



Product Data

Silglaze N-10

SCS2700

NEUTRAL SILICONE

DESCRIPTION

Silglaze N -10 neutral silicone sealant is a one-part moisture curing silicone. It is an easy to use general-purpose silicone designed for general purpose glazing and sealing applications where long-term reliability is required.

Weathering and UV resistance of Silglaze N -10 is excellent and very important in glazing for example where most organic sealants fail. It is unaffected by high and low temperature and its superior physical properties are retained after many years exposure.

KEY PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES

- ONE PART READY TO USE
- FAST CURING
- OUTSTANDING WEATHERABILITY
- EXCELLENT ADHESION
- EASY APPLICATION

APPLICATIONS

Silglaze N -10 has excellent adhesion to glass, ceramics, aluminium, GRP, granite, concrete, galvanised steel, and many plastics.

It can be used for:

- Standard glazing of frames panels and shop fronts.
- Sealing environmental and refrigerated rooms, sheet metal, skylights, ventilators, and air-conditioning units.
- Assembly of metal/plastic signs.
- Weather proofing etc

SPECIFICATIONS

Typical product data should not be used as specifications. Product specification sheets are available upon request from GE Plastics (Aust) Pty Ltd.

TYPICAL PRODUCT DATA

PROPERTY	VALUE
CURE METHOD	KETOXIME
COLOUR	Trans, White, Black, Grey, Brown
SAG/SLUMP	NON SLUMP (0.1")
HARDNESS (ASTM D2240)	28 SHORE A
TENSILE STRENGTH	1.7 MPa
DYNAMIC JOINT MOVEMENT	+ 25 %
SKIN TIME @ 25°C & 50% RH	10MIN
CURE TIME 10MM @ 25°C & 50% RH	5-7 DAYS
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE	-62 TO +180°C
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.04

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

STANDARD GLAZING

A thin bead of sealant will tolerate more movement than a thick bead. Joint width and depth should not less than 4 mm. Maximum joint width should not exceed 25 mm. Depth should be half the width with a maximum of 10mm.

Polyethylene closed cell foam rod is the recommended back up material to provide the correct depth of joint. If the joint is to shallow use a polyethylene tape bond breaker.

Do not allow the silicone sealant to contact the back of the joint or any staining material.

SURFACE PREPARATION

All surfaces must be clean, dry, sound, and free from dust, oil, rust, or any other contamination.

Metals should be cleaned with a non-oily solvent soaked clean cloth. Solvent should be wiped from the surface with a clean dry cloth. Use an alcohol such as methylated spirits on glass. For plastics contact the manufacturer for a recommended cleaning solvent.

When used on remedial work all existing sealant must be removed.

STORAGE/SHELF LIFE

The shelf life of Silglaze N-10 is 12 months if stored in a cool dry place . The storage temperature should not exceed 25°C as this will decrease shelf life.

Packsizes

300gm cartridge available in carton of 20. Product Packed Australia.

APPLICATION

Cut nozzle at a sharp angle slightly wider than the desired bead. Extrude sealant with a gun and toll with a round spatula within 5 minutes to spread the sealant against the joint surfaces.

When necessary to produce a neat appearance masking tape is recommended. This should be removed immediately after tooling before skin forms.

Uncured sealant should be cleaned off non-porous surfaces while in the uncured state with a commercial solvent.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Contact with uncured product will irritate eyes. In case of eye contact immediately flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical advice.

Use in well ventilated areas. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

This product emits Methyl ethyl Ketoxime (meko) whilst curing.

LIMITATIONS

Silglaze N -10 is not recommended for use:

- On submerged joints where porous substrates permit water to the bond interface.
- In aquarium construction and structural glazing. GE recommends SCS1200 sealant or Ultraglaze.
- For certain rubber products where bleeding of plasticiser may occur.
- In horizontal walkways where sealant will be subject to abrasion.

Sealant Volume Calculator

$$\text{300gm Cartridges} = \frac{\text{Number of} \times \text{Joint Width (mm)} \times \text{Joint Depth (mm)} \times \text{Joint Length (meter)} \times 1.15}{\text{Divided by 292.}}$$

Available from

Note 1.15 Allows for 15% wastage.
Joints are assumed rectangular