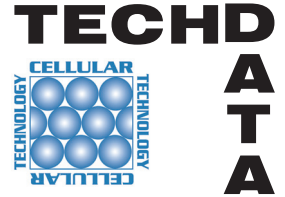




CHEMSEAL+5

Chemical-Resistant Watertight Joint System



Product Description

Featuring a polysulfide-bellows sealing surface and backed by an integral, pressure-resisting impregnated foam backing, CHEMSEAL+5 provides a lasting solution to joint sealing applications where exposure to chemicals or solvents is expected in volumes up to 5-feet of liquid head pressure.

CHEMSEAL+5 is the first in an ongoing line of CHEMSEAL models being released by EMSEAL. Tested in a hydrostatic-head pressure simulator to continuously resist water pressure of various levels without product deflection or leaking, additional versions are expected to be made available shortly. Consult EMSEAL for status and for applications with head pressure greater than 5-feet.

CHEMSEAL+5 builds on a track record of over 30 years of sealing structural expansion joints with impregnated foam sealants and is an evolution of EMSEAL's DSM SYSTEM.

The system is comprised of (see Figure 1) precompressed, polysulfide-and-impregnated-foam hybrid installed into field-applied epoxy adhesive on the joint faces with the polysulfide bellows locked to the joint faces with a polysulfide sealant band.

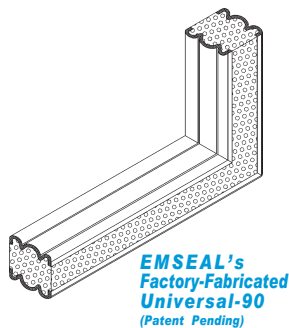
CHEMSEAL+5 features EMSEAL's patent-pending microsphere-modified acrylic adhesive infused into the cellular foam base material.

The polysulfide coating is Synthacalk™ GC2+ and is resistant to the effects of sunlight, rain, snow, ozone, aging, shrinkage, and daily and seasonal cycling changes caused by temperature fluctuation.

Features

Watertight – CHEMSEAL+5 is installed with the tensionless polysulfide bellows facing the liquid ensuring that watertightness is achieved.

Non-Invasive Anchoring – there are no hard metal-to-substrate connections with CHEMSEAL+5. This includes embedded pins, anchors, screws, bolts or tracks, trays or rails. The system is locked to the joint faces by means of the 1) backpressure of the foam; 2) the epoxy adhesive, and 3) the injected polysulfide sealant band at the joint face to foam-and-polysulfide-bellows interface.



Continuity of Seal – as in all EMSEAL expansion joint systems, continuity of seal through changes in plane and direction is an essential performance differentiator. CHEMSEAL+5 is manufactured in straight-run sticks which are joined in the field with EMSEAL's exclusive "Universal-90's" which are factory-fabricated single-piece 90-degree units. In addition to guaranteeing watertightness, EMSEAL's "Universal-

90's" allow for much faster and secure installation by eliminating field cutting at angles. And because they are coated on both sides they can easily be installed at inside and outside corners as needed. (See Figure 3. Page 2)

Uses

Manufactured to resist the harsh conditions found when expansion joint systems contact non-purified water or liquid-suspended chemicals. Some examples are:

- Waste Water Tanks
- Chlorinated Water
- Spill Containment
- Fountains
- Industrial Testing Tanks
- Pools
- Cooling Towers
- Water Parks & Water Features
- HazMat Storage
- Petrochemical Plants

Figure 1: CHEMSEAL+5 SYSTEM in Typical Installation (Single-sided)

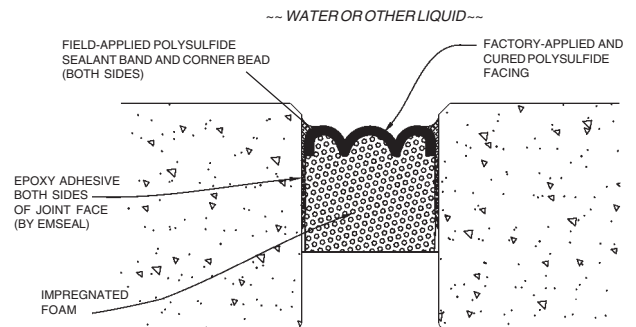
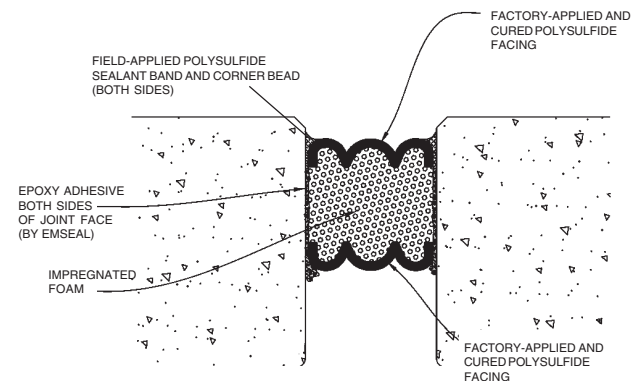


Figure 2: CHEMSEAL+5 SYSTEM in Installation Where Contamination from Both Sides is Possible (Double-sided)



™- Synthacalk is a trademark of Pecora Corporation, Harleysville, PA

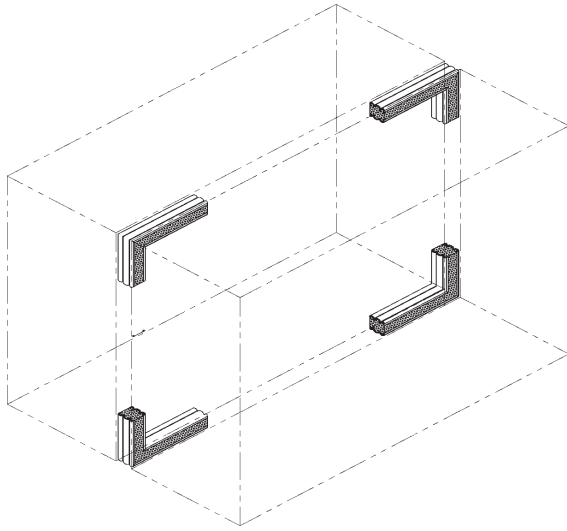


Figure 3: EMSEAL's warranted-watertight, factory-fabricated Universal-90's at inside and outside corners ensure continuity of seal while eliminating field execution of directional changes.

Double-Sided Straight-Run Option – CHEMSEAL+5 is also available with double-sided protection manufactured with the chemical-resistant bellows on both sides of straight lengths for use in applications where contamination from two sides is possible. (See Figure 2)

Movement Capability +25% and -25% (50% total) of nominal material size. (See "Performance")

Versatility – The standard CHEMSEAL+5 color is gray. Uniform bellows appearance, chemical resistance, and ability to handle variations in joint size through size-switching are among other system features.

Performance

Capable of movements of +25%, -25% (50% total) of nominal material size.

CHEMSEAL+5 will maintain its watertight capabilities and shape under a constant submerged depth (headwater pressure) of up to 5 feet.

Standard sizes from 1/2" (12mm) to 2" (50mm). Sizes up to 4" (100mm) available subject to review of application. Consult EMSEAL.

Substrates must be solid, parallel, plumb and capable of resisting approximately 2.5 psi backpressure from the foam.

Chemical Resistance: The polysulfide sealant is not degraded by contact with chemicals. (See *Chemical Resistance Chart*)

Applicable Standards: The polysulfide coating meets or exceeds all aspects of Federal Specification TT-S-00227E, Type II, Class A in all respects except Section 3.5.7, "Stain and Color Change", ASTM C920, Type M, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT, M, G, A with the exception of ASTM C510 "Stain and Color Change". Also exceeds the test requirements of ASTM C1247 for sealants exposed to continuous immersion in liquids and NSF Standards 61, Section 6 for Joining and Sealing Materials.

Composition

- CHEMSEAL+5 is produced by coating an impregnated cellular foam with a chemical-resistant polysulfide liquid sealant.
- The polysulfide external facing is factory-applied to the foam at a width greater than the maximum offered extension and is cured before final compression.
- Polysulfide application and curing takes place in a factory-controlled environment. In contrast to field-applied liquid sealant and backer rod installations, no movement takes place during curing that can cause deformation or stresses in the material.
- When compressed, a bellows is created in the coating. As joint movement occurs the bellows simply folds and unfolds free of tension on the bondline, and virtually free of tensile stresses in the polysulfide material.
- The foam provides a resilient backing to the polysulfide coating, making the system capable of resisting head pressure and reasonable transient point loads.
- CHEMSEAL+5 is supplied in 6.56 LF (2m) shrink-wrapped lengths (sticks). "Universal-90" factory-fabricated corners with a standard length of 6-inches (one leg) and 12-inches (other leg) are also available. CHEMSEAL+5 is precompressed to less than the joint size for easy insertion. After removal from the shrink-wrap and hard board restraining packaging, it expands gradually.

Table 1: Typical Physical Properties of CHEMSEAL+5 Impregnated Foam

Property	Value	Test Method
Base Material	Cellular, high density, polyurethane foam	N/A
Impregnation	Proprietary, modified, water-based, acrylic	N/A
Temp. Service Range		ASTM C711
High	185°F (85°C)	
Low	-40°F (-40°C)	
UV Resistance*	No Changes--2000 hours	ASTM G155-00A
Resistance to Aging*	No Changes--2000 hours	ASTM G155-00A
Bleeding:	No bleeding when compressed to minimum of claimed movement, i.e. -25% of nominal size and when simultaneously heated to 185°F (85°C) for 3 hours	
-40°F to 180°F		
(-40°C to 85°C)		
Compression Set	Material recovers to +25% of nominal size within 24 hours after compression to -25% and simultaneous heating to 180°F (85°C) for 3 hours	

(*Accelerated Weatherometer)

Table 2: Typical Physical Properties of Polysulfide Coating

Property	Value	Test Method
Specific Gravity, mixed (3/ml)	1.70	ASTM D70
Solids	100%	ASTM C1250
Hardness (Shore A)	25 - 30	ASTM C661
Work Hours	2 - 3 hours	
Tack-Free	<24 hours	ASTM C679
Elongation	500-550 %	ASTM D412
Tensile Strength	150 - 200 psi	ASTM D412
UV Resistance	No Changes (250 hours)	ASTM C-793
100% Modulus	50 psi	ASTM D412
200% Modulus	80 psi	ASTM D412

Chemical Resistance Chart

This data should only be used as a guide for chemicals at room temperature. It is recommended to test the material under actual (or at least simulated) service conditions before specification and/or use.

RECOMMENDED

Aluminum Sulfate Solution, 50%	Gasoline, Leaded	Motor Oil 10W/40
Ammonium Chloride Solution, 50%	Gasoline, Unleaded	N-Butyl Acrylate
Ammonium Perchlorate, 15%	Gashol	N-Butyl Alcohol
Ammonium Perchlorate, 50%	Heptane	NaphthaVM & P
Ammonium Polysulfate	Herbicides	Naphthalene Oil
Ammonium Sulfate Solution, 30%	— Marksman	Oleic Acid
Amyl Alcohol	— Banvel	Oxalic Acid, 20%
ASTM Fuel A	— Aatrex 4L	Paraffinic Oil
ASTM Fuel B	— Prowl 3.3 EC	Pesticides
ASTM Fuel C	— Tri-4	— Arrosolo 3.3E
ASTM Fuel D	— Treflan	— Eradicane 6.7E
Barium Hydroxide, 10%	— Serve 24E	Phenolic Resins
Borax Solutions, 25%	— Sonalan E.C.	Phosphoric Acid, 50%
Boric Acid Solution, 20%	Hexane	Phthalic Anhydride, 38% slurry
Borohydride Solution	Hexane Glycol	Potassium Carbonate
1-4 Butanediol	Hydrofluoric Acid, 5%	Potassium Hydroxide Solution, 25%
Butyl Cellosolve	Hydrofluoric Acid, 10%	Potassium Hydroxide, 50%
Butyl Dioxitol	Hydrofluoric Acid, 23%	Propylene Glycol
Butyl Oxitol	Hydrogen Peroxide, 3%	SAE 10 Oil
Calcium Chloride Solutions, 50%	Hydrogen Peroxide, 20%	Shell Tellus Oil 46
Calcium Hydroxide, 20%	Hydrogen Peroxide, 35%	Skydrol 500B
Calcium Hypochlorite, 50%	Isobutyl Alcohol	Soap Solutions
Caustic Potash, 45%	Isobutyl Isobutrylate	Sodium Bicarbonate Solution, 25%
Chlorinated Water, 1ppm	Isopropyl Alcohol	Sodium Chloride Solution, 25%
Chlorinated Water, 10ppm	Isotearic Acid	Sodium Hydroxide, 50%
Chlorinated Water, 100ppm	Jet Fuel (See ASTM Fuels)	Sodium Hydroxide, 50% @ 120°F
Copper Sulfate Solution, 20%	Kerosene	Sodium Sulfide, 25%
Cyclohexane	Lacquer Solvents	Stearic Acid, 20%
Dibutyl Carbotol	Linseed Oil	Sulfuric Acid, 20%
Diethylene Glycol	Lubricating Oils	Texanol
Ethyl Alcohol	Magnesium Chloride Solution, 20%	Transmission Fluid
2-Ethyl Hexyl Acrylate	Magnesium Hydroxide Solution, 30%	Urea, 10%
Ethylene Glycol	Maleic Anhydride, 25% Slurry	Urea Ammonium Nitrate, 32%
Ferrous Sulfate, 10%	Methanol	Vinyl Acetate
Fluoboric Acid, 10%	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether, 98%	Zinc Chloride, 10%
Fuel Oil/Diesel Fuel	Mineral Spirits	Zinc Nitrate, 17%

INTERMITTENT CONTACT

Acetic Acid, 10%	Herbicides	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
Acetic Acid, 50%	— Dual 8E	Phosphoric Acid, 60%
Acetone	— Bicep 6L	Phosphoric Acid, 75%
Acrylonitrile	Hydrochloric Acid, 20%	Sodium Cyanide, 5%
Ammonium Hydroxide Solution, 28%	Isopropylamine	1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane
Carbon Tetrachloride	Methyl Acrylate	Triton X100
Ethyl Acetate	Methyl Carbitol	Vinylidene Chloride
Ethyl Acrylate	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Xylene
Ferric Chloride, 50%	Methyl Methacrylate	

NOT RECOMMENDED

Acetic Acid, Glacial	Epichlorohydrin	Pickling Solution
Arcosolv PM Acetate	Ethylene Dichloride	— 20% Nitric Acid, 4% HF
Benzene	Formic Acid, 90%	— 17% Nitric Acid, 4% HF
Benzoflex 9-88	2-Furaldehyde	Potassium Permanganate, 6%
Benzoic Acid, 5%	Glycol Ether EM	Propylene Oxide
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	Hydrochloric Acid, 37%	Sodium Hypochlorite, 5%
Butyl Cellosolve Acetate	Isophorone, 97%	Sodium Hypochlorite, 8%
Carbon Disulfide	Malathion 50	Solvent 150
Carbitol Acetate	2-Mercaptoethanol	Styrene
Cellosolve Acetate	Methyl Cellosolve Acetate	Sulfuric Acid, 50%
Chromic Acid, 15%	Methylene Chloride	Sulfuric Acid, 66%
Chromic Acid, 35%	Nitric Acid, 10%	Sulfuric Acid, 8% @ 120°F
Creosote	Nitric Acid, 30%	Tetrahydrofuran
Cumene Hydroperoxide	Nitric Acid, 60%	Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol
Dimethyl Formamide		Toluene

Installation

IMPORTANT: The following instructions are a summary. Refer to "CHEMSEAL Install Data" and job-specific instructions of an EMSEAL technician for complete procedures. **FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

- Store indoors at room temperature. Expansion is quicker when warm, slower when cold. Substrate temperature must range between 50°F (10°C) and 110°F (43°C). Shelf Life: One year in original unopened packaging stored at temperatures not to exceed 80°F (26°C).
- **Precautions:** Wear chemical-resistant gloves and/or barrier hand cream when handling liquid polysulfide sealant or epoxy. Remove promptly from skin with a commercial hand cleaner before eating or smoking. Avoid inhaling vapors.
- **Sequencing:** Install factory-fabricated transition and/or termination pieces first. Connect straight run material to in-place terminations and transitions. Cut closing pieces 3/8-inch (10mm) longer than the opening to be joined. Compress material longitudinally to fit.
- Ensure nominal material size matches joint size.
- Mix epoxy and trowel a thin layer onto the joint faces to at least the depth of the CHEMSEAL+5 foam.
- Remove shrink-wrap packaging and hardboard.
- Wipe polysulfide facing using clean lint-free rag made damp with solvent.
- Insert material into joint to determined depth below the substrate surface.
- The polysulfide liquid sealant is shipped in 1.5 gallon kits in two components. Thorough blending of the base and activator components is essential for optimum sealant performance. Remove the Activator (part A) from the Base (part B) container. Also be sure to remove the polyethylene sheet or tray from the B container. Before adding Part A, mix Part B with a mixing paddle with a low-speed, heavy-duty electric drill. Then add Part A to Part B and mix for 6-minutes, or until the material is completely blended, scraping down the sides of the container and mixing paddle periodically during mixing. **DO NOT** mix base and activator components from one shipment with components from another. **DO NOT** divide or split a kit—The full 1.5 gallon kit must be mixed and the mixed sealant drawn up into a bulk gun from which

it will be dispensed. The working time on a mixed kit is about 1 hour at 70-deg F. (21-deg C). Some wastage should be expected and extra kits may need to be ordered by the applicator depending on the total quantity, temperature at time of installation and staging of the work.

- Inject a band of liquid polysulfide between mating bellows' faces.
- Join lengths by pushing polysulfide-coated ends firmly together.
- Before the epoxy or the mixed polysulfide cures, force the tip of the bulk-gun cone between the foam and the substrate and inject a polysulfide sealant band. Tool the overflow sealant into a cover bead between the top of the polysulfide bellows and the substrate.
- Tool the polysulfide between joined lengths so that the bellows are not restrained by excess polysulfide.

NOTE: It is critical that any exposed foam ends or any other foam exposed during installation be field coated with the liquid polysulfide sealant supplied. The resilient foam backing is not resistant to chemical exposure.

- **Clean Up:** Remove polysulfide sealant from equipment before it cures using MEK*, Toluene*, or Xylene*. These solvents are not effective after the polysulfide has cured. Cured material may be removed by cutting it away with sharp tools, sandpapering or softening with chlorinated solvents*.

**(Solvents mentioned or referred to are toxic and flammable. Observe solvent manufacturer's precautions and refer to Material Safety Data Sheets as well as local and federal requirements for same handling and use).*

IMPORTANT: Allow liquid polysulfide to attain a complete cure before filling area with liquid (7 days minimum).

- **Maintenance:** If the polysulfide bellows or sealant bands are damaged but remain intact, cut out the damaged area and recaulk. No primer is required. If the bond has been affected or the foam backing of the CHEMSEAL is compromised, remove the damaged area, clean and prepare the substrates in accordance with instructions and reinstall new material.

Warranty

Standard or project-specific warranties are available from EMSEAL on request.

CAD Details and Specs

Guide specifications and CAD details are available online at emseal.com or by email. Contact EMSEAL.

Availability and Price

CHEMSEAL+5 is available for shipment internationally. Prices are available from local representatives and/or directly from the manufacturer. The product range is continually being updated, and accordingly EMSEAL® reserves the right to modify or withdraw any product without prior notice.

Table 3: CHEMSEAL+5 Sizing

Nominal* Material Size at Mean T°	Minimum (closes to)	Maximum (opens to)	Total Movement	Depth of Seal
1/2 in (12mm)	3/8 in (10mm)	5/8 in (16mm)	1/4 in (6mm)	1 1/2 in (40mm)
5/8 (15)	1/2 (12)	3/4 (20)	5/16 (8)	1 1/2 (40)
3/4 (20)	1/2 (12)	7/8 (22)	3/8 (10)	1 1/2 (40)
1 (25)	3/4 (20)	1 1/4 (30)	1/2 (13)	2 (50)
1 1/4 (30)	7/8 (22)	1 5/8 (42)	5/8 (15)	2 (50)
1 1/2 (40)	1 1/8 (28)	1 7/8 (47)	3/4 (20)	2 3/8 (60)
1 3/4 (45)	1 1/4 (30)	2 1/8 (53)	7/8 (22)	2 3/8 (60)
2 (50)	1 1/2 (40)	2 1/2 (65)	1 (25)	2 1/2 (65)

*Corresponds to joint size at mean temperature.