

6. MATERIALS:

6.1 General: Materials shall conform to the respective specifications and other requirements specified. Each container brought to the jobsite with a different sealant formulation shall be marked for the intended use. For each intended use, the color shall be one of the manufacturer's standard colors as selected by the Contracting Officer.

6.2 No. 4 Sealant: No. 4 sealant shall be a one-component, elastomeric-type compound conforming to Fed. Spec. TT-S-230, Type II, Class B or Fed. Spec. TT-S-1543, Class B.

7. PRIMER: Primer for No. 4 sealant shall be as recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Primer shall have been tested for durability with the sealant to be used and on samples of the surfaces to be sealed.

8. BACKSTOP MATERIAL: Backstop material shall be resilient urethane or polyvinyl-chloride foam, closed-cell polyethylene foam, closed-cell sponge of vinyl or rubber, polychloroprene tubes or beads, polyisobutylene extrusions, oilless dry jute, or rope yarn. Backstop material shall be nonabsorbent, nonstaining, and compatible with the sealant used. Tube or rod stock shall be rolled into the joint cavity. Preformed support strips for ceramic and quarry tile control-joint and expansion-joint work shall be polyisobutylene or polychloroprene rubber.

9. BOND-PREVENTIVE MATERIALS: Bond-preventive materials shall be pressure-sensitive adhesive polyethylene tape, aluminum foil or wax paper. At the option of the Contractor, backstop material with bond breaking characteristics may be installed in lieu of bond-preventive materials specified.

10. SURFACE PREPARATION:

10.1 General: The surfaces of joints to be sealed shall be dry. Oil, grease, dirt, chalk, particles of mortar, dust, loose rust, loose mill scale, and other foreign substances shall be removed from all joint surfaces to be sealed. Oil and grease shall be removed with solvent and surfaces shall be wiped with clean cloths.

10.2 Concrete and Masonry Surfaces: Where surfaces have been treated with curing compounds, oil, or other such materials, the materials shall be removed by sandblasting or wire brushing. Laitance, efflorescence and loose mortar shall be removed from the joint cavity.

10.3 Steel Surfaces: Steel surfaces to be in contact with sealant shall be sandblasted or, if sandblasting would not be practical or would damage adjacent finish work, the metal shall be scraped and wire brushed to remove loose mill scale. Protective coatings on steel surfaces shall be removed by sandblasting or by a solvent that leaves no residue.

11. JOINT SYMBOL: The joint symbol indicating the type of joint on the drawings and the sealant to be used are tabulated below:

<u>Joint Symbol</u>	<u>Sealant No.</u>
JA	4
	4
TJD	4
IPAC	4

12. APPLICATION:

12.1 Paper Masking Tape: Paper masking tape shall be placed on the finish surface on one or both sides of a joint cavity to protect adjacent finish surfaces from primer or compound smears. Masking tape shall be removed within 10 minutes after joint has been filled and tooled.

12.2 Bond-Preventive Materials: Bond-preventive materials for No. 4 sealant shall be installed on the bottom of the joint cavity and other surfaces indicated to prevent the sealant from adhering to the surfaces covered by the bond-preventive materials. The materials shall be carefully applied to avoid contamination of adjoining surfaces or breaking bond with surfaces other than those covered by the bond-preventive materials.

12.3 Backstops: The back or bottom of joints constructed deeper than indicated shall be packed tightly with backstop material to provide a joint of the depth indicated. Where necessary to provide a backstop for calking compound, the joint shall be packed tightly with rope yarn.

12.4 Primer: Primer shall be used on concrete masonry units or other porous surfaces in accordance with instructions furnished with the sealant. Primer shall be applied to the joint surfaces to be sealed. Surfaces adjacent to joints shall not receive primer.

12.5 No. 4 Sealant: Compound shall be gun-applied with a nozzle of proper size to fit the width of joint indicated and shall be forced into grooves with sufficient pressure to expel air and fill the groove solidly. Sealant shall be uniformly smooth and free of wrinkles. Joints shall be tooled slightly concave after sealant is installed. When tooling white or light-color sealant, dry or water-wet tool shall be used.

13. CLEANING: The surfaces adjoining the calked and sealed joints shall be cleaned of smears and other soiling resulting from the calking and sealing application as work progresses.