

# Modify Silicone SR-Seal S70

**JIS** JIS A 6758  
建築用シーリング材  
F-12.5E-8020 (MS-1)  
CERI CE0609001

## High Performance Modify Silicone Sealant

- ★ Weather-ability 耐候性
- ★ Paint-Work 塗装性
- ★ Durability 耐久性
- ★ Stress relaxation 応力緩和
- ★ Adhesiveness 接着性
- ★ Stain resistance 耐汚染性



No.1 Sold in Japan



### Can be used with

- Marble
- Sashes
- Metal
- Mortar
- Prefab housing units
- Suspension construction

### Packing

NET : 333ml.CartridgeX10pcs  
Color : White, Light gray  
Primer : #90 (150g)

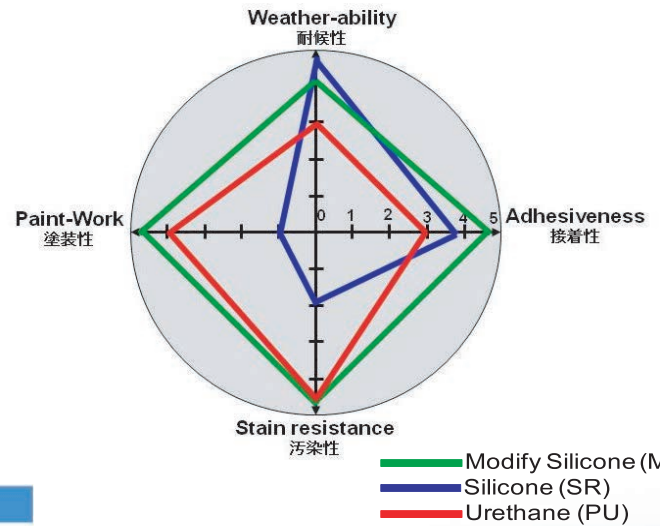




# Modify Silicone SR-Seal S70

Excellent performance balance

Technical Specification	
Basic Polymer	Modify Silicone Polymer
Specific Gravity	1.40
Tack Free Time	4 - 9hr (23°C/55%RH)
Application Temperature	5 °C to 40 °C
Service Temperature	-30 °C to 90 °C
Stress at 100% Elongation	0.4 MPa
Tensile Strength	0.7 MPa
Elongation to Break	500%
Shelf Life	12 months
Movement Capability	±50%



ประสิทธิภาพ (ผลทดสอบตาม JIS A5758)				
รายการ		มาตรฐาน	ผลทดสอบ	
1	Slump (mm)	แนวตั้ง	ต่ำกว่า 3	0
		แนวนอน	ต่ำกว่า 3	0
2	การยึดและคืนตัว (%)		มากกว่า 40	45
3	คุณสมบัติแรงดึง อัตราขยายความกว้างรอยต่อ 60%	ความเค้น (MPa)	23°C	ต่ำกว่า 0.4
			-20°C	ต่ำกว่า 0.6
4	การยึดติดภายใต้การขยายคงที่		ชักขาดไม่ได้*1	ผ่าน
5	การยึดติดภายหลังจากอัดความชื้นและหลังให้แรงดึงและปล่อยเย็น		ชักขาดไม่ได้*1	ผ่าน
6	การยึดติดภายใต้การขยายคงที่หลังจมน้ำ		ชักขาดไม่ได้*1	ผ่าน
7	การเปลี่ยนแปลงของปริมาตร (%)		ต่ำกว่า 25	3
8	ความทนทาน	JIS A1439 5.17	ผ่าน 8020	

\*1 ใช้แผ่นซีเมนต์บอร์ดเสริมไฟเบอร์ในการทดลอง

## Sealing

### 1, Preparation of joints and cleaning of work surfaces

Chips and cracks should be fixed, accumulated gravel and stones should be removed and cold joints should be warmed. Dirt can be removed using an air compressor or wiping with a cloth. Moisture, laitance and oil will prevent adhesion and cause interface separation and thus must be completely removed. Wipe smeared surfaces with a cloth using a solvent such as toluene or methyl ethyl ketone. Make absolutely certain that the joint surface is dry before moving onto the next step.

### 2, Insertion of back-up material

Back-up material is required to ensure that the joint is of the appropriate depth and as a bond breaker to prevent triangular adhesion of the sealant. This material is also used to eliminate internal stress and increase durability.



### 3, Application of masking tape

Apply masking tape to both sides of the joint to prevent the sealant from adhering to the area around the joint and to ensure a clean finish in the sealant-filled areas. Even pressure should be applied to the tape as it is affixed to prevent it from separating. Also be careful to make sure that the tape does not extend into the joint area.



### 4, Primer application

Since the primer is a liquid, uniformly apply it with a brush or a sprayer and let it dry for approximately 1 hour.



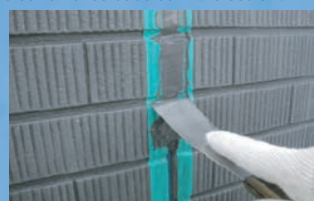
### 5, Filling

Cut the nozzle to the desired size at a 45° angle. Puncture the base of the nozzle inner seal and then insert the cartridge into the caulking gun.



### 6, Tooling

Tooling must be done after filling the joints with sealant. This step ensures a clean finish by hermetically sealing the sealant to the joint surface and preventing surface irregularities. The push-up method is ideal for tooling because it also removes bubbles in the sealant.



### 7, Removal of masking tape

Once you have completed the tooling step, the masking tape should be removed quickly while it is still possible. An efficient way to remove masking tape is to wind it around a large-diameter bar-shaped object.



### 8, Curing

Once the above steps have been completed, the joint surfaces must be carefully cured until they have completely hardened.

