

CLADSEAL

How does it work?

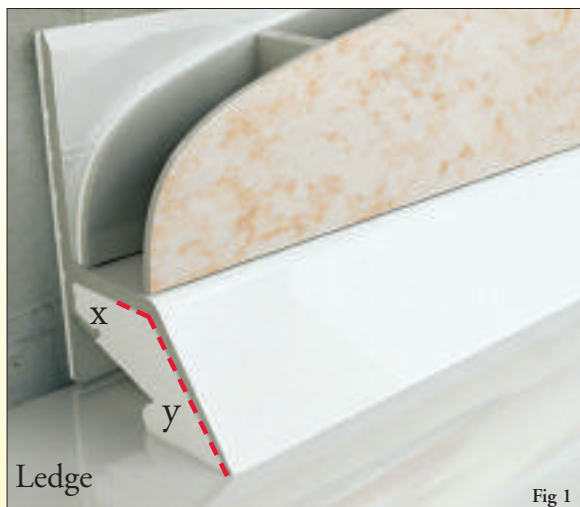


Fig 1

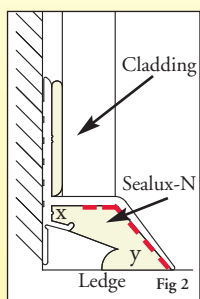


Fig 2

Cladseal combines a rigid pvc strip with Sealux-N silicone. Each strip has a green tape (red dotted line) applied to the inside face. This is a silicone bond-breaker that prevents the silicone bonding to this part of the strip.

The silicone only bonds to the upper part of the strip at x and the ledge at y.

To accommodate joint movement the silicone releases off the green tape and stretches like an elastic band to create a flexible bridge between the strip at x and the ledge at y.

This “bond-breaker” tape creates great flexibility in the silicone, the “shielding” effect of the strip over the silicone promotes durability.

Joint Movement requires Flexibility

Drying shrinkage in timber stud walls causes the joint between stud and adjacent wall and the joint between the stud and ledge to expand

Semi-rigid acrylic baths and shower trays deflect when loaded with water and occupant causing the joint between the ledge and wall to expand



Fig 3

Shower trays not resting solidly on floors often rock causing the wall & ledge joint to expand

Structural settlement can occur in new buildings creating stresses along internal joints to expand

Timber joist deflection under weight can occur in old buildings causing the ledge/wall joint to expand

Timber joist shrinkage is common in new buildings causing the joint between the ledge & wall to expand

Baths and trays supported by legs are prone to sideways movement if not securely fixed to walls and this causes the wall/ledge joint to expand

The Environment requires Durability

Life for a seal in today’s shower environment is getting tough because shower lifestyle and shower technology has changed. The sprinkle that occurred twice a week in the past has become a daily monsoon and hidden leaks can no longer evaporate in time for the next shower!

The frequency and volume of water in today’s shower environment exposes all weaknesses in respect of a seal’s ability to remain durable.

This climate of power showers, temperature fluctuations, soaps, shampoos and cleaning chemicals accelerate seal material deterioration.

As the sealing material deteriorates and loses integrity, seal flexibility is compromised and the inability of the seal to accommodate joint movement thereafter generally results in leaks.

CLADSEAL

Why invest in the beauty of wall cladding and then spoil it with an unhygienic eyesore ?



Exposed sealant

In a climate of fluctuating temperatures, soaps, shampoos & body wash, exposed sealant attracts a dirty bio-slime film that accelerates deterioration leaving an unhygienic eyesore, hassle or a leaking seal causing property damage.



Cladseal

Why not do the job just once in line with the recommendations of the British Standards ?

BS 5385 states the suitability of sealant for sealing the ledge-wall joint depends upon;

- resistance to chemical attack, contamination
- damage from cleaning, wear and penetration
- the use of bond-breakers for high flexibility

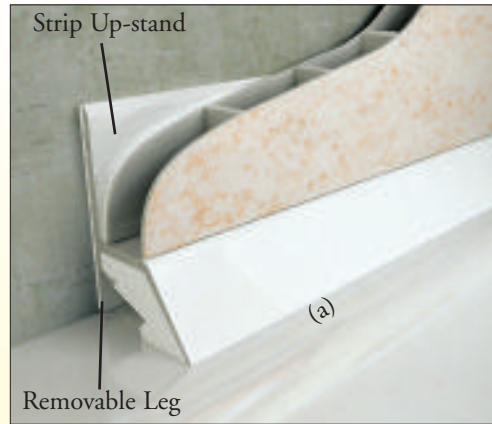
Cladseal meets BS5385 recommendations.

The sealant is concealed and protected inside the trim while a silicone bond-breaker tape releases the sealant off the trim for flexibility.

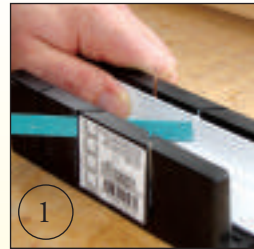
HOW TO INSTALL CLADSEAL

These pictures offer a visual explanation as to how our seals are installed. Please review the pictures and read the complete installation instructions [before](#) you start the project!

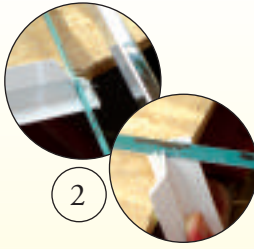
CLADSEAL



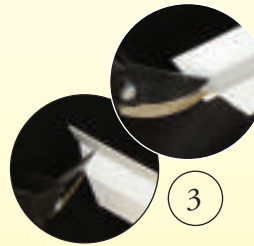
Installation Instructions



1 Measure & cut strips



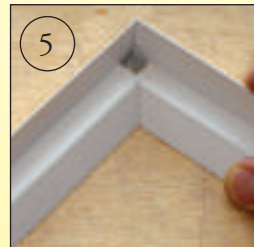
2 Notch mitred corners (method a)



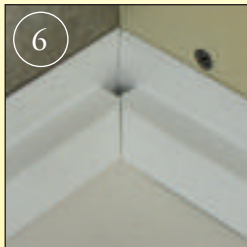
3 Notch mitred corners (method b)



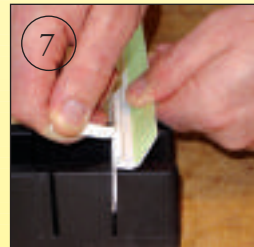
4 Pare off saw frays



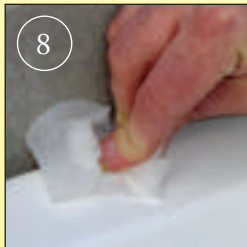
5 Check notch



6 Check notches and corner joints meet



7 Tear off inner leg if required

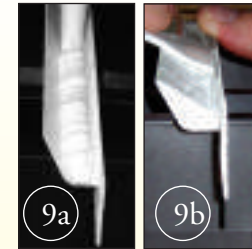


8 Clean ledge using Sealux alcohol wipes

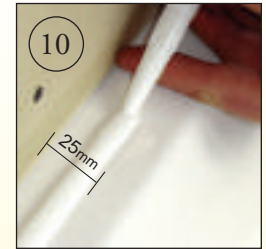
1. Measure and cut each strip to length.
- 2/3. Notch each mitre cut as shown using saw, snips or blade to allow Sealux-N pass through strip at corner joints to maintain seal.
4. Remove frays left by saw off all cut edges with sharp blade.
5. Check notches match to form hole through meeting strips.
6. Dry fit to check strips fit correctly and joints meet.
7. If outer bottom edge (a) of strip does not rest on ledge, bend the first 50mm of the removable leg back and forth (to weaken) and tear it off. This will lower outer edge of strip onto ledge.
8. Wipe ledge with Sealux alcohol wipes or methylated spirits.
9. Commence installation with middle strip (if any). Insert strip upside down in Mitre Box and arrange to hold the remainder of the strip steady. Cut nozzle at slight angle for 8mm diameter hole. Place nozzle in strip as shown and lay a 400mm line of Sealux-N in strip. Level Sealux-N across strip with spatula as shown. Do not be afraid to redistribute/add Sealux-N as required. Continue in steps of 400mm until complete.
10. Lay Sealux-N on ledge. If working *left to right* mark ledge 25 mm out from wall in left hand corner. Using finger to support nozzle and fingertip against wall as guide, lay an 8mm oval line of Sealux-N on ledge so outer edge is 25mm from wall.
11. Lay a line of Sealux-N on wall *roughly* 15mm over ledge (no guide required) to bond strip to wall.
12. Rotate strip into position as shown fusing silicone on ledge with silicone in strip. Remove surplus Sealux-N (if any) off ledge with spatula.
13. Butter corners slightly proud with Sealux-N to ensure silicone fuses across mitred corner joints inside strips. Remaining strips should be installed the same way described above.
14. Apply Sealux-N into notches at corners and up over meeting strip upstand.
15. Apply a line of Sealux-N across strip upstand as shown to seal each wall panel to strip.
16. Bed wall panel firmly against Sealux-N during installation to form a permanent seal.

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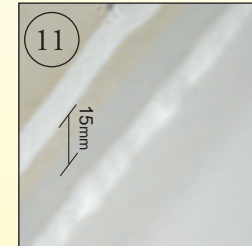
ONLY SEALUX SILICONE IS COMPATIBLE WITH CLADSEAL



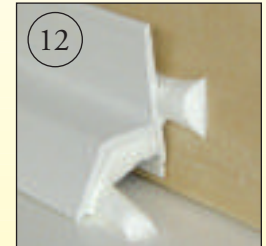
9a) Lay Sealux-N in strip
9b) Spread as shown



10 Lay Sealux-N on ledge using finger as guide



11 Lay Sealux N on wall to stick strip



12 Rotate strip into position as shown



13 Butter mitred end of strip



14 Fill notch with Sealux-N as shown



15 Lay Sealux-N bead across strip upstand



16 Bed cladding in Sealux-N on strip