Sealants represent one of the most common areas of failure when it comes to weatherproofing applications for contractors and fabricators alike. Failures almost always come from wrong product selection or misapplication. That is why Smalley & Company carries a sealant for most any need and we can give you installation tips that will lead to a successful application.

**Acrylic**

Acrylic is a plastic compound used to seal non-moving joints. Acrylic latex or just “latex” is a water-based version, while acrylic standing on its own typically refers to a solvent-based version. The key features of the latex version are its fast drying time and paintability. The solvent version is best known for its tenacious bonding characteristics.

**Butyl**

Butyl is a rubber compound used for non-moving joints. Available in a drying or non-drying grade, butyls are used for concealed applications such as glass bedding or metal lap joints. Because of its sound deadening characteristics, butyl rubber is an excellent choice as an acoustical seal for interior walls, floors and ceilings.

**Duct**

Duct sealants are elastomeric compounds designed to seal and prevent air leakage in low, medium and high velocity heating and air-conditioning ducts. The most common duct sealants are available in solvent and waterbase mastics and come in either fibered or non-fibered formulations. Tape formulations are also available and provide an immediate bond that is especially valuable in sealing active air handling systems.

**Epoxy Joint Filler**

Epoxy joint fillers are multi-component resins used to seal joints subject to physical abuse such as warehouse floors and jail cells. Epoxy sealants have limited movement capability, but their cured hardness makes them an excellent choice for joints exposed to hard-wheeled forklift traffic and joints where a “pick-proof” feature is required.

**Expansion Joint System**

These systems can be made of premoulded sealant, expanding foam, preformed rubber, sheet and heavy-duty metal systems and are often used in conjunction with polymer nosing materials for strength and durability. Expansion joint systems can be used in a variety of building construction, but are most commonly used in parking and bridge decks where high traffic and wide joints conditions are often found.

**Glazing Putty**

Glazing putty is a ready-to-use oil-based or latex compound used to seal metal and wood window sash. Glazing putties are an economical choice for sealing single window panes not exceeding 48 inches in any dimension.

**Polysulfide**

Polysulfide is an elastomeric rubber compound used to seal caulking joints in commercial and industrial applications. It is particularly effective where exposure to solvents or chemicals is anticipated. Typical applications include fuel and chemical storage tanks, waste water treatment and petrochemical plants.

**Polyurea Joint Filler**

Polyurea is a two-component joint filler designed to fill random cracks, surface defects and protect joints in industrial concrete floors and freezer applications. Its primary function is to support heavy traffic and deflect hard wheel loads from joint edges.

**Polyurethane**

Polyurethane is a rubber compound used to seal moving joints in vertical walls, horizontal traffic areas and continual water immersion applications. A significant advantage in using polyurethane is a wide color choice enhanced even further by an on-site pigmenting capability. Polyurethane may also be painted without affecting the sealant’s ability to perform.

**Polyurethane Foam**

Polyurethane foams are one and two part materials that cure to properties similar to rigid insulation board. One part formulas are typically dispensed in a bead similar to caulking and they expand slightly during the curing process. Two component formulas are generally sprayed or poured in place, and they expand more and cure faster than the one-part versions.

**Silicone**

Silicone is a rubber compound best known for its resistance to sunlight radiation and temperature extremes. Made from an inorganic chemical base of silica, silicone sealants will not undergo performance changes, like organic sealants do, when they are exposed to radiation and high temperatures. This observation is supported by field examinations of silicone applied 20 years ago that is still performing with no visible change in physical properties.

**Which product is best for you?**

Smalley & Company’s experienced sales staff can assist you whether you have just a simple question or a complex problem that requires on-site consultation. For more information about sealants, contact the company that knows more about them than anyone else:

Smalley & Company
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861 South Jason Street
Denver, Colorado 80223
Toll Free: (800) 777-6656
Phone: (303) 777-3435
Email: sales@smalleyandcompany.com
Web: www.smalleyandcompany.com
Sealant Suppliers

Acrylic
- DAP
- Manus
- OSI
- Pecora
- Schnee-Morehead
- Tremco
- Weatherall

Butyl
- Adco
- Pecora
- Tremco

Duct
- Hardcast
- Polymer Adhesives

Epoxy Joint Filler
- BASF
- Euclid
- Metzger McGuire
- Pecora
- Sika

Expansion Joint System
- Emseal
- Sika
- Tremco
- Watson Bowman
- WR Meadows

Glazing Putty
- DAP

Polysulfide
- BASF
- Deneef
- Pacific Polymer
- Pecora
- WR Meadows

Polyurethane
- 3M
- Adco
- BASF
- Pacific Polymer
- Pecora
- Schnee-Morehead
- Sika
- Tremco

Polyurethane Foam
- DAP
- Dow Chemical
- OSI

Silicone
- DAP
- Dow Corning
- Pecora

Sealant Coverage Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Joint</th>
<th>Width of Joint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8&quot;</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/16&quot;</td>
<td>411</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* Divide by 12 to determine feet per tube. Divide by 6 to determine feet per sausage.)

Selfing & Company

Since 1967