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Method Statement for BCI Polysulfide Sealant BC Tec PSG Application

Introduction

This method statement outlines the process for the application of BCI polysulfide sealant , BC Tec PSG for various construction joints, including control joints, expansion joints, and others in both horizontal and vertical applications.

Scope of Work

The scope includes the preparation of the joint surfaces and the application of a two-component polysulfide sealant to ensure waterproofing and durability of the joints.

Materials and Tools Required

BC Tec PSG Polysulfide Sealant
Backer rod (polyethylene foam)
Primer (if specified)
Masking tape
Caulking gun
Spatula or trowel
Solvent cleaner (for cleaning tools)
Brushes for priming

Safety Precautions

Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like gloves, safety glasses, and a mask.

Ensure proper ventilation in confined areas.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes; in case of contact, rinse immediately with clean water.

Handle tools with care to avoid injury.

Surface Preparation

Cleaning the Surface: Ensure the joint surfaces are clean, dry, and free from dust, oil, grease, or any other contaminants. Use a solvent cleaner if necessary.

Backer Rod Installation: Insert the backer rod into the joint to the required depth, ensuring proper size selection. This prevents excessive use of sealant and ensures a proper joint profile.

Masking Tape: Apply masking tape on both sides of the joint to protect adjacent areas from excess sealant.

Priming

Application of Primer (if required): If a primer is specified, apply it to the joint surfaces using a clean brush. Ensure the primer is dry as per manufacturer instructions before sealant application.

Mixing the Sealant

Mix the base and hardener as per the manufacturer's instructions. Ensure thorough mixing to achieve uniform consistency. Use the sealant within the recommended pot life.

Application of Sealant

Loading the Caulking Gun: Load the sealant into the caulking gun, ensuring it is securely placed.

Sealant Application: Apply the sealant in a continuous, even bead along the joint, ensuring that it fills the joint completely. Avoid air entrapment.

Tooling: Tool the sealant immediately after application using a spatula or trowel to smooth the surface and ensure proper adhesion to the joint walls. This also ensures the sealant achieves the desired concave profile.

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Finishing and Cleanup

Removal of Masking Tape: Carefully remove the masking tape immediately after tooling the sealant, ensuring no damage to the joint.

Cleanup: Clean tools and equipment using a solvent cleaner before the sealant cures. Dispose of any waste material according to local regulations.

Curing

Allow the sealant to cure as per the manufacturer's specified curing time before exposing it to any stress or movement. Full curing time can vary depending on the product and environmental conditions.

Inspection

Inspect the sealant for uniformity, proper adhesion, and any signs of defects. Repair any defects immediately as per the guidelines.

Quality Control and Testing

Perform adhesion testing, if required, to ensure the sealant is properly bonded to the substrate.

Completion

After curing and inspection, the joint is ready for service, providing long-lasting waterproofing and flexibility.

Reference Standards

Follow manufacturer's product datasheet for specific instructions and technical guidelines.

Refer to ASTM C920 for elastomeric joint sealants standards.

This method ensures proper installation and durability of polysulfide sealant for joint sealing purposes.