
JAYCOLASTIC (PRIMERLESS HOT POURED SEALANT)

DESCRIPTION

Jaycolastic is a primerless hot poured sealant with exceptional elastic and adhesive properties normally associated with costly two-component elastomeric compounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Supplied in liquid form – unlike conventional hot-poured materials Jaycolastic is supplied as a pourable liquid. Upon heating the sealant reacts, and whilst hot remains pourable, but sets to an elastic compound on cooling.

High elongation – Jaycolastic shows an elongation of at least 1000% without either adhesive or cohesive failure.

Excellent weathering and water resistance.

Excellent resistance to oils, fuels and jet fuel.

Exceptional bond strength – Jaycolastic will not fail cohesively on conventional building materials. Primer is not normally required.

Resistant to biodegradation – Jaycolastic is resistant to bacterial attack encountered in water retaining structures and sewerage treatment plants.

Jaycolastic may be used in a large variety of horizontal or sloping joints in structures such as canals, sewerage plants, parking areas, airport runways and aprons, etc.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Colour	:	Black
Specific Gravity	:	1,3 to 1,4
Viscosity	:	Pourable viscous liquid
Penetration (cured)	:	Approx. 40 ASTM IP
Softening Point (cured)	:	Above 90°C Ring and Ball
Resistance to flow (cured)	:	Non-flow
Elongation (cured)	:	1000% minimum

Flexibility	:	90° bend on 10 mm mandrel : no cracks
Adhesion	:	Excellent to concrete, plaster and brickwork without primer
Chemical Resistance:		
	Water	: Excellent
	Dilute Acids	: Excellent
	Dilute Alkalis	: Excellent
	Oils	: Excellent
	Jet Fuel	: Excellent

APPLICATION

- Canals
- Water Retaining Structures
- Parking Areas
- Airport runways and aprons
- Floor Joints
- Paving Joints

Note: Application areas are restricted to horizontal and sloping joints only. Do not use in vertical joints.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. Decant the required amount of Jaycolastic into a clean drum. Where large quantities are involved the original container may be heated.
2. Heat the material gently with continuous stirring.
3. As the heating progresses, three distinct phases will be observed:
 - a) Initially the viscosity will drop
 - b) The material will then thicken and almost gel. Particularly ensure continuous stirring at this stage.
 - c) The final stage is when the material becomes fluid again. During stages (a) and (b) gentle heat should be applied, but a greater degree of heat is required during stage (c). The Final temperature for pouring should be 175°C to 180°C.
4. To establish whether the material is sufficiently heated take a small sample from the container and allow it to cool. The material is ready for pouring if a rubbery solid forms on cooling.
5. Pour into clean, dry and properly prepared joints. Priming is not normally required but care must be taken to ensure that all joints are dry and free from dust.

PACKAGING AND COVERAGE

<u>Container</u>	<u>Joint size in mm</u>		
	15 x 15	25 x 25	50 x 50
25 Litre	100 Lin. mtr	40 Lin. mtr	10 Lin. mtr
50 Litre	200 Lin. mtr	80 Lin. mtr	20 Lin. mtr
200 Litre	800 Lin. mtr	320 Lin. mtr	80 Lin. mtr

NOTE: Above coverages do not allow for joint size variations or wastage.

STORAGE

Store in cool, dry place. Do not store in direct sunlight or at temperatures exceeding 35°C.

The information contained in this technical data sheet is to the best of our knowledge correct. **NO GUARANTEE IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.** Users must satisfy themselves as to the efficacy of the product in their application.