



Single adhesive for sealing applications, especially to non-porous surfaces such as glass, tile, ceramic and aluminum is a component silicone. It is a water-resistant sealing and filler material that remains continuously flexible when dry.

GENERAL FEATURES

- It has acetoxic curing system.
- Does not leak on steep surfaces.
- Strong adhesion to common building materials.
- When it dries, it creates a waterproof barrier.
- It contains additives that slow down the growth of moisture and mold.
- Can be used indoors and outdoors
- It is resistant to temperature changes and weather conditions.

APPLICATION AREAS

- General sealing applications indoors and outdoors
- In kitchen, bathroom and other wet areas
- In gluing non-porous materials such as glass, tiles and metal

Technical Specifications

Base	Acetoxia
Consistency	Putty
Density (DIN 53479)	0.94 ± 0.01 g/cm ³
Modulus of Elasticity 100% (DIN 53504)	~ 0.22 N/mm ²
Elastic Return	> 90%
Yield - On Vertical Surface (ISO 7390)	< 3mm
Mobility	%20
Shell binding time	10 - 15 min. (23 °C / 50 % r.h.)
Drying Speed	2 mm/24 hr. (23 °C / 50 % r.h.)
Elongation at rupture (ISO 8339)	> 370%
Max stress (DIN 53504)	0.2 N/mm ²
Shore A Hardness (DIN 53505)	15 ± 3
Application temperature	+5 °C to +40 °C
Service Temperature	-40°C to +100 °C
Output Speed	680 gr/min

COLOR OPTIONS

- Transparent White Black
 Gray Brown Ask for special Colors



SURFACE PREPARATION

- Surfaces that will come into contact with silicone should be clean and dry; it should not contain oil, dust, rust and loose parts.
- If there is previously applied silicone on the surfaces, it should be removed by mechanical methods.
- Non-porous surfaces should be cleaned with a suitable solvent and the solvent applied to the surface should be wiped off the surface without allowing it to evaporate.
- Pulling a masking tape around the application joints does not only prevent silicone contamination around the joint, but also allows for a more aligned application.
- The retracted masking tape should be removed immediately after application.
- There is no need to use primer before application on non-porous surfaces such as tiles, ceramics and glass. Some synthetic surfaces may require primer.



JOINT DESIGN

The width of the joint should be in the range of 6-20 mm. The depth of the silicone to be applied depends on the width size. For widths up to 12mm, apply 6mm deep silicone. At wider joints, the depth of the silicone should be roughly half of its width.



APPLICATION

- Insert the tip of the cartridge by cutting it and returning the application nozzle to the cartridge.
- Depending on the thickness of the application joint, cut the nozzle in the appropriate place.
- Place the cartridge in the silicone gun and apply.
- Before tying a silicone shell, fix the silicone with a finger or a thin piece of plastic/wood or a dry spatula, preferably within 5 minutes.
- Clean the contaminated silicone with a thinner-like solvent without allowing it to dry, as the dried silicone can only be cleaned by mechanical methods.



PACKAGING OPTIONS

Gross 280 gr cartridge / Package: 30 pcs cartridges



SHELF LIFE AND STORAGE

In its undamaged, unopened, original packaging, in dry conditions, in an upright position between +10 °C and +30 °C, the shelf life is 15 months.



ALERTS

- If used on natural stone and marble surfaces,
- it may cause staining.
- Not suitable for PE, PP, PTFE, neoprene and bitumen surfaces.
- It cannot be painted. It is not anti-bacterial.



SECURITY INFORMATION

It contains trace amounts of volatile chemicals. During curing, it emits unpleasant odor and acetic acid. For this reason, it should not be inhaled for a long time and adequate ventilation should be provided when used indoors. Long-term contact with wet silicone should be avoided, as it can cause sensitivity to the skin. Hardened silicone does not contain any elements harmful to health. For detailed information, the safety data sheet of the product can be applied.

Note: All information provided in the Technical Data Sheet is shared based on the reliability of the tests carried out as a manufacturer. Since performance differences may occur in the application, factors such as application surface, environment, surface and product temperature etc. should be considered. It is recommended to test it before being used