

SCS9100 SilPruf* F

silicone sealant & adhesive

Product Description

GE SCS9100 SilPruf F is a one-component, high-strength, neutral cure silicone sealant for use on a wide variety of materials in new or remedial façade weatherproofing applications. SCS9100 is supplied as a paste, and upon cure, produces a durable, formed-in-place silicone rubber joint sealant.

Typical Performance Properties

Performance

- **Silicone Durability** - cured silicone rubber exhibits excellent long term resistance to natural weathering including: extreme temperatures, ultraviolet radiation, rain and snow, with negligible change in elasticity.
- **Strength Properties** - SCS9100 SilPruf F's combination of high tensile strength, high tear strength and the capacity to absorb high deformations (elongation) make this product an outstanding candidate for façade weatherproofing applications
- **Low VOC** - significantly lower than the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (L.E.E.D.) program's requirements. Neutral cure byproduct with low odor.
- **±50% Movement Capacity** - can accommodate 50% movement in both extension and compression and has excellent recovery after cycling.

Application

- **Adhesion** - primerless adhesion to many substrates and finishes. May be considered a candidate for use with numerous construction-related materials, including: glass, polycarbonate, vinyl, numerous plastics, treated and untreated wood, fluoropolymer and powder coated paints, conversion-coated and anodized aluminum, EIFS, brick, terra-cotta, ceramic and porcelain materials, concrete and natural stones. Some finishes or substrates may require a primer.
- **Thermal Stability (cured state)** - once cured, the material remains elastic over a range of -50°C (-58°F) to 100°C (212°F).
- **Stable Consistency (uncured state)** - supplied as a paste, the consistency of which remains relatively unchanged over a wide temperature range. The paste is able to be easily gunned and tooled under hot and cold conditions.
- **Optimized Work Life** - designed to allow the user sufficient time for placement and tooling.
- **Low Sag or Slump** - useful for application to horizontal, vertical or overhead surfaces.

Product Compatibility

- Full adhesive and chemical compatibility with GE sealants' silicone elastomeric coatings (SilShield*) product family and silicone pre-cured weatherstrip (UltraSpan*) product family.
- Compatible with these GE sealants insulating glass products: IGS3703, IGS3703E, IGS3713, IGS3723, IGS3743.
- Compatible with these GE sealants weatherproofing products: SCS2000 SilPruf, SCS2000E SilPruf E, SCS9000 SilPruf NB, UltraSpan US1100, SilShield SEC2400, SEC2500
- Compatible with these GE sealants UltraGlaze* structural products: SSG4000, SSG4000E, SSG4000AC, SSG4800J, SSG4400, SSG4600.

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Basic Uses

SCS9100 is recommended for the following applications:

Weatherproofing

- Between dissimilar or similar materials in either new or remedial glazing and sealing applications
- Facade weathersealing applications
- Around window perimeters and punched openings

Adhesive

- Useful for adhering UltraSpan US1100 pre-cured silicone weatherstrip product line

Customer Evaluation

Customers must evaluate Momentive Performance Materials (MPM) products and make their own determination as to fitness of use in their particular applications.

Packaging

SCS9100 is available in the following configurations:

- 310 ml plastic caulking cartridges
- 591.5 ml foil sausage packs
- 200 l metal drums

Colors

SCS9100 is available in 6 standard colors, and can be custom colored.

Grade Color

SCS9101	White
SCS9103	Black
SCS9104	Limestone
SCS9109	Aluminum Grey
SCS9148	Concrete
SCS9197	Bronze

Limitations

SCS9100 is not recommended:

- For use underwater or in other applications where the product will be in continuous contact with water.
- For use in food contact applications.
- When painting of the cured sealant is desired (unless appropriate specialized paint products are used).
- To be used as a structural adhesive.

SCS9100 should not be applied or used:

- Under exceedingly hot or cold conditions (see Sealant Application section for additional information).
- On wet, damp, frozen or contaminated surfaces.
- On excessively basic or acidic substrates.

Precautions

- This material requires atmospheric moisture to cure from paste to rubber and may not attain its listed final cured rubber properties when used in designs or applications where the silicone is encapsulated and lacks access to atmospheric moisture.
- When sealing against natural stones, MPM recommends that stain testing be performed prior to use to ascertain the visual acceptability of the sealant-stone combination. MPM recommends evaluation of SCS9000 SiIPruf NB when sealing to natural stones.
- Some materials that bleed plasticizers or oils can cause a discoloration on the surface of sealants. When sealing to or over items such as rubberized gaskets, bituminous-based materials, butyl or oil-based products, oily woods, tapes, etc., MPM recommends that compatibility testing be performed prior to use to confirm the suitability of the use of these materials when in contact with each other.
- Silicone materials are hydrophobic in nature and if inadvertently over-applied onto adjacent joint surfaces (even if removed immediately), can create a waterproofing effect on some substrate types when the substrate is wet. See section on Masking.

Technical Services

Additional technical information and literature is available from MPM Laboratory facilities and application engineering are available upon request from MPM. Any technical advice furnished by MPM or any representative of MPM concerning any use or application of any sealant is believed to be reliable but MPM makes no warranty, expressed or implied, of suitability for use in any application for which such advice is furnished.

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Specifications

Typical property values of SCS9100 as supplied and cured are set forth in the tables below. Typical product data values should not be used as specifications. Assistance with specifications is available by contacting MPM at 00.800.4321.1000.

Typical Properties – Supplied

Property	Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Consistency	Paste	
Polymer	100% silicone	
Specific Gravity	1.4 kg/L (g/cm ³)	
VOC (LEED)	27 g/L	WPSTM C1454
Work Life (tooling time)	20-30 minutes	
Tack Free Time	180 minutes (@ 23°C, (73°F), 50% RH)	SE-Q90 158
Sag/Slump	< 1 mm	ISO 7390
Shelf Life	18	months

Typical Properties – Cured

Property	Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Hardness, Durometer (Type A Indentor)	26	ASTM D2240, ISO 868
Tensile Strength	1.45 MPa (210 psi)	ASTM D412, ISO 37, S2
Elongation	750%	ASTM D412, ISO 37, S2
Tensile at 100% Elongation	0.47 MPa (68 psi)	ASTM D412, ISO 37, S2
Tensile Strength	0.62 MPa (90 psi)	ISO 8339
Elongation	330%	ISO 8339
Tensile at 100% Elongation	0.44 MPa (64 psi)	ISO 8339
Peel Strength (average)	6.9 N/mm	ASTM C794
Joint Movement Capability	± 50% ± 25%	ASTM C719 ISO 11600
Service Temperature Range (after cure)	-50°C to 100°C (-58°F to +212°F)	
Weathering and U.V. Resistance	Excellent	GE 30 yr. study
Cure Time (6 mm (1/4") deep section)	2-4 days	
Full Cure (most common bead sizes)	10-14 days	

(1) Average value. Actual value may vary.

Applicable Standards

SCS9100 meets or exceeds the requirements of the following standards and specifications:

International Organization for Standardization

- ISO 11600 Building construction – Jointing products – Classification and requirements for sealants
 - Type F & G Class 25LM


European Committee for Standardization

- EN 15651 Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways
 - Part 1 Sealants for façade elements: F EXT-INT CC
 - Part 2 Sealants for glazing: G CC

American Society for Testing and Materials

- C920 Standard Specifications for Elastomeric Joint Sealants

Syndicat National des Joints et Facades

- Facade n° 3999, Vitrage n° 4002 
 - Class F25E/G25E
 - concrete with or without primer SS4179

VOC emission regulations in Europe

- GEV and EMICODE emission class EC 1
- RAL UZ 123 Low-Emission Sealants for Interior Use
- Germany: DIBT and AgBB
- Belgium: Royal Belgian Decree for emission to the indoor environment from construction products
- France: VOC emission class A⁺



Joint Designs and Dimensions - Weathersealing Applications

Joint Movement - The dimensions of joints in typical construction applications change daily as a result of solar heat gain and building sway, and throughout the year due to seasonal changes. The movement in a sealant bead installed on the sun-side of a building or during the hottest portion of the day will be almost entirely in extension during the cold season or cycle; while the movement of a bead installed during the coldest condition will be almost entirely in compression during the hotter season or cycle. In addition to these above movements, the designer should consider the effect of construction tolerances in his/her project to minimize the occurrence of over-sized or under-sized joints during construction. All moving (dynamic) joints must be designed so as not to allow three-sided adhesion of the sealant to occur (reference ASTM C1193). Three-sided adhesion hinders the ability of the sealant to extend and compress freely as desired and can lead to early joint failure.

Joint Width - When using SCS9100, the designed joint width must be at least twice the total anticipated joint movement. For example, if the total anticipated movement in an expansion joint in which SCS9100 is to be installed is 6 mm (1/4"), the designed joint width must be at least 12 mm (1/2"). The designer may want to consider additional width to accommodate construction tolerances (reference ASTM C1472). Large panels or lites should allow a minimum width of 6 mm (1/4") for the sealant bead, mostly to allow for a proper installation (very small/narrow beads become difficult to install and can accommodate less movement). Glazing of plastic or larger-sized metal panels may require larger than usual joint widths due to the greater movement potential (higher coefficients of thermal expansion). Consult with MPM Technical Services for recommendations on large or unusual applications.

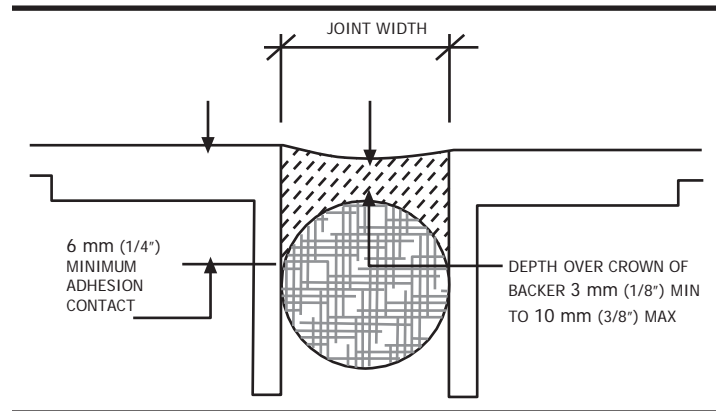
Butt Joints - A thin installation of silicone sealant can better accommodate more movement than a deep installation, as the deeper bead will result in additional stress being imposed on both the sealant and the bonding surfaces during joint movement. Figure 1 illustrates the general guidelines for installation of SCS9100 into a typical butt joint configuration of widths up to 5 cm (2").

- 1.) The recommended sealant profile is an hourglass shape with the depth of the sealant over the crown of the backer rod to be no thinner than 3 mm (1/8") and no thicker than 10 mm (3/8"), and
- 2.) A minimum of 6 mm (1/4") of adhesive bonding contact must be made to all surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.

When used in joints exceeding 5 cm (2") in width:

- 3.) The recommended sealant profile is an hourglass shape with the depth of the sealant over the crown of the backer rod to be no thinner than 6 mm (1/4") and no thicker than 10 mm (3/8"), and
- 4.) A minimum of 10 mm (3/8") of adhesive bonding contact must be made to all surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.

Figure 1



Joint Backer Materials

Backer materials, typically backer rod, provide the following benefits to aid in the correct application of SCS9100.

- 1.) To control and provide the desired sealant depth.
- 2.) Create a formed joint cavity that allows for the desired hourglass sealant shape.
- 3.) Provide a firm backup which helps attain full wetting of the substrates when the sealant is tooled.
- 4.) Act as a bond breaker to eliminate adhesion on the backside of a joint (three-sided adhesion).

Non-gassing polyethylene, polyolefin or polyurethane foam rod is the recommended back-up material for use with SCS9100. If the joint is too shallow to allow foam rod, use a polyethylene tape (as a bond breaker to eliminate three-sided adhesion). On EIFS and porous substrate applications, a closed cell backer rod is recommended (open cell backer materials absorb and hold water which can affect long-term sealant adhesion on these materials). Backer rod should be 25-50% greater (confirm with manufacturer of backer rod as to type selected) than the width of the joint, thereby providing continuous pressure against the joint walls, and expanding and contracting with the joint movement without pushing the sealant out of the joint during the compression cycle or falling away during the extension cycle. Rubber backup materials may stain the sealant and are not recommended, unless tested and verified for compatibility.

Installation

Sealants may not adhere or maintain long-term adhesion to substrates if the surface is not prepared and cleaned properly before sealant application. Using proper materials and following prescribed surface preparation and cleaning procedures is vital for sealant adhesion. IN ALL CASES IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONFIRM THE ACCEPTABILITY OF EACH SEALANT-SUBSTRATE COMBINATION WITH A LAB OR SITE ADHESION TEST PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH PROJECT INSTALLATION. MPM can provide lab and field adhesion testing information and suggestions to user upon request.

Surface Preparation

Porous Materials (concrete, masonry, brick, stone, etc.)

- Joints must be clean, dry and sound prior to application of the sealant. All contaminants, impurities, or other adhesion inhibitors (such as moisture/frost, oils, concrete form release agents, old sealants, asphalt and other surface treatments, etc.) must be removed from the surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.
- Clean where necessary by wire brush, mechanical abrading, grinding, sanding, saw cutting, blast cleaning (sand or water), or a combination of these methods to provide a stable clean surface for sealant application.
- Remove dust and other remaining loose particles with a soft bristle brush or by using an oil-free air blow.
- Polished stone surfaces and smooth sawn edges can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag (allow sufficient time for solvent to evaporate prior to application of the sealant). When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.
- Cleaning of surfaces should be done within 1 to 2 hours of when the sealant is to be applied.
- Since porous materials can absorb and retain moisture, it is important to confirm that substrates are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Non-Porous Materials (glass, metals, plastics, ceramics, etc.)

- Clean by using a two-rag wipe technique → wet one rag with solvent and wipe the surface with it, then use the second rag to wipe the wet solvent from the surface BEFORE it evaporates (allowing the solvent to dry on the surface without immediately wiping with a second cloth can negate the cleaning procedure because the contaminants may simply be re-deposited as the solvent dries). In all cases where used, solvents should be wiped dry with a clean, white cloth or other lint-free wiping materials. Change the cleaning rags frequently, as they become dirty. It is easier to see the dirt accumulating on the rag if white rags are used. Do not dip used cleaning rags into the cleaning solvent as this can contaminate the solvent (cleaning with contaminated solvent can result in sealant adhesion issues). Always use clean solvent-resistant containers for solvent use and storage.

- When cleaning deep, narrow structural glazing cavities, wrap the cleaning cloth around a clean, narrow-blade putty knife. This permits force to be applied to the cleaned surface.
- Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA) is a commonly-used solvent and has proven useful for most non-porous substrates encountered in architectural construction applications. Xylene and Toluene have also been found useful on many substrates. When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.
- Architectural coatings, paints and plastics should be cleaned with a solvent approved by the manufacturer of the product or which does not harm or alter the finish.
- Cleaning of surfaces should be done within 1 to 2 hours of when the sealant is to be applied.
- Difficult or nearly impossible to see on a joint substrate, frost is likely to develop on substrates when temperatures drop near the freezing point. Since frost and moisture will interfere with proper sealant adhesion, it is important to confirm that substrates are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS)

- The use of an appropriate silicone primer is required on all EIFS substrates. Consult MPM Technical Services for sealant-primer-substrate recommendations.
- Confirm with the EIFS supplier which finish the sealant should be applied to (i.e., base coat or base coat with EIFS primer).
- All EIFS surfaces must be clean, dry and sound and in an acceptable condition to receive sealant. Confirm with the EIFS supplier or project architect or consultant, what joint conditions are considered acceptable for sealant installation to proceed. If unacceptable conditions are found, cease installation of sealant until corrections are made.
- To clean EIFS, lightly abrade the joint surfaces using a synthetic brush or pad and then remove dust and other remaining loose particles with a soft bristle brush or using an oil-free air blow.
- Cleaning of surfaces should be done within 1 to 2 hours of when the sealant is to be applied.
- Since EIFS materials can absorb and retain moisture, it is important to confirm that the EIFS materials are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Priming

SCS9100 attains primerless adhesion to many commonly encountered construction materials. However, some materials with variable surface characteristics may require the use of a primer to help obtain durable long-term adhesion. Prior to use, trial applications should be made to check adhesion to the specific materials to be used on the project. See the GE sealants primer datasheets for product specific information on use and priming instructions. PRIMER APPLICATION IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR SURFACE PREPARATION. Consult MPM Technical Services for sealant-primer-substrate recommendations.

CAUTION: Primers may contain solvents. When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.

Sealant Application

- Apply sealant in a continuous operation, horizontally in one direction and vertically from the bottom to the top of the joint opening, applying a positive pressure adequate to properly fill and seal the joint width.
- Tool or strike the sealant with a concave tool applying light pressure to spread the material against the back-up material and the joint surfaces to ensure a void-free application.
- In glazing applications, tool the sealant at the sill so that precipitation and cleaning solutions will not pool.
- Excess sealant should be cleaned from glass, metal and plastic surfaces while still uncured. On porous surfaces the excess sealant should be allowed to progress through the initial cure or set-up. It should then be removed by abrasion or other mechanical means.
- Due to the smooth consistency of SCS9100, tooling agents such as water, soap, or detergent solutions are not necessary or recommended. Dry tooling is recommended.
- Sealant is best applied when the temperature is above 4°C (40°F) as frost or moisture are less likely to be present on the surfaces to be sealed. However, SCS9100 can be applied in colder temperatures; refer to the MPM technical bulletin "Cold Weather Sealing Guidelines" for additional information.
- Application of SCS9100 is not recommended to be applied to substrates when surface temperatures are surfaces above 50°C (122°F).
- The cure rate of this product is dependent upon temperature and the availability of atmospheric moisture. Under Standard Conditions (relative humidity of 50 ± 5% at an air temperature of 23 of ±1°C [73.4 ±2°F]) this material can attain a cured thickness of 2-3 mm per 24 hours (assuming ample access to atmospheric moisture). As temperature decreases, the cure rate slows down (and vice versa). Low moisture environments will also reduce the cure rate. Near-confined spaces which limit the overall access to atmospheric moisture will cure only from that surface which has access to the atmosphere. Colder temperatures can significantly increase cure times and can open the possibility of sealant irregularities if joint movement occurs while sealant is not fully cured.

Masking

The use of masking tape is recommended where appropriate to ensure a neat job and to protect adjoining surfaces from over-application of sealant. Masking tape can prevent contact of sealant with adjoining surfaces that otherwise would be permanently marred or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods required to remove sealant systems. When tooling, use care not to spread the sealant over the face of the substrates adjacent to the joint or masking as the silicone can be extremely difficult to remove on rough or porous substrates. Do not allow masking tape to touch clean surfaces to which the silicone sealant is to adhere (adhesive on masking tape can interfere with adhesion of silicone). Masking tape should be removed immediately after tooling the sealant and before the sealant begins to skin over (tooling time).

Patent Status

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to imply the nonexistence of any relevant patents or to constitute the permission, inducement or recommendation to practice any invention covered by any patent, without authority from the owner of the patent.

Product Safety, Handling and Storage

Customers considering the use of this product should review the latest Material Safety Data Sheet and label for product safety information, handling instructions, personal protective equipment if necessary, and any special storage conditions required. Material Safety Data Sheets are available at www.ge.com/silicones or, upon request, from any Momentive Performance Material representative. Use of other materials in conjunction with Momentive Performance Materials sealants products (for example, primers) may require additional precautions. Please review and follow the safety information provided by the manufacturer of such other materials.

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Emergency Service

MPM maintains an around-the-clock emergency service for its products.

Location	Emergency Service Provider	Emergency Contact Number
Mainland U.S., Puerto Rico	CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
Alaska, Hawaii	CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
Canada	CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
Europe, Israel	NCEC	+44 (0) 1235239670
Middle East	NCEC	+44 (0) 1235239671
Asia Pacific (except China)	NCEC	+44 (0) 1235239670
China	NCEC	+86-10-5100-3039
Latin America (except Brazil)	NCEC	+44 (0) 1235239670
Brazil	SOS Cotec	08000111767 or 08007071767
All other locations world wide	NCEC	+44 (0) 1235239670
At sea	Radio U.S. Coast Guard in U.S. waters NCEC in International waters	+44 (0) 1235239670

For Health related calls, contact Momentive Performance Materials at +1-518-233-2500 (English only).

DO NOT WAIT. Phone if in doubt. You will be referred to a specialist for advice.

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