

SECTION 079200 – JOINT SEALANTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Mildew-resistant joint sealants.
2. Latex joint sealants.
3. Acoustical joint sealants.

B. Related Sections:

1. Section 081113 – Hollow Metal Doors and Frames.
2. Section 083113 – Access Doors and Frames.
3. Section 083326 – Overhead Coiling Grilles.
4. Section 084113 – Aluminum-Framed Entrances and Storefronts.
5. Section 085113 – Aluminum Windows.
6. Section 085123.13 – Fire-Rated Steel Windows.
7. Section 089119 – Fixed Louvers.
8. Section 092116.23 – Gypsum Board Shaft Wall Assemblies.
9. Section 093113 – Tiling, Grout and Bathroom Accessories.
10. Section 260544 – Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Electrical Raceways and Cabling.

C. Reference and Industry Standards

1. The following reference standards shall be applicable to this Section:
 - a. The current Enterprise Green Communities (EGC) Criteria, and the current New York City Overlay.
2. Industry Standards
 - ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)
 - CDPH (California Department of Public Health)
 - SCAQMD (South Coast Air Quality Management District)

D. The current NYC Overlay of the current Enterprise Green Communities Criteria:

1. Mandatory Requirements: See the NYC Overlay of the EGC reference standard for full specifications.
 - a. All projects must achieve compliance with the mandatory criteria measures that are applicable:
 - Criterion 6.4: Healthier Material Selection
 - Criterion 6.10: Construction Waste Management

2. Additionally, rehab projects are required to achieve **55** optional points. Criteria with optional points related to this Specification Section include, but may not be limited to:
 - Criterion 6.1: Ingredient Transparency for Material Health
 - Criterion 6.3: Chemical Hazard Optimization.
 - Criterion 6.5: Environmentally Responsible Material Selection.
 - Criterion 6.7: Regional Materials
 - Criterion 6.10: Construction Waste Management

1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product data.
- B. Samples: Manufacturer's standard color charts consisting of strips of cured sealants showing the full range of colors available for each product exposed to view.
- C. Joint-sealant schedule.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field Quality-Control Submittals:
 1. Field-Adhesion-Test Reports: For each sealant application tested.
- B. Sample warranties.
- C. Documentation for Enterprise Green Communities Criteria.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty Documentation:
 1. Manufacturers' special warranties.
 2. Installer's special warranties.

1.6 WARRANTY

- A. Special Installer's Warranty: Installer agrees to repair or replace joint sealants that do not comply with performance and other requirements specified in this Section within specified warranty period.
 1. Warranty Period: Five (5) years from date of Substantial Completion.

- B. Special Manufacturer's Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to furnish joint sealants to repair or replace those joint sealants that do not comply with performance and other requirements specified in this Section within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period: Ten (10) years from date of Substantial Completion.
- C. Special warranties specified in this article exclude deterioration or failure of joint sealants from the following:
 - 1. Movement of the structure caused by stresses on the sealant exceeding sealant manufacturer's written specifications for sealant elongation and compression.
 - 2. Disintegration of joint substrates from causes exceeding design specifications.
 - 3. Mechanical damage caused by individuals, tools, or other outside agents.
 - 4. Changes in sealant appearance caused by accumulation of dirt or other atmospheric contaminants.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS, GENERAL

- A. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Interior Sealants: Sealants and sealant primers used inside the waterproofing envelope shall comply with the VOC Content limits expressed in grams per liter (g/L), less water and exempt compounds, of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168 Adhesive and Sealant Applications, amended January 7, 2005, as follows:
 - 1. Architectural Sealants: 250 g/L.
 - 2. Architectural Sealant Primers for Nonporous Substrates: 250 g/L.
 - 3. Architectural Sealant Primers for Porous Substrates: 775 g/L.

2.2 JOINT SEALANTS, GENERAL

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backings, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.
- B. Colors of Exposed Joint Sealants: **[To match adjacent surfaces] [As selected by Design-Professional-of-Record from manufacturer's full range] [As selected by Owner from manufacturer's full range].**

2.3 MILDEW-RESISTANT JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Mildew-Resistant Joint Sealants: Formulated for prolonged exposure to humidity with fungicide to prevent mold and mildew growth.
- B. Silicone, Mildew Resistant, Acid Curing, S, NS, 25, NT: Mildew-resistant, single-component, nonsag, plus 25 percent and minus 25 percent movement capability, nontraffic-use, acid-curing silicone joint sealant; ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT.

2.4 LATEX JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Acrylic Latex: Acrylic latex or siliconized acrylic latex, ASTM C834, Type OP, Grade NF.

2.5 ACOUSTICAL JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Acoustical Joint Sealant: Interior acoustical joints in vertical surfaces and horizontal non-traffic surfaces: Manufacturer's standard non-sag, paintable, non-staining latex sealant complying with ASTM C834. Product effectively reduces airborne sound transmission through perimeter joints and openings in building construction as demonstrated by testing representative assemblies according to ASTM E90.

2.6 JOINT-SEALANT BACKING

- A. Sealant Backing Material, General: Non-staining; compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers, and other joint fillers; and approved for applications indicated by sealant manufacturer based on field experience and laboratory testing.
- B. Cylindrical Sealant Backings: ASTM C1330, Type C (closed-cell material with a surface skin); Type O (open-cell material); Type B (bicellular material with a surface skin) or any of the preceding types, as approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer for joint application indicated, and of size and density to control sealant depth and otherwise contribute to producing optimum sealant performance.
- C. Bond-Breaker Tape: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape recommended by sealant manufacturer for preventing sealant from adhering to rigid, inflexible joint-filler materials or joint surfaces at back of joint. Provide self-adhesive tape where applicable.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Primer: Material recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated, as determined from preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests and field tests.
- B. Cleaners for Non-porous Surfaces: Chemical cleaners acceptable to manufacturers of sealants and sealant backing materials, free of oily residues or other substances capable of staining or harming joint substrates and adjacent nonporous surfaces in any way, and formulated to promote optimum adhesion of sealants to joint substrates.
- C. Masking Tape: Non-staining, nonabsorbent material compatible with joint sealants and surfaces adjacent to joints.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealants to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions and the following requirements:

1. Remove all foreign material from joint substrates that could interfere with adhesion of joint sealant, including dust, paints (except for permanent, protective coatings tested and approved for sealant adhesion and compatibility by sealant manufacturer), old joint sealants, oil, grease, waterproofing, water repellents, water, surface dirt, and frost.
 2. Clean porous joint substrate surfaces by brushing, grinding, mechanical abrading, or a combination of these methods to produce a clean, sound substrate capable of developing optimum bond with joint sealants. Remove loose particles remaining after cleaning operations above by vacuuming or blowing out joints with oil-free compressed air. Porous joint substrates include the following:
 - a. Concrete.
 - b. Masonry.
 - c. Unglazed surfaces of ceramic tile.
 - d. Exterior insulation and finish systems.
 - e. **<Insert other porous joint substrate>.**
 3. Remove laitance and form-release agents from concrete.
 4. Clean non-porous joint substrate surfaces with chemical cleaners or other means that do not stain, harm substrates, or leave residues capable of interfering with adhesion of joint sealants. Nonporous joint substrates include the following:
 - a. Metal.
 - b. Glass.
 - c. Porcelain enamel.
 - d. Glazed surfaces of ceramic tile.
 - e. **<Insert other nonporous joint substrate>.**
- B. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer or as indicated by preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions. Confine primers to areas of joint-sealant bond; do not allow spillage or migration onto adjoining surfaces.
- C. Masking Tape: Use masking tape where required to prevent contact of sealant or primer with adjoining surfaces that otherwise would be permanently stained or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods required to remove sealant smears. Remove tape immediately after tooling without disturbing joint seal.
- ### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF JOINT SEALANTS
- A. General: Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated, unless more stringent requirements apply.
 - B. Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.
 - C. Install sealant backings of type indicated to support sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.

1. Do not leave gaps between ends of sealant backings.
 2. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear sealant backings.
 3. Remove absorbent sealant backings that have become wet before sealant application, and replace them with dry materials.
- D. Install bond-breaker tape behind sealants where sealant backings are not used between sealants and backs of joints.
- E. Install sealants using proven techniques that comply with the following and at the same time backings are installed:
1. Place sealants so they directly contact and fully wet joint substrates.
 2. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
 3. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- F. Tooling of Non-sag Sealants: Immediately after sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants according to requirements specified in subparagraphs below to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint.
1. Remove excess sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
 2. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
 3. Provide concave joint profile in accordance with Figure 8A in ASTM C1193 unless otherwise indicated.
 4. Provide flush joint profile at **[locations indicated on Drawings]** <Insert locations> in accordance with Figure 8B in ASTM C1193.
 5. Provide recessed joint configuration of recess depth and at **[locations indicated on Drawings]** <Insert locations> in accordance with Figure 8C in ASTM C1193.
 - a. Use masking tape to protect surfaces adjacent to recessed tooled joints.
- G. Clean off excess sealant or sealant smears adjacent to joints as the Work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by manufacturers of joint sealants and of products in which joints occur.
- H. Protect joint sealants during and after curing period 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, remove, and repair damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately so installations with repaired areas are indistinguishable from original work.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
1. Field-Adhesion Testing: Field test joint-sealant adhesion to joint substrates as follows:

- a. Extent of Testing: Test completed and cured sealant joints as follows:
 - 1) Perform [10] <Insert number> tests for the first [1000 ft.] <Insert dimension> of joint length for each kind of sealant and joint substrate.
 - 2) Perform one test for each [1000 ft.] <Insert dimension> of joint length thereafter or one test per each floor per elevation.
 - b. Test Method: Test joint sealants in accordance with Method A, Field-Applied Sealant Joint Hand Pull Tab, in Appendix X1 in ASTM C1193 or Method A, Tail Procedure, in ASTM C1521.
 - 1) For joints with dissimilar substrates, verify adhesion to each substrate separately; extend cut along one side, verifying adhesion to opposite side. Repeat procedure for opposite side.
 - c. Inspect tested joints and report on the following:
 - 1) Whether sealants filled joint cavities and are free of voids.
 - 2) Whether sealant dimensions and configurations comply with specified requirements.
 - 3) Whether 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 kind of product and joint substrate. Compare these results to determine if adhesion complies with sealant manufacturer's field-adhesion hand-pull test criteria.
 - d. Record test results in a field-adhesion-test log. 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 material, sealant configuration, and sealant dimensions.
 - e. 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.
2. Evaluation of Field-Adhesion-Test Results: Sealants not evidencing adhesive failure from testing or noncompliance with other indicated requirements will be considered 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.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.4 JOINT-SEALANT SCHEDULE

- A. Interior joints in vertical surfaces and horizontal non-traffic surfaces:
 1. Joint Locations:
 - a. Tile control and expansion joints.
 - b. <Insert other joints>.
 - c. Other joints as indicated on Drawings.

2. Joint Sealant: NT <Insert joint sealant>.
 3. Joint-Sealant Color: [To match adjacent surfaces] [As selected by Design-Professional-of-Record from manufacturer's full range of colors] [As selected by Owner from manufacturer's full range of colors].
- B. Interior joints in vertical surfaces and horizontal non-traffic surfaces not subject to significant movement:
1. Joint Locations:
 - a. Perimeter joints between interior wall surfaces and frames of windows.
 - b. <Insert other joints>.
 - c. Other joints as indicated on Drawings.
 2. Joint Sealant: Acrylic latex <Insert joint sealant>.
 3. Joint-Sealant Color: [To match adjacent surfaces] [As selected by Design-Professional-of-Record from manufacturer's full range of colors] [As selected by Owner from manufacturer's full range of colors].
- C. Mildew-resistant interior joints in vertical surfaces and horizontal non-traffic surfaces:
1. Joint Locations:
 - a. Joints between plumbing fixtures and adjoining walls, floors, and counters.
 - b. Tile control and expansion joints where indicated.
 - c. <Insert other joints>.
 - d. Other joints as indicated on Drawings.
 2. Joint Sealant: Silicone, mildew resistant, acid curing, S, NS, 25, NT.
 3. Joint-Sealant Color: [To match adjacent surfaces] [As selected by Design-Professional-of-Record from manufacturer's full range of colors] [As selected by Owner from manufacturer's full range of colors].
- D. Concealed mastics:
1. Joint Locations:
 - a. Aluminum thresholds.
 - b. Sill plates.
 - c. <Insert other joints>.
 - d. Other joints as indicated on Drawings.
 2. Joint Sealant: Butyl-rubber based <Insert type>.

END OF SECTION 079200