1. Installation Equipment and Storage

- In addition to safety equipment required to comply with applicable federal, state and local safety regulations, equipment to prepare and repair the joint-faces, as well as normal tools of the trade, the following are required:
  - Tape measure
  - Utility knife
  - Long-bladed, serrated bread knife
  - Stiff-bladed metal putty knife or multi-tool
  - Spray bottle filled with water
  - Acetone*, denatured alcohol* or other solvent*
  - Lint-free rags, & clean paint bucket

NOTE on Temperature Conditions:
Cold Days: Store sealant, off the floor, inside at above 68 °F (20 °C). It will recover (expand) slower when cold and faster when warm.

Very Hot Days: Keep sealant out of direct sun when temperatures greater than 60 °F (15 °C) until immediately prior to installation into joint.

* (Solvents mentioned or referred to are toxic and flammable. Observe solvent manufacturer’s precautions and refer to Material Safety Data Sheets as well as local and federal requirements for same handling and use).

2. Pre-Installation Preparation of Joint

- Repair spalled, irregular or unsound joint surfaces using accepted industry practices for repair of the substrates in question.
- Remove all residue of old sealants as well as any protruding roughness to ensure joint sides are smooth and unobstructed.
- Wire-brush or angle-grind, if necessary, to clean sides.
- Wipe joint faces with lint-free rags dipped in acetone, denatured alcohol other agent suitable for use on the substrates in question to ensure joint sides are free of dust, previous sealant, oils, grease, etc.
- Ensure joint sides are dry prior to installation.

3. Measure Joint Width

- Measure joint width opening at surface and below surface level to ensure joint sides are parallel and that the joint width measured corresponds with specified joint width and 25V size.
- Select 25V size corresponding to the actual size of joint to ensure correct compression and performance.

4. Find and Open the Correct Box

Material has been supplied to your mean-temperature field measurement of joint widths. Joint widths for material supplied are marked at the end of each box.
- Find correct box and open it.
- Compare material width marked on each stick or reel against joint width.
- 25V is supplied in reels, or for larger joints, in “sticks”.
- It is precompressed to less than the joint size.

Actual material width measured in the packaging will be slightly less than the indicated joint width. If unsure of correct material selection, consult EMSEAL.

TIP: When working with multiple sizes of 25V, placing a stack of reels of each size in 5-gallon buckets clearly marked with the size will keep the material organized especially when partial reels are used in the course of the work.
5 Open Plastic Packaging

REELS: 25V in reels is shrink-wrapped and held under compression by an outer tape band. A yellow strip marks the start of the material.
- When ready to install, remove and discard the shrink-wrap.
- Slit the outer colored reel wrapper by cutting the yellow marker.
- Discard the outer reel wrapper, and colored outer tape band.
- Spray a utility knife or serrated bread knife with water from a spray bottle and trim the over-compressed, tapered, end off the beginning of the reel.

STICKS: 25V stick material is held under compression by hardboard and plastic wrapping in sticks.
- When ready to install, slit the plastic wrapping by cutting along the hardboard.
- Discard the outer reel wrapper and colored outer tape band. On sticks, discard the hardboard and inner release liner.

6 Remove Release Liner and Insert Material Into Joint

- Peel away the clear plastic release liner to expose the sticky mounting adhesive on one face of the 25V.
- Unroll the material and insert it into the prepared joint to the depth to suit your installation method.
- Using a stiff-bladed metal putty knife, press on the non-adhesive side to make the mounting adhesive stick to the substrate on the opposite side. This will hold the material in place as it expands to fill the joint.
- Sizing: 25V is sized and labelled to match the joint size. It is critical to switch joint sizes as the joint size in the field changes.

7 Joining Successive Lengths

- 25V is joined at butt joins between two pieces of the same or different sizes. Press ends of the adjoining sticks together firmly in the joint. The pressure-sensitive adhesive inside the foam cells will bond the two pieces together.

8 Direction Changes and Intersections

WINDOWS, DOORS, and Other Wall Penetrations:
- The heads and sills should be sealed first. Cut 25V 3/8" (10mm) longer that the opening.
- “Snake” the 25V into the joint so that it is firmly seated against both the left and right edges of the wall opening. The 25V will expand to seal the joint gap and will push outward to seal at its ends.
- With the head and sill material installed, insert 25V into the joint gap along the vertical jambs. Always push the material – never stretch. (IMPORTANT: if you stretch 25V it will shrink back from the corners to form a gap that will leak).
- Cut the jamb material 3/8-inch (10mm) longer than jamb as well. “Snake” the last foot of material into the joint opening. When the 25V expands to seal the joint, it will also push lengthwise into the side of the previously installed head and sill material. The pressure-sensitive adhesive impregnation in the foam will bond itself at these side joins.

CROSSES and TEES:
- Run one piece of 25V continuously across the intersection.
- Butt the adjoining pieces firmly into the side of the continuous piece. As with all other joins, cut the intersecting lengths 3/8-inch (10mm) longer than needed to ensure that longitudinal pressure results at the intersection.

With time the 25V will expand firmly in the joint and adhere itself to the other substrate.