STEP 1: THE RIGHT TOOLS

1. Brush
2. Gloves
3. Backing material
4. Cutter or knife
5. Cleaning agent based on acetone
6. Clean cloth
7. Tooling agent
8. Sealant gun
9. Silicone cartridge
10. Wooden spatula or sealant tool
11. Bucket of water

Professional Tip
To make life easier, immerse your work materials in the tooling agent before sealing.
STEP 2: PREPARATION AND CLEANING OF TILES

Before the silicone sealant is applied, the joints should be cleaned. Here, it is advisable to wear gloves to protect the skin.

Apply acetone-based cleaner to a clean cloth.

Remove coarse dirt with a brush.

Clean joints and adjacent areas.
STEP 3:
PREPARATION OF JOINT WITH BACKING MATERIAL

A round backing material should be used to fill deep joints. This is necessary to ensure that the silicone sealant obtains a certain grip and does not run into the cracks.

For exterior or sanitary applications, PE backing material should be used, as it is water repellent. For applications in dry, indoor areas, lower-cost PUR backing materials are available.

Thanks to the backing material, the silicone sealant essentially adheres to only two sides. Movement is thereby well absorbed.

Remember: the sealant joint should not be deeper than it is wide.
STEP 4: PREPARATION OF CARTRIDGE

Open the cartridge with a cutter or a sharp knife.

The opening should match the width of the joint to be sealed. This prevents unnecessary smudging at the edges of the joint and makes the application easier.

Cut the nozzle off at an angle.

Insert silicone cartridge into the gun.
STEP 5:
CARTRIDGE CHECK AND
JOINT FILLING

Stabilize the silicone cartridge with the plunger – it should have a firm hold.

Push the silicone sealant out of the cartridge until it is at the tip of the nozzle.

With a steady hand, apply the silicone sealant to the joint – preferably at a 45 degree angle – and pull evenly along the joint.

The wooden spatula / sealant tool is now used to remove any excess silicone sealant at a 45 degree angle. Remove the excess silicone sealant.
STEP 6: FINISH

Further excess sealant can be removed from the joint with a small tool such as a metal spatula.

Wet one or more fingers with the diluted tooling agent and run over the joint carefully and evenly. The result should be a perfect triangular joint.

The tooling agent is diluted in water.

Depending on the temperature and ambient conditions, the sealant joint should reach its maximum resilience within 24 hours.

The reaction of the silicone sealant involves skin formation, followed by crosslinking via moisture in the air and subsequent full curing of the sealant.
Sealants for maximum hygiene
WACKER’s silicone sealants are designed especially for sealing connection and expansion joints under conditions of high humidity, e.g. in bathrooms and kitchens. Our products perfectly fit all joints.
between structural elements and sanitary fittings, e.g. between floor or wall and shower or wash basin – anywhere a construction material needs to be protected from water damage and mildew.
Sealants Made to Last
WACKER’s silicone sealants for buildings are compatible with a variety of materials and withstand movement and changing weather conditions.
They provide you with consistent quality for the perfect sealing of glazing, windows, doors and perimeters.
Sealing, Bonding and Mending – Anytime, Anywhere

WACKER’s general-purpose silicone sealants are designed for sealing, renovation work, repairing, bonding and gap filling.
in a variety of home and industrial applications – from glazing, plumbing and air-conditioning ducts to cars and boats.
Sealants with outstanding weathering and aging properties

WACKER’s silicone weatherseal products provide two very important properties:

The ability to withstand weather and atmospheric conditions
without degradation on the one hand, and efficacy in keeping out air and water on the other. These sealants ensure long-term sustainability and keep maintenance costs to a minimum.