



# CONSTRUCTION SEALANTS

Insulating Glass



## MF910G

Hot Applied Butyl  
Sealant for Insulating Glass

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Primary Sealant for the Manufacturing of Insulating Glass

### ◆ APPLICATION FIELD

- One component, solvent free, non-fogging, permanently plastic butyl sealant, formulated for primary sealing of insulating glass units.
- It can keep its plastic and sealing properties in a wide temperature range.
- Excellent adhesion properties on glass, aluminum alloy, galvanized steel and stainless steel.
- Minimum moisture vapour and gas permeation.
- Excellent temperature stability: - 30°C to 80°C.



### ◆ TECHNICAL DATA - TYPICAL PROPERTIES

TEST ITEMS	TEST RESULTS	TEST STANDARD
Base	Polyisobutylene (PIB)	—
Color	Black, White, Grey, Clear	—
Appearance	Solid mass	JC/T 914
Density	appro x.1.05 [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	GB/T 1033.1
Shear Strength	0.24 MPa	
Penetration (1/10mm)	25°C      42	JC/T 914
	130°C     246	
Volatile Content	Max. 0.02 %	
Fogging	Without visual fogging	—
Moisture Vapour Transmission Rate(MVTR)	0.25 [gr/m <sup>2</sup> . 24hrs. 2mm]	EN1279 - 4
Gas Permeation Rate(Ar)	1.40 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> [gr/m <sup>2</sup> . hrs]	EN1279 - 4

### ◆ SURFACE PREPARATION

**GLASS / SPACER** - To achieve good adhesion, the glass/ spacer surface must be clean, dry and free of any residue.

### ◆ APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

MF910G shall be applied at a temperature between 100 °C and 150 °C using appropriate extruders.

## ◆ APPLICABLE STANDARDS

- EU Specification: EN1279 - part 4
- China Specification: JC/T 914
- IGCC-IGMA Approved.

## ◆ SHELF LIFE AND STORAGE

24 months stored in cool, dry and ventilated places.

## ◆ PACKAGING

7 kg/barrel (Φ 190mm)
6 kg/barrel (Φ 190mm)
190 kg/drum (Φ 571.5mm)

## ◆ FIRST AID INFORMATION

**Eye Contact:** Flush eyes with large amounts of water. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention. **Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water. Wash contaminated clothing and clean shoes before reuse. **Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention. **If swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by medical personnel. Give person two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Keep out of reach children.** Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Technical Data Sheet (TDS) for details.

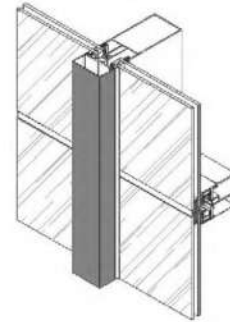
# Joint Design--Correct Planning is Essential

In structural glazing, the adhesive joints should be planned and arranged according to optical requirements, but they should also take into consideration changes in the adjacent parts under the effects of temperature and the movement capability of the silicone sealant. The joint design thus combines shape with functionality.

## Important

Seven criteria must be observed:

1. The joint seal must be able to freely accommodate tensile and compressive movements between the joint edges. Three-sided adhesion of the sealant must be avoided, because it inevitably results in damage to the joint.
2. The ratio of joint bite  $C_s$  to joint thickness  $t_s$  should be at least 1:1 and at most 3:1.
3. The minimum joint bite is always 6mm, irrespective of the calculated value.
4. The joint thickness  $t_s$  should be at least 6mm.
5. Always round the result up, never down.
6. The structural joints must not be subjected to external loads as a result of forces such as settlements, shrinkage, creep or permanent stress caused by gaskets etc.



## Calculating the joint bite $C_s$

Joint bite  $C_s$  as a function of the wind load in supported constructions:

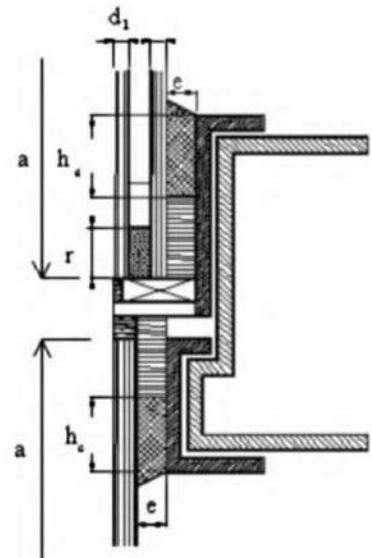
$$C_s = \frac{wa}{2000 f_1}$$

$C_s$ -- minimum bite of the adhesive joint (mm)  
 $a$ -- length of the short edge of the glass pane or of the element (mm); with irregularly dimensioned glass element: longest of the short glass panes <sup>1)</sup>

$w$ -- maximum wind load to be received ( $\text{kN}/\text{mm}^2$ ).

$f_1$ -- maximum adhesive stress for supported construction,  $0.2 \text{ N}/\text{mm}^2$ .

<sup>1)</sup> If the sides of the glass panes are of varying length, then the length of the longest side is used for the calculation.



## Calculating the joint thickness $t_s$

$$t_s \geq \frac{us}{\sqrt{\delta(2+\delta)}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$t_s$ -- minimum thickness of the adhesive joint (mm).  $us$ -- relative displacement in length of glass panel to adapter frame (mm), relative displacement yield from support construction lateral displacement can be calculated according

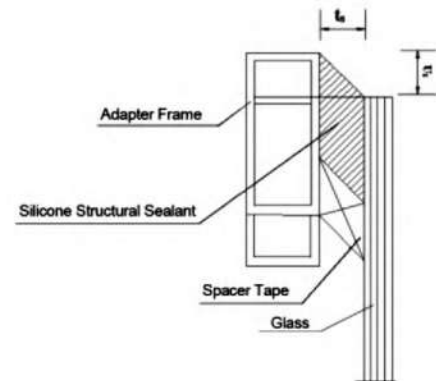
$$us = \theta hg \quad \textcircled{2}$$

to formula  $\textcircled{2}$ , take into account displacement from temperature difference if necessary.

$\theta$  -- elastic layer displacement angle limit value (rad) of support construction subject to wind load standard value.

$hg$  -- glazing height = vertical dimension  $a$  or  $b$ .

-- adhesive deformation tolerance, elongation subject to tensile stress of  $0.14 \text{ kN}/\text{mm}^2$ .



Silicone Structural Sealant Joint Thickness Drawing