



SECURITY SEALANT SYSTEMS

Application Manual—Correctional Facilities, Schools,
Hospitals, Municipal Buildings, Animal Enclosures



PECORA PROTECTS





WHY USE SECURITY SEALANTS?

In the majority of building projects, sealants are used solely to protect the building. However, when the building is a correctional facility, behavioral health unit, school, or child care center, there is much more at stake. It's important that sealants cannot be pulled from joints. To remove sealant material could mean exposing a joint opening in which someone could hide contraband, causing injury from misused material, or ingestion of loose material. Security sealants contain properties that prevent any tampering that could endanger incarcerated persons, patients, workers, children, and the general public.

As budgets are cut for government-run institutions, it becomes increasingly difficult for them to provide their fundamental services. Preventative maintenance, such as the application of security sealants, can pay for itself in the form of reduced ongoing maintenance costs and liability mitigation.



In addition to safety, the use of security sealants presents many benefits from an economic perspective:

- » Decreased risk of lawsuits
- » Decreased maintenance costs
- » Increased service periods of sealants
- » Decreased replacement costs



TAMPER RESISTANT AND TAMPERPROOF JOINT SEALANTS

Most caulking and construction materials are easily tampered with, meaning, the ability of the material can be disturbed to the point of removal, and put to uses other than what were intended. Commonly used silicone-, STPU-, and urethane-based elastomeric sealants can be pulled away to expose a joint.

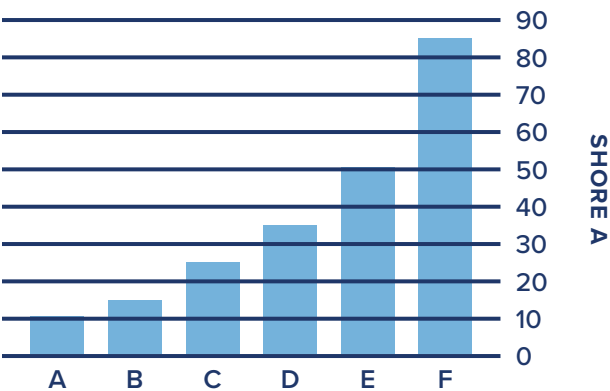
Sometimes the vandalism can be as tame as a bored high school student pulling out sealant while waiting for the bus. But more threatening is the growing trend in today’s correctional facilities of incarcerated persons using various construction materials, including sealants, to cause bodily harm to themselves or others. Sealants have been removed by incarcerated persons to conceal dangerous weapons and illicit drugs, to fashion weapons from the removed materials, and to induce illness by ingesting or smoking the material.

The problems associated with sealant materials that don't perform as tamper resistant or tamperproof joint fillers present a challenge to sealant manufacturers: to provide materials that will reduce instances of this common type of vandalism. “Tamperproof” and “tamper resistant” sealants require a minimum Shore A hardness property of 80 and 50 respectively, to prevent them from being easily removed from a joint (refer to Shore Hardness Scale on page 13).

Typical architectural sealants are designed for weatherproofing, long-term durability, and accommodating joint movement. Properties deemed as desirable for architectural sealants, such as low modulus and high-movement capability, are inadequate in many institutional settings. With the advent of security-grade sealants and the focus on tamper resistance and tamperproof properties, some compromise is achievable. The primary concession created when switching from traditional architectural sealants to security-grade sealant materials is the ability of the sealant to withstand high percentages of joint movement. For tamperproof sealants, the result is the total loss of movement capability.

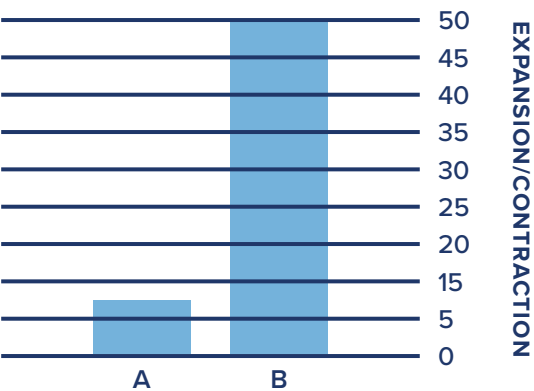
Because complete incapability of movement is sometimes unacceptable, while retaining tamper “resistance” as a requirement, the need for a new class of sealants arose. We have formulated materials which can be classified as tamper resistant as opposed to tamperproof. These products can be classified as having limited movement capability and can be used in properly designed joints, performing as a moving joint, while also providing an acceptable level of tamper resistance.

HARDNESS BY SEALANT TYPE



- A: Ultra Low Modulus Architectural
- B: Low Modulus Architectural
- C: Medium Modulus Architectural
- D: High Modulus Architectural
- E: Tamper Resistant Security
- F: Tamperproof Security

EXPANSION/CONTRACTION BY SEALANT TYPE



- A: Tamper Resistant Security
- B: Medium Modulus Architectural

PECORA PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

PECORA DYNAFLEX™

Pecora Dynaflex is a rugged-but-flexible sealant, ideally suited for use in institutional and correctional complex security installations, performing equally well in other facilities where ordinary sealants are easily tampered with. It is a unique two-part, non-sag elastomeric polyurethane joint sealant with many of the strengths of an epoxy, but with the flexibility and ease-of-application properties of a urethane. To achieve tamper resistant qualities, Pecora Dynaflex has double the tensile and tear strengths of a typical architectural sealant, and an ultimate Shore A hardness of 55, while withstanding 25% total joint movement.



PECORA DYNAFLEX™ SC

Pecora Dynaflex SC is a unique, one part, non-sag, tamper resistant elastomeric STPU (silyl-terminated polyurethane) joint sealant with many of the strengths of the two-component Pecora Dynaflex, but with the ease-of-application properties of a one-component sealant.



DYNAPOXY™ EP-1200

Pecora Dynapoxy EP-1200's outstanding adhesion, particularly in concrete and metal, high abrasion-resistance and "tamperproof" properties make it an excellent joint sealant for high-security areas, such as those in correctional facilities. Dynapoxy EP-1200 is a rigid, two-part high-solids, high-modulus epoxy resin compound designed as a companion or alternative product to Pecora Dynaflex.



Consult Specification Data Sheets
for more detailed instructions.

PECORA DYNATROL® II

Pecora Dynatrol II is a general purpose, two-component, non-sag, elastomeric sealant that creates a tenacious bond and watertight seal between materials of similar or dissimilar composition and thermal expansion coefficients. Pecora Dynatrol II is designed to accommodate joint movement up to 50% compression and 50% expansion. Dynatrol II can be used wherever a security sealant is not a requirement but accommodation of significant expansion and contraction is a requirement. Perfect for areas where it is critical that building occupants be unable to access the sealant joint on interior and exterior applications. Available in 51 standard colors, Dynatrol II is also paintable.



CRITICAL PROPERTIES OF SECURITY SEALANTS

CRITICAL PROPERTIES	Dynaflex	Dynaflex SC	Dynapoxy EP-1200	Dynatrol II
TYPE	Tamper Resistant	Tamper Resistant	Tamperproof	Architectural
CHEMISTRY	Urethane	STPU Hybrid	Epoxy	Urethane
MIXING REQUIRED	Yes ¹	No	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
STANDARD COLORS	51 ²	2 ³	51 ²	51 ²
TENSILE STRENGTH	375 (ASTM D-412)	350 (ASTM D-412)	3530 (ASTM C-882)	110 (ASTM D-412)
MODULUS 100%	175	170	N/A	20
SHORE A HARDNESS	55 ± 5	55 ± 5	>90	20
PRIMER REQUIRED	Yes	Yes	No	No
MOVEMENT CLASS	12.5	12.5	0	50
STANDARD PACKAGING	1.5 Gallons	Cartridge	1.5 Gallons	1.5 Gallons

¹Two component field tintable materials require mixing in the field before application with bulk caulking guns.

²Use Pecora Universal Color Pack.

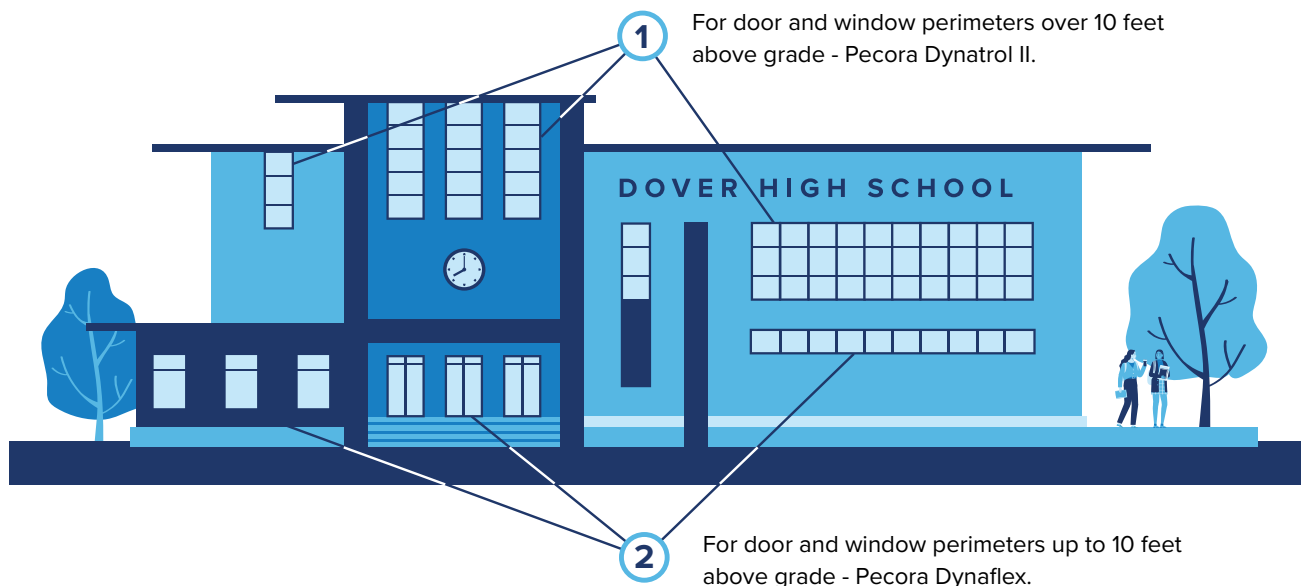
³Available in Tru-White and Limestone.

CRITICAL PROPERTIES OF SECURITY SEALANTS

SCHOOLS/CHILD CARE FACILITIES

In schools, where tampering with a sealant can cause costly damage to a building, and in child care centers, where the possibility exists of young children eating sealant pulled from a joint, security-grade sealants are becoming an increasingly desirable alternative to traditional caulks and sealants. All areas within reach of students, both interior and exterior, are potential locations where the use of tamper resistant and tamperproof sealants will result in significant life cycle cost savings.

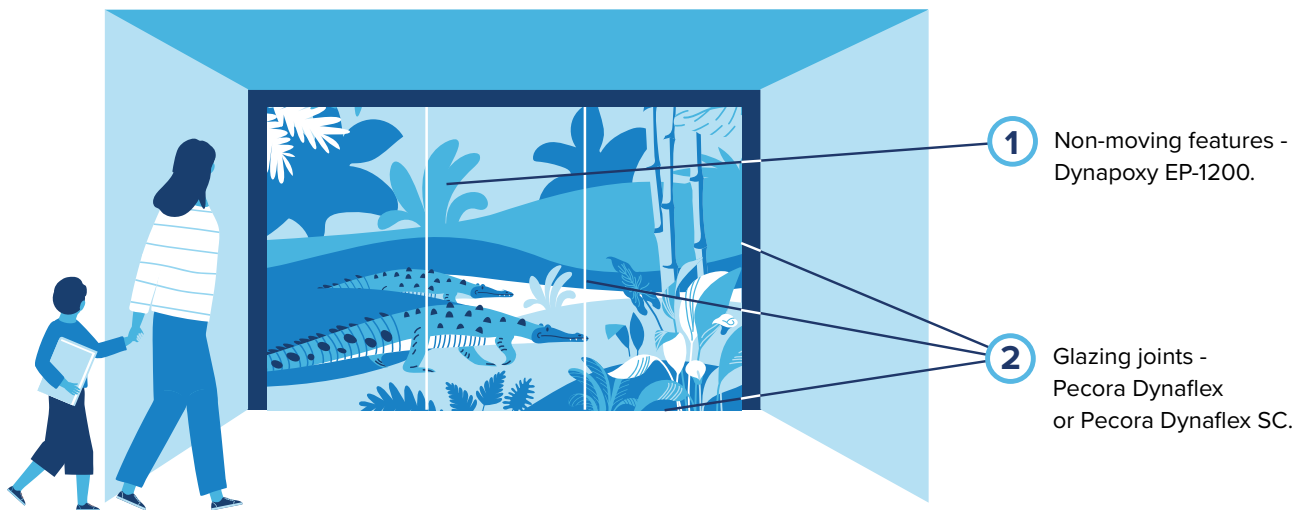
The use of security sealants on exterior expansion joints may be specified in all joints lower than ten feet above grade, where sealant joints are susceptible to tampering and are within easy reach of pedestrians. Expansion joints higher than ten feet above grade level can be sealed with traditional exterior expansion joint sealants such as Pecora Dynatrol II. Exterior applications are designed around tamper resistant sealants of class 12.5.



ANIMAL E

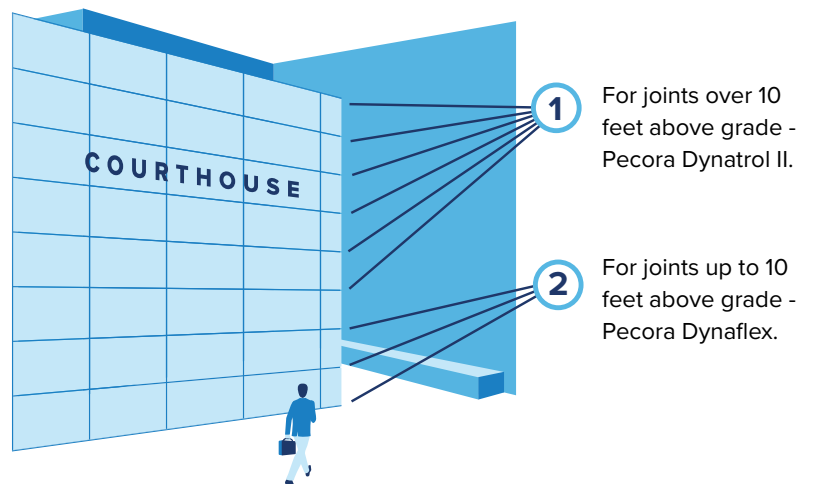


Animals, especially primates, will occasionally attempt to remove sealants and ingest them, causing serious illness. To ensure the health of the animals and the safety of spectators, security sealants are used for wet glazing viewing panels on the interior of animal enclosures. Tamperproof materials such as Pecora Dynapoxy EP-1200 are specified in this application. Traditional or tamper resistant sealants such as Pecora Dynaflex SC or Pecora Dynaflex are specified on exterior wet glazing to ensure any thermal movement is accommodated.



MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

Public buildings and facilities are also candidates for security sealants, as their surfaces can easily be subject to damage by tampering or vandalism. Interior seams should be sealed with a tamper resistant sealant such as Pecora Dynaflex or Pecora Dynaflex SC. In a facility that contains a holding cell, such as a court or a local police station, a tamperproof sealant such as Pecora Dynapoxy EP-1200 should be used. All other expansion joints higher than ten feet above grade level can be sealed with traditional exterior expansion joint sealants such as Pecora Dynatrol II.

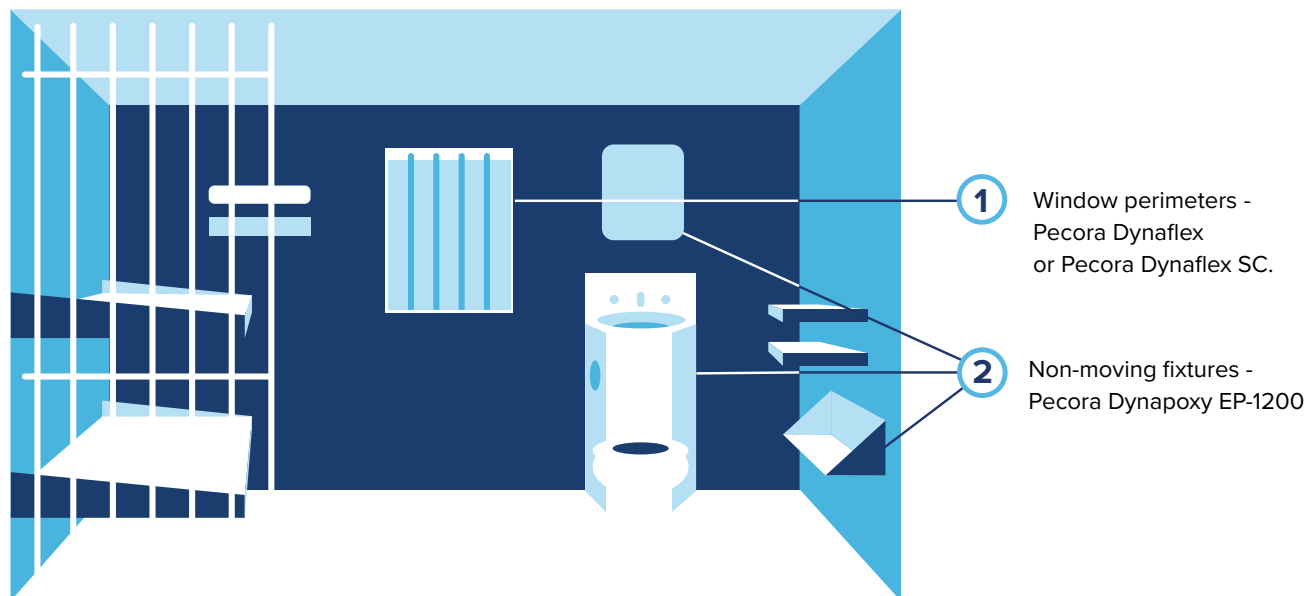


CRITICAL PROPERTIES OF SECURITY SEALANTS

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

In correctional facilities and detention centers, safeguards are needed to prevent incarcerated persons from using construction materials in ways that hurt themselves or others. Sealant has been “picked out” to be used as weapons, to expose joints for hiding contraband and weapons, and even to be smoked. All interior joints and seams within spaces occupied by unsupervised incarcerated persons should be sealed with a tamperproof sealant such as Pecora Dynapoxy EP-1200. Common areas such as day rooms, exercise rooms, and cafeterias (where supervision is present) should be sealed with a tamper resistant sealant such as Pecora Dynaflex SC or Pecora Dynaflex.

Pecora Dynaflex SC is USDA-approved for use in food processing and preparation areas, although direct contact with food is not recommended. Exterior spaces (where residents spend extended periods of time) should also be considered for sealing to a tamper resistant specification. Exterior joints that are accessible from grade level should be designed with application of tamper resistant sealants of Class 12.5 such as Pecora Dynaflex or Pecora Dynaflex SC in mind. All other expansion joints higher than ten feet above grade level can be sealed with traditional exterior expansion joint sealants such as Pecora Dynatrol II.



HOSPITALS/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH UNITS

In behavioral health units it is imperative for patients to be restricted from access to materials that could be used to injure themselves or others. Patient liability mitigation, as well as costs associated with vandalism, require the properties associated with security sealants. All interior joints in areas where patients might be spending time in isolation should be specified with a tamperproof sealant such as Pecora Dynapoxy EP-1200. Common areas such as day rooms, exercise rooms, and cafeterias should be sealed with a tamper resistant sealant such as Pecora Dynaflex SC or Pecora Dynaflex. Pecora Dynaflex SC

is USDA-approved for use in food processing and preparation areas, although direct contact with food is not recommended. Exterior space (where patients spend extended periods of time) should be considered for sealing to a tamper resistant sealant. Exterior applications are designed for tamper resistant sealants of class 12.5 such as Pecora Dynaflex or Pecora Dynaflex SC. All other expansion joints higher than ten feet above grade level can be sealed with traditional exterior expansion joint sealants such as Pecora Dynatrol II.



THE APPLICATION PROCESS

Please visit pecora.com to view technical bulletins.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

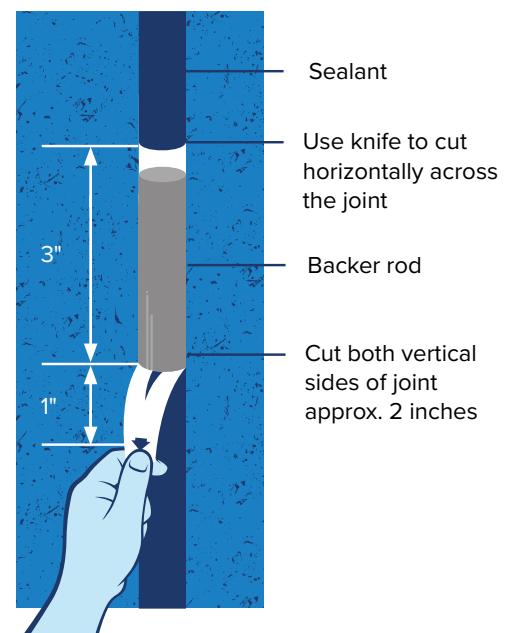
- 1. Change-in-plane expansion and contraction joints:**
floor-to-wall, head-of-wall, inside corners
- 2. Fixture perimeters:**
lights, mirrors, sinks
- 3. Door perimeters:**
frame-to-wall, gypsum, concrete block
- 4. Window perimeters:**
frame-to-wall, gypsum, concrete block
- 5. Glazing:**
glass-to-frame / laminated Lexan- or plexiglass-to-frame
- 6. Exterior expansion joints in building facades:**
masonry, pre-cast, block, concrete
- 7. Interior seams:**
steel, stainless steel, masonry, window frames, fixtures

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. SURFACE PREPARATION

When installing security sealants, surface preparation becomes of utmost importance in contributing to the overall tamper resistance and tamperproof properties associated with security sealants. If bonding to the substrate is compromised in any way, the physical properties of the security sealant that contribute to tamper resistance become ineffective.

All surfaces must be clean, sound, and free of surface water. Remove laitance, curing compounds, coatings, oil, grease, rust, waxes, and other bonding-inhibiting substances. Application over paints or coatings is not recommended, unless the paint or coating can be relied upon to impart adhesive properties equal to the sealant/virgin concrete bond and maintain the security properties needed. *(continued on next page)*



SURFACE PREPARATION (continued)

The use of primers is required in security applications utilizing Pecora Dynaflex or Pecora Dynaflex SC. Use Pecora P-75 or P-150 on porous surfaces such as concrete block, precast, and brick. Use Pecora P-120 on non-porous surfaces such as stainless steel or coated metal. Pecora P-200 two-part epoxy primer can be used on all surfaces, and generally provides tenacious adhesion with all security sealant / substrate combinations. Pecora Dynatrol II does not require priming on most building surfaces.

Field adhesion testing should be performed to ensure an adequate bond to the surface being sealed. Refer to Pecora Corporation Technical Bulletin #55 for specific instructions on performing field adhesion testing.

2. SEALANT MIXING

Pecora Dynaflex, Dynapoxy EP-1200, and Dynatrol II require mixing in the field. Base and activator are furnished in exact ratios equal to the total unit volume of the particular product utilized. Thorough mixing is essential to obtain optimum performance. Use a variable speed drill with a mixing paddle. Mix the entire unit content plus a Pecora Universal Color Pack (if applicable) at low speed until the components are thoroughly blended. Mixing generally takes a minimum of six minutes. Do not dilute or alter the mix in any way.

4. JOINT CONFIGURATION

Security sealants used in non-moving joints do not have a requirement related to width-to-depth configurations. In fact, when installing security sealants in non-moving joints, tamper resistance and tamperproof properties are improved when a greater volume of sealant is installed in the joint. In general, security sealants should be applied to a greater depth than typically recommended for a moving or dynamic joint. The table below, gives some general guidelines with respect to joint configurations for moving joints.

Width-to-depth ratio guidelines for moving joints:

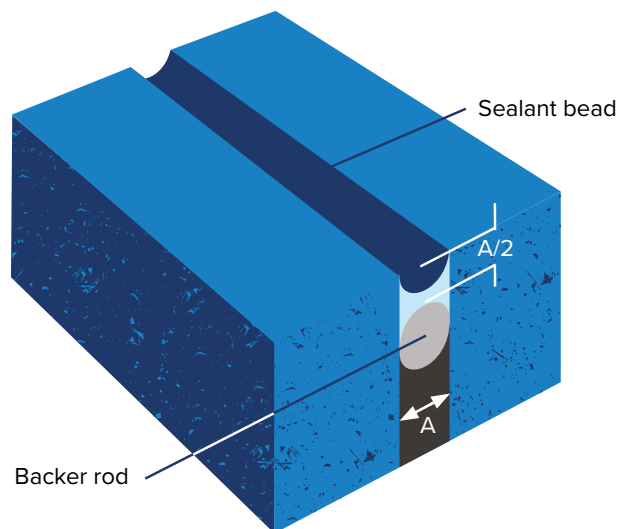
Purpose: Maximize sealant performance

VERTICAL JOINTS

Joints up to ½" wide:	1:1 width to depth
Joints up to 1" wide:	2:1 width to depth
Joints > 1":	Max ½" depth

3. COLORS

Pecora Universal Color Packs may be used with Pecora Dynaflex, Dynapoxy EP-1200 and Dynatrol II. There are 51 standard colors to choose from, with color cards available from Pecora Customer Service or by visiting pecora.com. Pecora Dynaflex SC is offered in Tru-white and Limestone.



Typical joint configuration for a moving or dynamic expansion joint

5. TOOLING

Without proper tooling, sealants will not adhere properly to a substrate or allow for the greatest movement capabilities within a joint. Tooling should create an hourglass configuration through concave inner and outer surfaces. The inner concavity is formed by a cylindrical backer rod while the outer concavity is supplied by a rounded edge spatula utilized during tooling. Although functionality is most important, the craftsman must also create an aesthetically pleasing line on the construction surface.

To ensure a smooth, neat sealant joint appearance, as well as to help maintain clean tools, applicators often use slicking agents. Keep in mind that dry tooling is generally preferred by the manufacturer, in order to reduce the possibility of a contaminant being deposited onto the sealant surface. However, slicking agents such as uncontaminated mineral spirits are often used and can be beneficial in achieving improved appearance.

6. CURE SPEED

The cure speed of security sealants becomes very important when working in occupied areas and when out-of-service times are a factor. Pecora security sealants are designed with minimal downtime within the practical limitations of the sealant chemistry. The following tables illustrate effects of environmental conditions on various sealant chemistry types (top table), as well as typical work-life/skin times (bottom table) of Pecora Corporation security sealants.

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON CURE SPEED				
CURE TYPE	Higher Temperature	Lower Temperature	Higher Humidity	Lower Humidity
Chemical Cure-Two Component	Reduces Cure Time	Increases Cure Time	Little Effect	Little Effect
Moisture Cure-One Component	Reduces Cure Time	Increases Cure Time	Reduces Cure Time	Increases Cure Time
Drying-Solvent Evaporation	Reduces Cure Time	Increases Cure Time	Little Effect	Little Effect
Drying-Moisture Evaporation	Reduces Cure Time	Increases Cure Time	Increases Cure Time	Reduces Cure Time

TYPICAL WORK LIFE/SKIN TIMES OF SECURITY SEALANTS			
SEALANT	Cure Type	Worklife/Skin Time ¹ 75°F/50% RH	Cure Speed ² @ 75°F
Dynaflex	Chemical/Two Component	2 Hours	48 Hours
Dynaflex SC	Moisture/One Component	25 Minutes	48 Hours
Dynapoxy EP-1200	Chemical	75 Minutes	48 Hours
Dynatrol II	Chemical	2 Hours	48 Hours
¹ Typical joint size of 1/2" x 1/2" ² Cure time before placing into service			

7. SAFETY

Use all sealant materials in well-ventilated areas. Contact with uncured sealant may result in eye or skin irritation. Flush eyes with water for fifteen minutes and seek medical attention if irritation persists. Sealant materials may be harmful if taken internally. Solvents used for cleaning processes may be toxic and/or flammable. Refer to solvent manufacturer's instructions and Material Safety Data Sheets for more specific solvent safety information. **Material Safety Data Sheets for all Pecora Corporation sealant materials are easily accessible at pecora.com.**

APPLICATION TIPS

- » Optimum application temperature for Pecora security-grade sealants is 70°F and 50% relative humidity. When temperature is below 40°F or above 100°F, please consult with Technical Services.
- » Dry tooling is preferred, however, mineral spirits are the recommended slicking or tooling agent, when needed.
- » Always clean tools (such as bulk caulking guns, mixing blades, and application spatulas) thoroughly with mineral spirits during and after use.
- » Do not handle caulking equipment with gloves covered in sealant residue. Gloves are worn for personal safety and are not a replacement for working in a clean and organized manner.
- » Always check application for proper adhesion and cure the day after application. Follow surface preparation instructions and field testing procedures to ensure quality application.
- » Always calculate the linear feet of sealant joint prior to mixing of a two-component sealant to avoid waste due to work-life limitations (refer to coverage chart below).

COVERAGE CHART

Package Specific Sealant Coverage/Total Linear feet for 3/8" x 3/8" expansion joint.

SEALANT	PACKAGE TYPE			
	BULK CAULKING GUN	SAUSAGE	CARTRIDGE	1.5 GALLON UNIT
Dynaflex	34	N/A	N/A	200
Dynaflex SC	N/A	21	12	N/A
Dynapoxy EP-1200	34	N/A	N/A	200
Dynatrol II	34	N/A	N/A	200

For other joint sizes please visit us on the web at www.pecora.com to use our sealant coverage calculator.

SHORE HARDNESS (ASTM D-2240)

Shore hardness is a relative measure of exactly what the term implies: hardness. The test methods employed vary greatly from a field-applied test to a controlled laboratory test. Any testing carried out, as well as results, is dependent upon the sample configuration, with a completely flat surface being a necessity. Testing should be performed by an experienced individual and generally, in cooperation with a manufacturer's field representative as well. Field measuring devices are available from various suppliers. Contact Pecora's Technical Service Group for sourcing of Shore hardness gauges.

TESTING PROCEDURES

Because durometers measure hardness by relating the penetration of an indenter into a specimen, and since the indenter travel may reach .100", it follows that a specimen must be of sufficient thickness to ensure a proper, sensitive test. Generally, samples to be tested should not be less than 1/4" (6mm) thick. Exceptions may be made for harder materials, because the indenter is at less than half stroke. For example, a material that checks near 80 durometer points can be as thin as .118" (3mm), because the indenter will only extend out .020" during testing. **Specimens must not be so thin that the indenter may sense the hardness of the underlying surface.** This will give a false reading due to the "anvil effect." When testing flat specimens that are too thin to give accurate readings, the specimens may be stacked to provide the required thickness.

In addition to sufficient thickness for testing, sufficient material around the sides of the indenter must be present. With soft materials, a minimum 1/4" (6mm) is recommended.



Typical indentation shore hardness gauge for field use.

SHORE HARDNESS SCALE

SHORE DUROMETER CONVERSION TABLE

SHORE A	SHORE D
100	58
95	46
90	39
85	33
80	29
75	25
70	22
65	19
60	16
55	14
50	12
45	10
40	8
35	7
30	6
25	
20	
15	
10	
5	

 = Tamperproof Sealants

 = Tamper Resistant Sealants

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Pecora Corporation offers product and project support through our Technical Services Group, which operates from our Harleysville, Pennsylvania, corporate headquarters. Our staff of committed professionals is ready to provide timely and accurate information to aid in the successful use of our products. Apart from real time help desk service for product recommendations and application advice, our Technical Services Group offers a wide range of technical and laboratory support. Among these services are complimentary construction substrates testing for adhesion, compatibility, and stain development. All testing is performed according to industry-accepted American Standard Test Methods.

This complimentary testing is just one way Pecora will help during your project submittal process: we also provide product certification, product technical data, product test reports, and sample warranties, to aid in a successful submittal process. **Our web-based resources at pecora.com ensure access to the most current technical data and technical bulletins, and you can also find contact information for when you need to consult with a live representative.**

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

- » Tamper resistant sealant joints should not experience movement greater than +/- 12.5%.
- » Tamperproof sealant joints should experience no movement.
- » Exposure to strong chemicals, solvents, acids, and caustics is not recommended.
- » Do not use in areas subject to constant water immersion.
- » Do not use on friable surfaces subject to physical degradation.
- » Do not use over paints or coatings lacking an adhesive bond equal to or greater than the security sealant material.
- » In joints greater than 1.5" in width, consult Pecora Corporation Technical Services.

WARRANTIES

Pecora provides written material warranties which are project-specific and issued upon substantial completion of the project. A warranty application can be submitted online at pecora.com for prompt processing of your warranty. Specific warranty terms and periods are determined on a project basis, in compliance with project specifications. For further information contact Pecora Corporation Technical Services at (800) 523-6688.



MAINTENANCE

Depending on the type of sealant applied, as well as environmental conditions, sealants will break down at varying rates over time.

The first step in any sealant maintenance process is to assess the condition and type of existing sealant. The primary reason for replacing an existing sealant is performance failure, indicated by cracks within the sealant or at the sealant / substrate interface that penetrate the entire thickness of the sealant. Such cracks and adhesion loss will compromise the efficiency of security sealants.

The existing sealant type is important in selecting the type of replacement sealant. Pecora can assist with identification using state-of-the-art laboratory analysis at no cost to you. Once the existing sealant type has been identified, a Pecora representative can assist in selection of an appropriate replacement sealant.

After a replacement is identified, the removal of existing sealant and appropriate substrate preparation can proceed. In most cases, the sealant should be cut out of the joint and completely removed. The exposed substrate should then be cleaned thoroughly to expose a fresh surface. The cleaning method employed will be dependent upon the substrate involved.

SURFACE PREPARATION GUIDELINES				
SUBSTRATE	Razor Cut As Close To Substrate As Possible ¹	Mechanical Abrasion ²	Blow Out Joint With Oil Free High Pressure Air ³	Solvent Wipe ⁴
METAL	Yes	Yes	Yes	IPA
NATURAL STONE	Yes	Yes	Yes	IPA
MASONRY PRE-CAST CMU	Yes	Yes	Yes	IPA
COATINGS	Yes	No	Yes	IPA
GLASS	Yes	No	Yes	IPA
¹ In cases where existing sealant is adhered well to substrate and the sealant restoration system recommended will adhere to the existing sealant, a 1/8 inch thick bead should be left remaining on the substrate. ² Mechanical abrasion can consist of wire brushing (power or hand), saw cutting, or abrasive grinding. ³ When wet sawing is employed to abrade and clean joint, it may be necessary to use a pressure washer to remove residual masonry material. ⁴ It is sometimes necessary to use a mild abrasive cloth such as Scotchbrite® along with a cleaning solvent to remove residual sealant. Always follow solvent manufacturers safe handling recommendations and local, state, and federal regulations regarding solvent usage. Scotchbrite® is a registered trademark of 3M Corporation.				

UL FIRE RESISTIVE JOINT SYSTEMS

Pecora Dynaflex security sealant when used in combination with Ultra Block® fire safing may be used in fire rated walls and floors to achieve a two-hour fire rating. The following two systems are listed by Underwriters Laboratories for use in concrete construction in expansion joints up to two inches in width. Pecora Corporation Technical Services Group offers drawing reviews and an engineering judgment process for assistance in providing a joint sealant system to meet your specific requirements.

FLOOR-TO-FLOOR JOINT SYSTEMS

Floor-to-Floor Joint Systems
System No. FF-S-0017
August 11, 1995
Assembly Rating—2 Hr.
Joint Width—2 In. Maximum

1. Floor Assembly:

Min. 4-1/2 in. thick reinforced lightweight or normal weight (100–150 pcf) structural concrete.

2. Joint System:

Max. width of joint is 2 in. The joint system shall consist of the following:

A. Forming Material*

A nom 9 in. width of forming material shall be folded in half and firmly packed into opening as a permanent form. Forming material to be recessed from top surface of floor as required to accommodate the required thickness of fill material. See manufacturer's installation instructions for size and configuration of forming material.

BACKER ROD MFG., INC—ULTRA BLOCK

B. Fill, Void or Cavity Material*

Prior to the installation of the caulk material into the joint, the interior surfaces of the concrete slab shall be treated with the primer as specified below. The primer shall be applied in accordance with the installation instructions accompanying the primer. Min. 1/2 in. thickness of fill material applied within the joint, flush with each surface of floor.

C. PECORA CORP

Pecora Dynaflex (installed in conjunction with Pecora Primer P-200, Parts A and B) or Dynatred™ (installed in conjunction with Pecora Primer P-75).

*Bearing the UL Classification Mark

Ultra Block® is a registered trademark of Backer Rod Mfg., Inc.

WALL-TO-WALL JOINT SYSTEMS

Wall-to-Wall Joint Systems
System No. WW-S-0021
July 29, 1995
Assembly Rating—2 Hr.
Joint Width—2 In. Maximum
Limited to Fire Exposure on Interior Face Only

1. Wall Assembly:

Min. 4-1/2 in. thick reinforced lightweight or normal weight (100–150 pcf) structural concrete. Wall may be also constructed of any UL Classified Concrete Blocks*. See Concrete Blocks (CAZT) category in the Fire Resistance Directory for names of manufacturers.

2. Joint System:

Max. width of joint is 2 in. The joint system shall consist of the following:

A. Forming Material*

A nom 9 in. width of forming material shall be folded in half and firmly packed into opening as a permanent form. Forming material to be recessed from exterior face of wall as required to accommodate the required thickness of fill material. See manufacturer's installation instructions for size and configuration of forming material.

BACKER ROD MFG., INC—ULTRA BLOCK

B. Fill, Void or Cavity Material*

Prior to the installation of the caulk material into the joint, the interior surfaces of the concrete slab shall be treated with the primer as specified below. The primer shall be applied in accordance with the installation instructions accompanying the primer. Min. 1/2 in. thickness of fill material applied within the joint, flush with exterior face of wall.

C. PECORA CORP

Pecora Dynaflex (installed in conjunction with Pecora Primer P-200, Parts A and B) or Dynatred (installed in conjunction with Pecora Primer P-75).

*Bearing the UL Classification Mark



PECORA
CORPORATION®
Architectural Weatherproofing

PECORA PROTECTS



THE PECORA PROTECTS PROMISE

The Pecora Protects Promise is about more than high-quality sealants, air barriers, and traffic coatings. It's a promise to you, to your project, and to your reputation. We're hands-on and always here when you need us. Ready to make recommendations, answer questions, work through decisions, and help you find the best solution for your job. It's a promise of partnership. Pecora—protecting projects and reputations since 1862.

PECORA CORPORATION

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An ISO-9001:2015 certified company