

BUILDING AIRTIGHTNESS SOLUTIONS: SEALANTS AND PU-FOAMS



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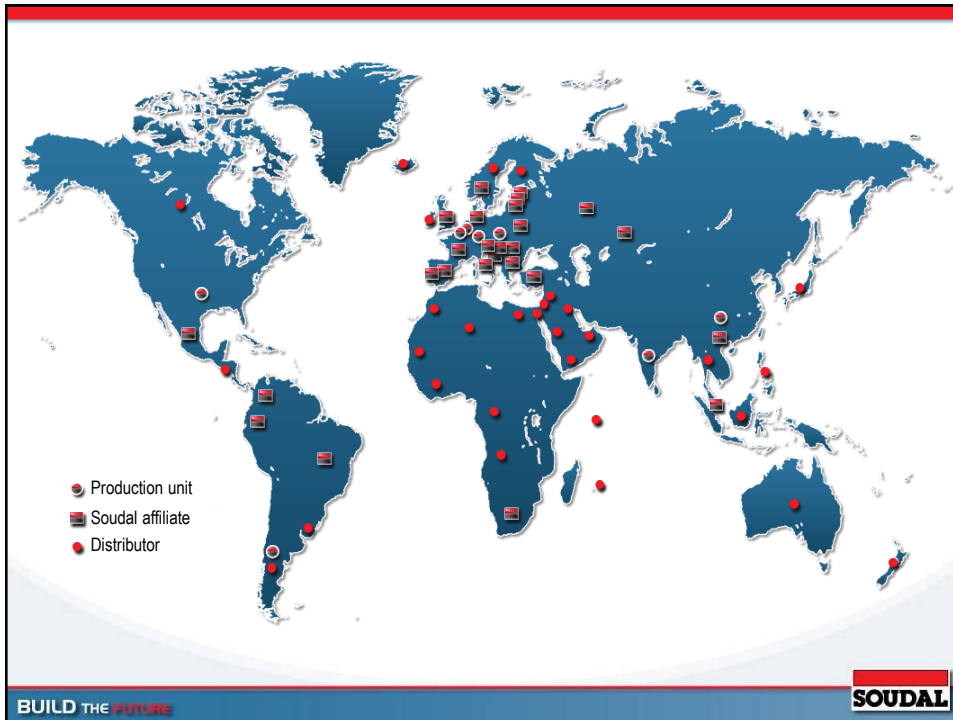


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Sealants





- ▶ Silicone (AC / Alcoxy / Oxime)
- ▶ Acrylics
- ▶ Hybrid polymers
- ▶ Polyurethane
- ▶ Polyisobutylene
- ▶ Bitumen
- ▶ Fire rated sealants
- ▶ Fast curing
- ▶ Primers & tools

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PU Foams



- ▶ Handheld / gun / click & fix
- ▶ Construction foam
- ▶ Insulation foam
- ▶ Sound proofing foam
- ▶ All weather foam
- ▶ 2K-foam
- ▶ Isocyanate free foam
- ▶ PU mining foam
- ▶ Multi position foam
- ▶ Fire rated foam

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Adhesives



- ▶ Contact neoprene & SBR
- ▶ 1K & 2K PU
- ▶ PVA wood
- ▶ Construction
- ▶ Floor / tile / glass fibre
- ▶ PVC
- ▶ Cyano
- ▶ Epoxy
- ▶ Chemical anchors

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Hybrid polymers



- ▶ Industrial adhesives
- ▶ Parquet applications
- ▶ Sealing & bonding
- ▶ 2K
- ▶ High tack
- ▶ Crystal clear
- ▶ Ultra

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Building chemicals in Europe



- ▶ Legislation on (level of) raw materials / chemicals (Reach, Biocides,...)
- ▶ Construction Products Directive is basis for:
 - ▶ Harmonised norms (CE marking)
 - ▶ Energy Performance of Buildings (EPB)
 - ▶ Sustainability
- ▶ CPD becomes CPR as of 1/7/2013, and...
- ▶ EN ISO 11600 for sealants becomes basis for harmonised norm / CE marking: hEN15651-1 to -5
 - ▶ Function: glazing, facade (interior/exterior), sanitary, pedestrian walkways
 - ▶ Movement capacity: only applies to elastic sealants: movement capacity from 7,5% to 25%

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Construction joints



- ▶ Important unimportance
- ▶ Function
 - ▶ Weather sealing / water tightness
 - ▶ Cosmetical
 - ▶ Thermal insulation (thermal bridges)
 - ▶ Fire proofing
 - ▶ Acoustics
 - ▶ Burglar resistance
 - ▶ Airtightness
- ▶ And mostly a combination thereof...

Sealants



PU-foams / adhesives

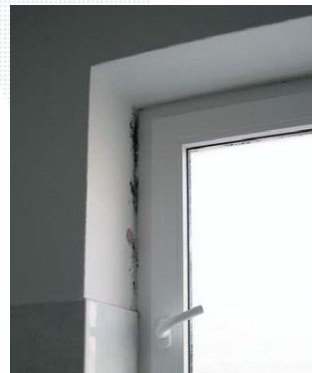


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Condensation risc

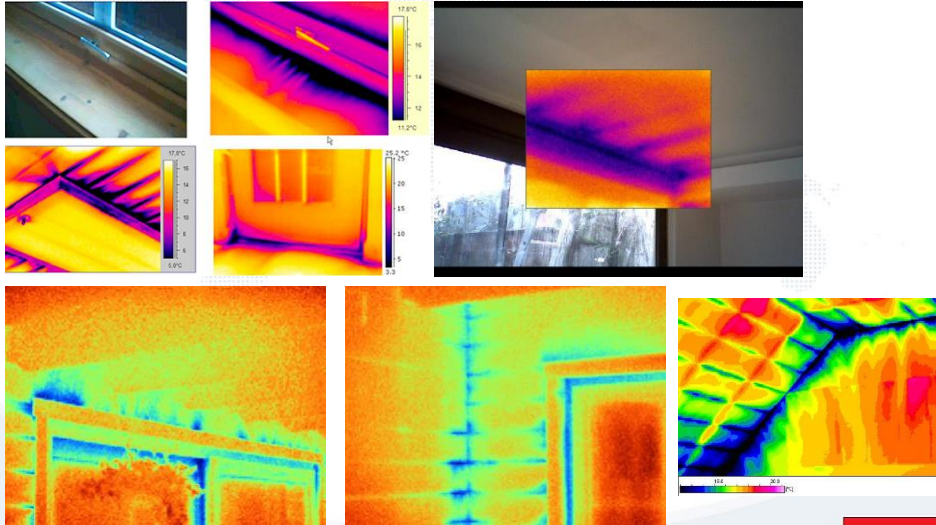
- ▶ Cold surfaces inside: mould
- ▶ Often result from poorly executed building knots:
 - ▶ Airleaks
 - ▶ Thermal bridges
 - ▶ Or a combination of both



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Airtightness



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Airtightness of construction materials

- ▶ (Inter)national norms relating to airtightness of sealants and foams
 - ▶ NONEXISTENT
 - ▶ No specific norm on airtightness of sealants
 - ▶ Even no product norm on PU-Foams
- ▶ EN 12114: Air permeability of building components and building elements
 - ▶ General test method (in case there are no product specifications)
 - ▶ Only for laboratory testing (as opposed to 'in situ' testing)
 - ▶ Max. pressures can be chosen: 50, 100, 200, 500, 1.000Pa
 - ▶ 3 pulsations and then gradual steps both positive and negative pressure

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Sealants and airtightness: cohesion/adhesion

- ▶ Cohesion: sealants are airtight from their nature:
 - ▶ can generally contribute a lot to airtightness
- ▶ Adhesion: you also need a bond to the substrate(s)/supports
- ▶ Sealants can easily take the form of all kinds of shapes when applied in a joint (or as adhesives if used in a thin layer)
- ▶ Check for CE marking (transition period: 1/7/2013 – 1/7/2014)
 - ▶ hEN15651-1: facade interior and exterior
 - ▶ hEN15651-2: glazing
- ▶ Check for quality labels
- ▶ Use the right product for the job and apply it the right way

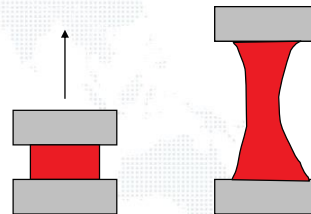
SUBSTRATE 1

Sealant

SUBSTRATE 2

Sealants and airtightness: movement capacity

- ▶ ISO EN 11600, now hEN15651: max % of total joint width a sealant can permanently take without shearing
- ▶ Lowest category
 - ▶ 7,5% and 12,5%
 - ▶ Plastic or elastic (P or E)
 - ▶ Acrylics
- ▶ All other sealants: silicones, PU's, hybrids
 - ▶ 20% or 25%
 - ▶ All elastic
 - ▶ Softer sealants, or harder sealants (LM or HM)
 - ▶ Application: F or G (Façade or Glass)



Sealants and airtightness: adhesion

- ▶ Make sure supports are clean, free of dust and grease
- ▶ Check substrates:
 - ▶ Most sealants work better on some substrates
 - ▶ There are also sealants that work on almost all substrates: hybrid sealants for example, even on wet surfaces (see video at the end)
 - ▶ Typically problematic: PE, PP, PTFE
- ▶ Watch application temperature (acrylics can even freeze during storage)
- ▶ Check curing time of product
 - ▶ RH can also have major impact on curing (time)

Sealants & Adhesives



- ▶ Hybrid sealants: permanently elastic
 - ▶ Excellent adhesion on almost any substrate
 - ▶ Diverse, low modulus and high modulus
 - ▶ High movement capacity (20-25LM or HM – EN-ISO 11600)
 - ▶ No cracks under UV-radiation
 - ▶ Paintable
 - ▶ Adhesion on damp surfaces
- ▶ Silicone sealants: permanently elastic
 - ▶ Excellent adhesion on glass, metals.
 - ▶ Ideal for airtight glass sealing
 - ▶ High movement capacity (20LM – 25LM)
 - ▶ Very resistant to UV

Sealants & Adhesives



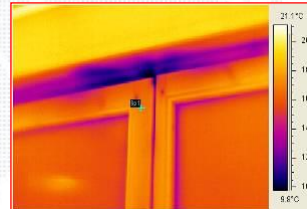
- ▶ Specialties
 - ▶ Self adhesive acrylic to glue vapourbarriers

SWS : system approach



Window connection joints

Inside



Outside



Research at University of Ghent



▶ Testing according to EN12114



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Airtightness



Standard cavity wall construction

Passive cavity wall construction



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Airtightness Results

Façade element	Beschrijving opstelling	Flow at 50 Pa [m³/h/m]						
		underpres sure	abs. dev.	overpres sure	abs. dev.	average	Class	abs. dev
Standard	casing, empty	30,90	0,97	35,23	1,11	33,07	C	1,04
	casing, mineral wchool	2,61	0,13	3,31	0,15	2,96	C	0,14
	casing, Flexifoam	0,95	0,09	1,59	0,12	1,27	B	0,10
	casing, Flexifoam, Acryrub	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,08	0,00	A	0,07
	plaster, profile, Acryrub	0,08	0,03	0,06	0,03	0,07	A	0,03
	Plaster, SWS-foil, inside	0,08	0,03	0,27	0,03	0,18	A	0,03
	Plaster, SWS-foil, side	0,08	0,03	0,24	0,03	0,16	A	0,03
Passive	pleister, flexifoam, droog.	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,02	A	0,04

Airtightness

Timber frame



Flexifoam

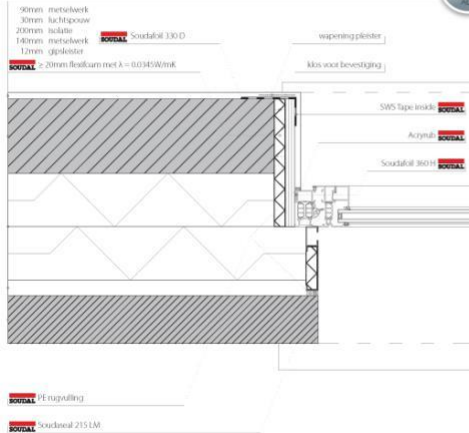


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A1

4. PASSIEF-PLEISTER + ZONWERING



4.1. HORIZONTAL



f	≥	0,77
θ _{s min}	≥	15,4 °C
ψ	≤	0,04 W/mK
ψ _{max vlgg epb}	≤	0,10 W/mK



licithemen 0°C - 20°C

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PU-foams: airtight?



PU-foam can be airtight !

- ▶ If used in the correct joint dimensions
- ▶ If used between 2 airtight building elements
- ▶ If self-expanding
- ▶ If flexible

... Thus combining insulation and airtightness

➔ Flexifoam®

- ➔ Elasticity: 9000 cycles at 12,5% movement (ift report 105 35276)
- ➔ Airtight: $A < 0,1 \text{ m}^3/[\text{h.m (daPa)}^{2/3}]$ (ift report 105 33428 - EN12114)
- ➔ Thermal insulation: $\lambda = 0,0345 \text{ W/m.K}$ (MPA report 070598.1)



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To moisten or not to moisten



**Crucial for cell structure
(insulation), adhesion and
airtightness !!!**

Without

With

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Emission



- ▶ Indoor air quality is getting more of a concern with airtightness
- ▶ Sustainability: Leed, Breeam, ...
- ▶ France: mandatory emissions class labelling
 - ▶ All construction products used indoors
 - ▶ Highest class is A+
 - ▶ Measured after 28 days
- ▶ Germany
 - ▶ GEV: adhesives for floor coverings
 - ▶ EC1(R), EC1 Plus are the highest classes
 - ▶ Harder to achieve



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Websites



- ▶ General
 - ▶ www.soudal.com
- ▶ Airtight window installation
 - ▶ www.soudalwindowssystem.be
- ▶ Hybrids: sealing and bonding
 - ▶ www.fixall.eu