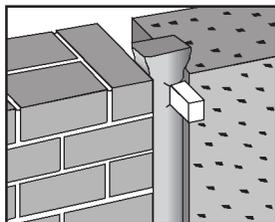


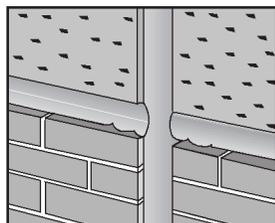
### Vertical joints - Damp or dusty conditions

On vertical joints if the self adhesive will not support the tape in situ, due to damp or dusty conditions, the tape can be held in position by a wooden wedge (or similar) at regular intervals, until the remainder of the tape has expanded sufficiently to be self supporting. At this stage the wooden wedges should be removed to allow all the tape to expand.



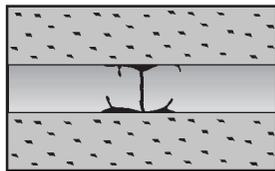
### Cross joints

First fully install the sealant tape to the vertical joint so that it passes the horizontal joint as a single strip. Then install the horizontal joints starting, or finishing, at the vertical tape. Always install the horizontal tape oversized in length at the vertical joint to compress the vertical tape, forming a good tight butt joint between them. The vertical tape should not expand beyond its tolerance dimensions.



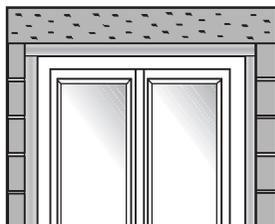
### Butt joints

The sealant tape can be jointed to form a weatherproof junction in long runs by forming a tight butt joint. Ensure both ends of the joining tapes are cut square to match each other exactly. Oversize the length of each tape to make sure that there is sufficient pressure at the ends of the tape to form a tight joint even after accidental stretching has been compensated for.



### Installing assorted frames

When installing window or door frames make sure you measure the length of the joint (aperture), not the length of the frame. Always oversize the length of the tape to compensate for accidental stretching and to form tight butt ends. Horizontal tapes should be installed prior to vertical tapes. Never continue the tape around the corner of the frame as a single piece. Always fix the tape on each side separately. Always fix the adhesive of the tape to the smoothest / dust free surface (i.e. the frame). If installing the tape to the frame (in part or whole) prior to putting the frame in the aperture, install the tape (where time and temperature allow) from the centre of its length so that the allowance for stretching is equal. Once installed spacers can be used to centre the frame to obtain the correct tape compression on all sides.



The details and information given in this literature are based on best current knowledge. They are intended to serve as general information only and it is advised that the user conducts their own tests for their specific set of conditions to determine the suitability of the product for its proposed use. No warranty or liability is given or implied regarding any part of these instructions or details, or the completeness of the information. We reserve the right to modify, or change, the specifications and information without advance notification. All goods are supplied subject to our standard conditions of sales, copies of which are available upon request.

# Technibond

## Installation Instructions

ISO-BLOCO 600

premium  
edition



A pre-compressed joint sealant tape for protection against wind driven rain, as well as providing both thermal and acoustic insulation while remaining permanently elastic to accommodate diurnal and other movement.

### Technibond Ltd.

Millboard Road, Bourne End, Bucks, SL8 5XD, UK

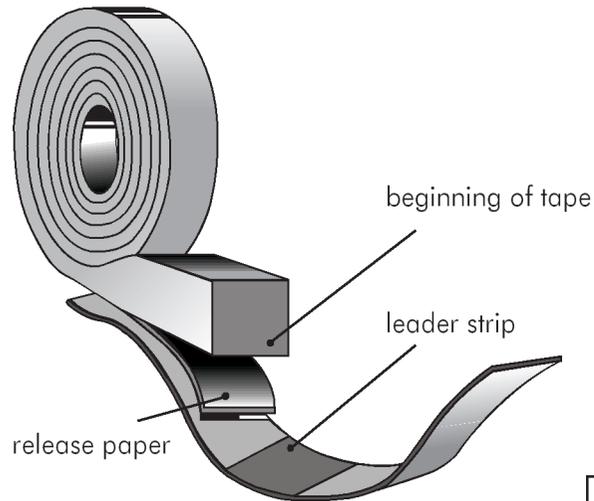
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# General Installation Instructions for ISO-BLOCO 600



## Preparation

Determine the joint width, and any expected movement. Select the correct size tape from the tolerance dimensions indicated on the box or tape labels.

## Helpful tools

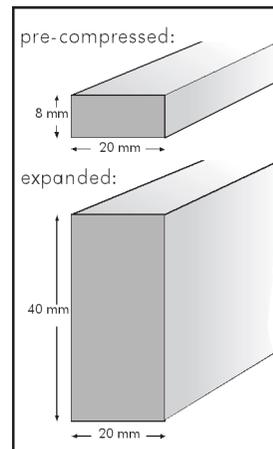
Tape measure, trowel or similar flat bladed instrument, scissors/shears or knife.

## Surface preparation

Joint surfaces should be clean from dust, sand, loose particles and other debris or obstructions.

## Expansion times

In general heat increases and cold decreases the expansion process time of the tape. Not only does the ambient and joint surface temperature play a part in this but so does the temperature of the tape itself. For this reason the tape should always be stored at normal "room" temperatures.



The correct tape size should be selected to accommodate the joint width plus the maximum predicted movement. See "recommended joint width" table.

# Application:

On vertical joints the tape can be installed from either the top or bottom of the joint. Starting at the bottom can reduce any accidental stretching of the tape.

Remove the self adhesive leader strip and using scissors or a knife cut off the deformed beginning of the tape to form a square end (this should also be done at the end of the roll). **1.**

Peel back about 10-20 cm of the release paper to expose the self adhesive side of the foam tape. To prevent unwanted expansion do not unroll a large amount of the tape at any one time. **2.**

Instantly apply the tape into the joint, making sure the visible edge of the tape is set back into the joint by at least 1-2 mm (seek special instructions if the joint faces are not parallel). **3.**

If you are starting, or finishing, at a blind end to the joint ensure the tape is oversized in length sufficiently to allow for movement and still form a good tight butt joint between the end of the tape and the substrate.

When installing the tape into the joint fix the self adhesive side to the smoothest surface (e.g. window frame) using a trowel, pallet knife or similar flat blade tool. Take care not to stretch the tape. **4.**

Continue to unwind the tape from the roll and peel back the release paper at regular short distances until the joint is filled. Remember to oversize the length of the tape in the joint by 1 cm per metre to allow for accidental stretching and to ensure that blind ends are correctly sealed.

As the tape is installed it will expand to fill the joint (time dependant on temperature) making it self supporting. Any gentle unevenness along the joint will be accommodated for by the tape expanding into these areas.

**Partially used rolls should be tightly secured with the original leader strip, to prevent the remaining tape from expanding on the roll, and stored for future use.**

