

SECTION 07920

CALKING AND SEALANTS

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. Scope:
1. CONTRACTOR shall provide all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals as shown, specified, and required to furnish and install calking and sealants.
 2. Extent of each type of calking and sealant is shown or indicated and includes the following:
 - a. Interior and exterior joints in equipment and construction systems not filled by another material, and that are not required to be open for operation.
- B. Coordination:
1. Review installation procedures under other Sections and coordinate installation of items to be installed with or before calking and sealants.
 2. Coordinate final selection of calking and sealants so that materials are compatible with all calking and sealant substrates specified.
- C. Related Sections:
1. Section 04005, Masonry
 2. Section 13125, Metal Building Systems.

1.2 REFERENCES

- A. Standards referenced in this Section are:
1. ASTM C510, Test Method for Staining and Color Change of Single- or Multicomponent Joint Sealants.
 2. ASTM C661, Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Elastomeric-Type Sealants by Means of a Durometer.
 3. ASTM C793, Test Method for Effects of Accelerated Weathering on Elastomeric Joint Sealants.
 4. ASTM C794, Test Method for Adhesion-in-Peel of Elastomeric Joint Sealants.
 5. ASTM C920, Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants.
 6. ASTM C1021, Practice for Laboratories Engaged in Testing Building Sealants.
 7. ASTM C1087, Test method for Determining Compatibility of Liquid-Applied Sealants with Accessories Used in Structural Glazing Systems.
 8. ASTM C1193, Guide for Use of Joint Sealants.
 9. ASTM C1247, Practice for Durability of Sealants Exposed to Continuous Immersion in Liquids.

10. BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 51.
11. FS TT-S-00227, Sealing Compound: Elastomeric Type, Multi-component (for Calking, Sealing, and Glazing in Buildings and Other Structures).
12. FS TT-S-00230 Sealing Compound: Elastomeric Type, Single Component (for Calking, Sealing, and Glazing in Buildings and Other Structures).
13. NSF/ANSI Standard 61, Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects.
14. SCAQMD Rule 1168.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Qualifications:

1. Installer:
 - a. Engage a single installer, approved by product manufacturer, regularly engaged in calking and sealant installation and with successful experience in applying types of products required, and who employs only tradesmen with specific skill and successful experience in the type of Work required.
2. Testing Laboratory:
 - a. Furnish services of independent testing laboratory qualified according to ASTM C1021, for conducting testing required.

B. Component Supply and Compatibility:

1. Obtain materials only from manufacturers who will, if required:
 - a. Furnish at the Site services of a qualified technical representative to advise installer of proper procedures and precautions for using materials.
 - b. Test calking and sealants for compatibility with substrates for conformance with FS-TT-S-00227, and recommend remedial procedures as required.
2. Before purchasing each sealant, investigate its compatibility with joint surfaces, joint fillers, and other materials in joint system. Provide products that are fully compatible with actual installation condition, verified by manufacturer's published data or certification, and as shown on approved Shop Drawings and other approved submittals.

C. Product Testing: Provide test results of laboratory pre-construction compatibility and adhesion testing, as specified in Article 3.1 of this Section, by qualified testing laboratory, based on testing of current sealant formulations within a 36-month period preceding the Notice to Proceed for the Work.

1. Test elastomeric joint sealants for compliance with requirements specified by reference to ASTM C920 and, where applicable, to other standard test methods.
2. Test other joint sealants for compliance using specified post-construction field adhesion test.

E. Pre-installation Conference:

1. Prior to installing calking and sealants and associated Work, schedule and meet at the Site with calking and sealant installer, calking and sealant manufacturer's technical representative, other trades involved in coordinating with calking and

sealant Work, ENGINEER, and OWNER. Record discussions of pre-installation conference and decisions, agreements, and disagreements, and furnish copy of record to each party attending conference. Review foreseeable methods and procedures related to calking and sealant Work, including reviewing:

- a. Required submittals, both completed and yet to be completed.
 - b. Status of test reports.
 - c. Status of substrate and similar considerations.
 - d. Each major calking and sealant application required.
 - e. Availability of products, tradesmen, equipment, and facilities required for avoiding delays.
2. Reconvene conference at earliest opportunity if additional information must be developed to conclude subjects under consideration.
 3. Record revisions or changes agreed upon, reasons therefor, and parties agreeing or disagreeing with them.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Action Submittals: Submit the following:

1. Shop Drawings:
 - a. Schedule of calking and sealants installation, indication each specific surface where calking or sealants are to be provided and the material proposed for each application.
2. Product Data:
 - a. Copies of manufacturer's data sheets including color charts, specifications, recommendations, and installation instructions for each type of sealant, calking compound, and associated miscellaneous material required. Include manufacturer's published data, indicating that each product complies with the Contract Documents and is intended for the applications shown or indicated.
 - b. Product test reports.
3. Samples:
 - a. Each type of actual cured material of each calking and sealant specified, in each of manufacturer's standard colors.
 - b. Samples will be reviewed by ENGINEER for color and texture only. Compliance with other requirements is responsibility of CONTRACTOR.

B. Informational Submittals: Submit the following:

1. Certificates:
 - a. Certify that materials are suitable for intended use and materials meet or exceed requirements of the Contract Documents.
 - b. Certification from manufacturer that products furnished are appropriate for surfaces and conditions to which they will be applied.
 - c. Certify that applicator is approved by manufacturer.
2. Field Quality Control Submittals:
 - a. Pre-construction and post-construction field test reports.

- b. Compatibility and adhesion test reports.
 - c. Contractor's Field Test Report Logs:
 - 1) Indicate time present at the Site.
 - 2) Include observations and results of field tests, and document compliance with manufacturer's installation instructions and supplemental instructions provided to installers.
 - 3. Pre-installation conference record.
 - 4. Qualifications: Submit qualifications for:
 - a. Installer.
 - b. Testing laboratory (if not already submitted under Section 01451, Testing Laboratory Services Furnished by Owner, or Section 01452, Testing Laboratory Services Furnished by Contractor)..
- C. Closeout Submittals: Submit the following:
- 1. Operation and Maintenance Data:
 - a. Recommended inspection intervals.
 - b. Instructions for repairing and replacing failed sealant joints.
 - 2. Warranty: Submit written warranties as specified in this Section.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Comply with Section 01651, Transportation and Handling of Products, and Section 01661, Storage and Protection of Products, and the following:
- 1. Delivery of Products:
 - a. Deliver products in calking and sealant manufacturer's original unopened, undamaged containers, indicating compliance with approved Shop Drawings and approved Sample color selections.
 - b. Include the following information on label:
 - 1) Name of material and Supplier.
 - 2) Formula or Specification Section number, lot number, color and date of manufacture.
 - 3) Mixing instructions, shelf life, and curing time, when applicable.
 - 2. Storage of Products:
 - a. Do not store or expose materials to temperature above 90 degrees F or store in direct sunlight.
 - b. Do not use materials that are outdated as indicated by shelf life.
 - c. Store sealant tape in manner that will not deform tape.
 - d. In cool or cold weather, store containers for sixteen hours before using in temperature of approximately 75 degrees F.
 - e. When high temperatures prevail, store mixed sealants in a cool place.
 - 3. Handling:
 - a. Do not open containers or mix components until necessary preparatory Work and priming are complete.

1.6 JOB CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Conditions:

1. Do not install calking and sealants under adverse weather conditions, or when temperatures are below or above manufacturer's recommended limitations for installation.
2. Proceed with the Work when forecasted weather conditions are favorable for proper cure and development of high-early bond strength.
3. Where joint width is affected by ambient temperature variations, install elastomeric sealants when temperatures are in the lower third of manufacturer's recommended installation temperature range, so that sealant will not be subjected to excessive elongation and bond stress at subsequent low temperatures.
4. When high temperatures prevail, avoid mixing sealants in direct sunlight.
5. Supplemental heat sources required to maintain both ambient and surface temperatures within the range recommended by manufacturer for material applications are not available at the Site.
6. Provide supplemental heat and energy sources, power, equipment, and operating, maintenance, and temperature monitoring personnel.
7. Do not use heat sources that emit carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide into areas of calking, sealants, and painting Work, and areas where OWNER's personnel or construction personnel may work. Properly locate and vent such heat sources to outdoors so that calking and sealants and other Work are unaffected by exhaust.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Provide written warranty, signed by manufacturer and CONTRACTOR, agreeing to repair or replace sealants that fail to perform as air-tight and watertight joints; or fail in joint adhesion, cohesion, abrasion resistance, weather resistance, extrusion resistance, migration resistance, stain resistance, or general durability; or appear to deteriorate in any other manner not clearly specified in approved Shop Drawings and other submittals, as an inherent quality of material for exposure indicated.
1. Provide manufacturer warranty for period of one year from date of Substantial Completion of calking and sealants Work.
 2. Provide installer warranty for period of two years from date of Substantial Completion of calking and sealants Work.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

- A. Provide elastomeric joint sealants for interior and exterior joint applications that establish and maintain watertight and airtight continuous joint seals without staining or deteriorating joint substrates.

B. VOC Performance Criteria:

1. VOC content of sealants used shall comply with current VOC content limits of SCAQMD Rule 1168. Sealants used as fillers shall comply with or exceed requirements of BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 51.
 - a. Sealants: 250 g/L.
 - b. Sealant Primers for Nonporous Substrates: 250 g/L.
 - c. Sealant Primers for Porous Substrates: 775 g/L.

- C. Provide colors selected by ENGINEER from calking and sealant manufacturer's standard and custom color charts. "Or equal" manufacturers shall provide same generic products and colors as available from manufacturers specified.

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Exterior and Interior Horizontal and Vertical Joints; Submerged and Intermittently Submerged in Potable Water or Water That Will be Treated to Become Potable:
 1. One-component Polyurethane Sealant:
 - a. Products and Manufacturers: Provide one of the following:
 - 1) Sikaflex-1a by Sika Corporation.
 - 2) Or equal.
 - b. One-component, moisture cured, gun grade, polyurethane sealant, complying with:
 - 1) FS TT-S-00230C, Type II, Class A; ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25.
 - 2) Adhesion-in-Peel, FS TT-S-00230C, ASTM C794 (minimum five pounds.): Glass, minimum 20 pounds per linear inch; Aluminum, minimum 20 pounds per linear inch; Concrete, minimum 20 pounds per linear inch.
 - 3) Hardness (Standard Conditions), ASTM D2240: 20 to 25 (Shore A).
 - 4) Stain and Color Change, FS TT-S-00227E and ASTM C510: No discoloration or stain.
 - 5) Accelerated Aging, ASTM C793: No change in sealant characteristics after 250 hours in weatherometer.
 - 6) Rheological Vertical Displacement at 120 degrees F, FS TT-S-00227E: No sag.
 - 7) VOC Content: 100 g/L, maximum.
 - 8) Listed in NSF/ANSI 61
 2. Two-component Polyurethane Sealant:
 - a. Products and Manufacturers: Provide one of the following:
 - 1) Sikaflex- 2c NS by Sika Corporation.
 - 2) Or equal.
 - b. Two-component, moisture cured, gun grade, polyurethane sealant, complying with:
 - 1) FS TT-S-00227E, Type II, Class A; ASTM C920, Type M, Grade NS, Class 25.
 - 2) Adhesion-in-Peel, FS TT-S-00227E, ASTM C794 (Minimum five pounds per linear inch with no adhesion failure): 18 pounds.

- 3) Hardness (Standard Conditions), ASTM C661: 25 (Shore A).
- 4) Stain and Color Change, FS TT-S-00227E and ASTM C510: No discoloration or stain.
- 5) Accelerated Aging, ASTM C793: No change in sealant characteristics after 250 hours in weatherometer.
- 6) Rheological Vertical Displacement at 120 degrees F, FS TT-S-00227E: No sag.
- 7) VOC Content: 220 g/L, maximum.
- 8) Listed in NSF/ANSI 61

B. Exterior and Interior Vertical Joints; Non-submerged:

1. Two-component Polyurethane Sealant:
 - a. Products and Manufacturers: Provide one of the following:
 - 1) Sikaflex- 2c NS by Sika Corporation.
 - 2) Dymeric 240 FC by Tremco Sealant/Waterproofing Division of RPM International, Inc.
 - 3) Or equal.
 - b. Polyurethane based, two-component elastomeric sealant complying with:
 - 1) FS TT-S-00227E: Type II (non-sag) Class A and ASTM C920, Type M, Grade NS, Class 25.
 - 2) Adhesion-in-Peel, FS TT-S-00227E and ASTM C794: (Minimum five pounds per linear inch with no adhesion failure): 10 pounds.
 - 3) Hardness (Standard Conditions), ASTM C661: 25 to 35 (Shore A).
 - 4) Stain and color change, FS TT-S-00227E and ASTM C510: No discoloration or stain.
 - 5) Accelerated Aging, ASTM C793: No change in sealant characteristics after 250 hours in weatherometer.
 - 6) Rheological Vertical Displacement at 120 degrees F, FS TT-S-00227E: No sag.
 - 7) VOC Content: 100 g/L, maximum.

C. Exterior and Interior Horizontal Joints; Non-submerged:

1. Two-component Polyurethane Sealant:
 - a. Products and Manufacturers: Provide one of the following:
 - 1) Sikaflex- 2c SL by Sika Corporation.
 - 2) THC/900 by Tremco Sealant/Waterproofing Division of RPM International, Inc.
 - 3) Or equal.
 - b. Polyurethane based, two-component elastomeric, self-leveling sealant complying with the following:
 - 1) FS TT-S-00227E, Type I (self-leveling) Class A. and ASTM C920, Type M, Grade P, Class 25
 - 2) Water Immersion Bond, FS TT-S-00227E: Elongation of 50 percent with no adhesive failure.
 - 3) Hardness (Standard Conditions), ASTM C661: 35 to 45.

- 4) Stain and Color Change, FS TT-S-00227E and ASTM C510: No discoloration or stain.
- 5) Accelerated Aging, ASTM C793: No change in sealant characteristics after 250 hours in weatherometer.
- 6) VOC Content: 165 g/L, maximum.

E. Miscellaneous Materials:

1. Joint Cleaner: As recommended by calking and sealant manufacturer.
2. Joint Primer and Sealer: As recommended for compatibility with calking and sealant by calking and sealant manufacturer.
3. Bond Breaker Type: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape as recommended for compatibility with calking and sealant by calking and sealant manufacturer, to be applied to sealant-contact surfaces where bond to substrate or joint filler must be avoided for proper performance of calking and sealant. Provide self-adhesive tape where applicable.
4. Sealant Backer Rod: Compressible rod stock polyethylene foam, polyethylene jacketed polyurethane foam, butyl rubber foam, neoprene foam or other flexible, permanent, durable nonabsorptive material as recommended for compatibility with calking and sealant by calking and sealant manufacturer. Provide size and shape of rod that will control joint depth for sealant placement, break bond of sealant at bottom of joint, form optimum shape of sealant bead on back side, and provide highly-compressible backer to minimize possibility of sealant extrusion when joint is compressed.
5. Low-temperature Catalyst: As recommended by calking and sealant manufacturer.

F. Products for Other Applications:

1. Compressible Filler: Refer to Section 04005, Masonry.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 INSPECTION

- A. Examine joint surfaces, substrates, backing, and anchorage of units forming sealant rabbet, and conditions under which calking and sealant Work will be performed, and notify ENGINEER in writing of conditions detrimental to proper and timely completion of the Work and performance of sealants. Do not proceed with calking and sealant Work until unsatisfactory conditions are corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Protection: Do not allow calking and sealants to overflow or spill onto adjoining surfaces, or to migrate into voids of adjoining surfaces including rough textured materials. Use masking tape or other precautionary devices to prevent staining of adjoining surfaces, by either the primer/sealer or calking and sealant materials.

B. Joint Surface Preparation:

1. Clean joint surfaces immediately before installing sealant compound. Remove dirt, weakly adhering coatings, moisture and other substances that would interfere with bonds of sealant compound as recommended in sealant manufacturer's written instructions as shown on approved Shop Drawings.
2. If necessary, clean porous materials by grinding, sandblasting, or mechanical abrading. Blow out joints with oil-free compressed air or by vacuuming joints prior to applying primer or sealant.
3. Roughen joint surfaces on vitreous coated and similar non-porous materials, when sealant manufacturer's data indicates lower bond strength than for porous surfaces. Rub with fine abrasive cloth or steel wool to produce a dull sheen.
4. Concrete Joint Preparation: Refer to Section 03251, Concrete Joints

C. Mixing:

1. Comply with sealant manufacturer's written instructions for mixing multi-component sealants.
2. Thoroughly mix components before use.
3. Add entire contents of activator can to base container. Do not mix partial units.
4. Mix contents for minimum of five minutes or as recommended by sealant manufacturer, until color and consistency are uniform.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Install caulking and sealants after adjacent areas have been cleaned and before joint has been cleaned and primed, to ensure caulking and sealant joints will not be soiled. Replace caulking and sealant joints soiled after installation.
- B. Comply with sealant manufacturer's written instructions except where more stringent requirements are shown or indicated in the Contract Documents, and except where manufacturer's technical representative directs otherwise, only as acceptable to ENGINEER.
- C. Prime or seal joint surfaces as shown on approved Shop Drawings and approved other submittals. Do not allow primer or sealer to spill or migrate onto adjoining surfaces. Allow primer to dry prior to applying sealants.
- D. Apply masking tape before installing primer, in continuous strips in alignment with joint edge to produce sharp, clean interface with adjoining materials. Remove tape immediately after joints have been sealed and tooled as directed.
- E. Confirm that compressible filler is installed before installing sealants. Refer to Section 04005, Masonry, for locations.
- F. Do not install sealants without backer rods and bond breaker tape.

- G. Roll back-up rod stock into joint to avoid lengthwise stretching. Do not twist, braid, puncture, or prime backer rods.
- H. Employ only proven installation techniques that will ensure that sealants are deposited in uniform, continuous ribbons without gaps or air pockets, with complete “wetting” of joint bond surfaces equally on opposite sides. Except as otherwise indicated, fill sealant rabbet to a slightly concave surface slightly below adjoining surfaces. Where horizontal joints are between a horizontal surface and a vertical surface, fill joint to form a slight cove, so that joint will not trap moisture and dirt.
- I. Install sealants to depths recommended by sealant manufacturer but within the following general limitations, measured at the center (thin) section of bead.
 - 1. For horizontal joints in sidewalks, pavements, and similar locations sealed with elastomeric sealants and subject to traffic and other abrasion and indentation exposures, fill joints to depth equal to 75 percent of joint width, but not more than 5/8-inch deep or less than 3/8-inch deep.
 - 2. For vertical joints subjected to normal movement and sealed with elastomeric sealants and not subject to traffic, fill joints to a depth equal to 50 percent of joint width, but not more than 1/2-inch deep or less than 1/4-inch deep.
- J. Remove excess and spillage of compounds promptly as the Work progresses.
- K. Cure caulking and sealant compounds in compliance with manufacturer’s instructions and recommendations, to obtain high-early bond strength, internal cohesive strength, and surface durability.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Post-construction Field Adhesion Testing: Before installing elastomeric sealants, field-test joint sealant adhesion to joint substrates as follows:
 - 1. Extent of Testing: Test completed elastomeric sealant joints as follows:
 - a. Perform ten tests for the first 1,000 feet of joint length for each type of elastomeric sealant and joint substrate.
 - b. Perform one test for each 1,000 feet of joint length thereafter, and minimum of one test per each floor per elevation.
 - c. Test Method: Test joint sealants according to Method A, Field-applied Sealant Joint Hand Pull Tab, and Method D, Water Immersion in Appendix X1 of ASTM C1193. For joints with dissimilar substrates, verify adhesion to each substrate separately by extending cut along one side and verifying adhesion to opposite side. Repeat procedure for opposite side.
 - d. Inspect joints for complete fill, absence of voids, and joint configuration complying with specified requirements. Record results in a log of field adhesion tests.
 - e. Inspect tested joints and report on whether:

- 1) Sealants in joints connected to pulled-out portion failed to adhere to joint substrates or tore cohesively. Include data on pull distance used to test each type of product and joint substrate. Compare these results to determine if adhesion passes sealant manufacturer's field-adhesion hand-pull test criteria.
 - 2) Sealants filled the joint cavities and are free of voids.
 - 3) Sealant dimensions and configurations comply with specified requirements.
- f. Record test results in a log of field adhesion tests. Include dates when sealants were installed, names of persons who installed sealants, test dates, test locations, whether joints were primed, adhesion results and percent elongations, sealant fill, sealant configuration, and sealant dimensions.
 - g. Repair sealants pulled from test area by applying new sealants following same procedures used originally to seal joints. Ensure that original sealant surfaces are clean and that new sealant contacts original sealant.
 - h. Evaluation of Field Test Results: Sealants not evidencing adhesive failure from testing or noncompliance with other requirements will be satisfactory. Remove sealants that fail to adhere to joint substrates during testing or to comply with other requirements. Retest failed applications until test results prove sealants comply with indicated requirements.
 - i. Do not proceed with installation of elastomeric sealants over joint surfaces that have been painted, lacquered, waterproofed, or treated with water repellent or other treatment or coating unless a laboratory test for durability (adhesion), in compliance with FS TT-S-00227, has successfully demonstrated that sealant bond is not impaired by the coating or treatment. If laboratory test has not been performed or shows bond interference, remove coating or treatment from joint surfaces before installing sealant.

B. Water Leak Testing: Field test for water leaks as follows:

1. Flood the joint exposure with water directed from a 3/4-inch diameter garden hose, without nozzle, held perpendicular to wall face, two feet from joint and connected to water system with 30 psi minimum normal water pressure. Move stream of water along joint at an approximate rate of 20 feet per minute.
2. Test approximately five percent of total joint system, in locations that are typical of every joint condition, and that can be inspected easily for leakage on opposite face. Conduct test in presence of ENGINEER, who will determine actual percentage of joints to be tested and actual period of exposure to water from hose, based on extent of observed leakage or lack of observed leakage.
3. Where nature of observed leaks indicates potential of inadequate joint bond strength, ENGINEER may direct that additional testing be performed at a time when joints are fully cured, and before Substantial Completion.

3.6 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Where leaks and lack of adhesion are evident, replace sealant.
- B. Clean adjacent surfaces of sealant and soiling resulting from the Work. Use solvent or cleaning agent recommended by sealant manufacturer. Leave all finish Work in neat, clean condition.
- C. Protect sealants during construction so that they will be without deterioration, soiling, or damage at time of readiness for final payment of the Contract.

3.7 PROTECTION

- A. During and after curing period, protect joint sealants from contact with contaminating substances and from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes, so sealants are without deterioration or damage at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately so installations with repaired areas are indistinguishable from original Work.

+ + END OF SECTION + +