyl Window White		Vinyl Window Coated - Color	
8/12/13	8/16/13	8/12/13	8/16/13

no primer		no primer	
AF 1.5	AF 2.0	NF >11	NF >11
no primer		no primer	
AF 7.5	AF/CF 5.5	AF 1.25	AF 0.5
not tested		not tested	
no primer		no primer	
AF 4.25	AF 3.0	NF >11	NF >11
no primer		no primer	
AF 2.0	AF 1.0	NF >11	NF >11

Primers

- Tests with Primers had High Pull Strengths
 - Exception - Adhesive fail of primer to fiber cement siding
 - 7 day @ 10 lbs., 14 day @ 2.0 lbs.



Compatibility

- Discoloration
 - Polyurethanes, Elastomeric Polymers, and STPe sealants showed discoloration when in contact with the SAM backing.
 - Reactions were not dramatic in the study however, field interactions can be more severe.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- The only acrylic urethane tested severely discolored when applied to primed cedar.
- Cedar has tannins that may have leached into the acrylic urethane sealant.
- The only other sealant that was affected was one silicone that had a slight stain at the back of the bead.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- Slight discoloration and slumping was observed on some polyurethanes when applied to a silicone LAM.
- Silicone and polyurethane materials are generally not good adhesive partners, although testing should always be done to confirm adhesion and compatibility.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- A change in sheen was observed in a perimeter around the silicone sealants when applied onto the silicone LAM. This occurred with all silicone sealants.
- Chemical migration of this type is common with stone cladding and can cause discoloration.
- Chemical migration does not always affect the adhesion or other performance characteristics of the sealant but should be verified with the manufacturer.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- A silicone sealant did not cure after being applied to brick sprayed with isopropyl alcohol (IPA).
- Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) is a common carrier for brick water repellants and can be used as a cleaner prior to sealant application.
- Cure inhibition can occur if the IPA is not given time to fully evaporate.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- Bubbles were observed in two sealants; however they appeared to be anomalies since there was no pattern to the occurrences.
- Although not a sign of a compatibility issue in the study, bubbles are a common indicator of air movement through sealant.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- 2 of the 3 the elastomeric polymers tested were highly solvenated leading to high odors with continued off-gassing and obvious shrinkage and soaking into the substrates.



Observations & Practical Knowledge

- Surface coatings affect adhesion.
- Adhesion differences were observed across inked portions of membranes with product brand labeling.



Conclusions

- Recommended cure times are dependant on a sealant's exposure to the proper environment for curing. Many sealants require air and moisture to cure. Curing times can affect the construction schedule.
- Adhesion of sealants to substrates can change over time.
- This study did not test single variables, although in-field applications are also not single variable tests of sealants and substrates.
- Similarities in basic chemistry between sealants and substrates aided in adhesion. However, this is not without exception.
- Coatings and primers can have important effects on adhesion.

Conclusions

- Adhesion to mechanically attached, permeable WRBs was significantly less than to permeable LAMs. However, the manufacturers' and project required performance should be considered.
- Elastomeric polymers exhibited reduced adhesion in comparison to the other groups of sealants. They also exhibited compatibility and other observed issues such as reactions with SAM backings, off-gassing, and shrinkage.
- Non-specific product labeling such as "polymer", "elastomeric", and "proprietary" is not helpful in understanding a product and how it will perform.
- Test early and test often: Project specific materials and conditions.

Questions:

Thank You.

Slides, test board photos, and study report can be found at
<http://www.walshconstructionco.com>
under 'What's Happening'

http://www.walshconstructionco.com/whats_happening.aspx

Sharon Libby, Quality Assurance Manager
slibby@walshconstructionco.com

WCC Quality