



# TECHNICAL DATASHEET

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20067	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	425gr	White
20068	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	425gr	Grey
20070	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	425gr	Black
20071	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	600ml	Black
20072	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	600ml	Grey
20073	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	600ml	White
20074	FixAll 220 MS Sealant	600ml	Concrete Grey

# 1. Description

FixAll<sup>\*</sup> 220 MS is a high performance MS sealant, with superior flexibility, which makes it ideal for expansion joints or joints subject to (high) movement.

# 2. Characteristics

- Superior flexibility
- High bond strength on nearly all surfaces
- · Excellent adhesion and extrudability, even in adverse conditions
- High performance mechanical properties
- Almost odourless
- Resists mould growth
- No bubble formation within sealant, even in wet and humid conditions
- · Primer-less adhesion on many substrates (except where water pressure may occur)
- · Excellent weather resistance in all climates
- Colour stable and excellent UV resistance
- Paintable 1 hour after application under normal conditions with water based paints
- (Other systems should be tested)
- Low VOC Content
- Free of iso-cyanates, solvents, halogens and acids

## 3. Technical Data

Base:	MS Polymer
Consistency:	Stable Paste
Curing System:	Moisture Cure
Skin Formation:	Ca. 10min (20 °C/65% R.H.)
Curing Rate:	2mm/24h (20 °C/65% R.H.)
Hardness:	25+/-5 Shore A
Specific Gravity:	1.45g/mL
Temperature Resistance:	-40 °C until +90 °C
Elastic Recovery:	>70%
Movement Capability:	+/- 25%
Elasticity modulus 100%:	0.36 n/mm2 (DIN 53504)
Tear Strength:	1,30N/mm <sup>2</sup> (DIN 53504)
Elongation at break:	>900% (DIN 53504)
VOC (%)	< 2% /
VOC (g/litre)	<30

\* This can vary according to environmental circumstances such as temperature, humidity, substrate, etc.

#### 4. Applications

- Movement joints in high rise constructions, sealing between window and door frames.
- Flexible joints in marine and automotive applications.
- Applications that should be painted with water based paints.



# 5. Packaging

Cartridge 425gr and Sausage 600ml (net content)

# 6. Shelf Life

12 months in unopened packaging in a dry and cool storage place at temperatures between +5°C and +25°C.

# 7. Application Instructions

#### Surfaces

Junaces		
Type:	All usual porous and non-porous building materials – Stone, metal, PVC, pre-treated wood	
State:	Clean, dry, free of dust and grease.	
Preparation:	We recommend a preliminary compatibility test.	
	FixAll 220 MS will stick to damp surfaces – a surface is considered wet when moisture transfer	
	Occurs from the substrate.	

#### **Joint Size**

Minimum Width: Maximum Width: Joint Configuration:

Application

Method:	Caulking Gun
Backing Material:	PE backer rods for correct joint dimension
Application Temperature:	+1°C to +30°C
Clean:	With Gorilla white spirit
Repair:	With FixAll MS 220
Finish:	With soapy solution

5mm

30mm

Depth = 1/2width

### **Test and Certificates**

Tested and conforms to ISO 116000-F-25LM New Zealand: Agriquality Approval (REF #h1540) New Zealand: BRANZ Appraisal No. 419 Belgium: ATG 98.2241 (ISO 11600-F-25LM) Germany: MPA-NRW 22-0902 5 98 to DIN 18540-F UK: BBA SC 007/01 (ISO 11600-F-25LM)

# 8. Maintenance and Inspection of Weather-Tightness Sealant Joints

# Applies to the following joint types:

- Linear joints
- Penetration seals

#### Inspection

Holdfast recommends that the first inspection of joints is done <u>6 months following application</u>, followed by an annual inspection. Normally this inspection is combined with the inspection of the painting. The most effective is to judge the joints during a colder season as building materials shrink the most under low temperatures, resulting in the widest joints. This period is best to judge if the sealants are still able to cope with the pressure, and if detachments appear.

# During inspection specifically pay attention to:

Detachments in facades of buildings can result into leakage. When leakage is noticed but the exact cause and location is unclear, the exact spot should be found by testing. We have two methods for

this test:

Test with a (garden) hose. With a hose the facade can be sprayed. While doing this we work downward towards above, while the
inside is checked on water entering the building. When no leakage is found this way, the possibility exists the leakage will only
appear when rain and wind pressure are combined at the same moment.
Wind pressure causes over pressure on the outside while under pressure on the inside appears. This can cause water to be

Wind pressure causes over pressure on the outside while under pressure on the inside appears. This can cause water to be sucked inside through very small openings. With higher building the water can be pushed up and find its way into buildings.

• Test with a smoke pipe. With a smoke pipe possible leakages can be identified more easily, especially when wind pressure occurs.

- · Apply the usual industrial hygiene.
- For more detailed information, please refer to the SDS.

# Remark

The directives contained in this documentation are the result of our experiments and of our experience and have been submitted in good faith. Because of the diversity of the materials and substrates and the great number of possible applications which are out of our control, we cannot accept any responsibility for the results obtained. In every case it is recommended to carry out preliminary experiments. If any clarification is required, please contact Holdfast Technical Services or email <u>sales@holdfast.co.nz</u>.

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