

tesa® SEAL FLEX 60077

GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES

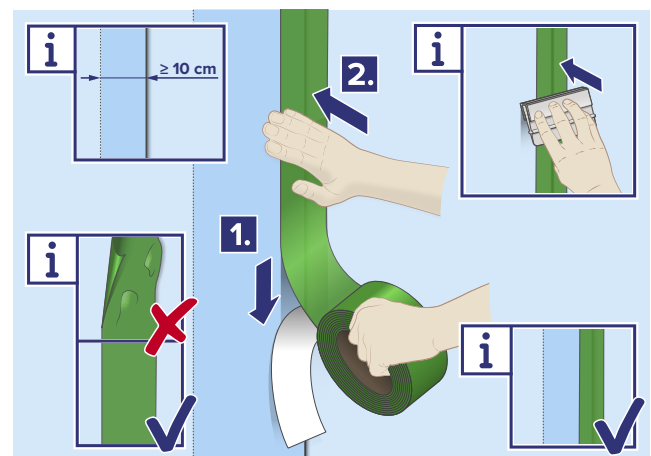
In order to ensure an airtight connection of two vapor barrier layers or of a penetration through a vapor barrier we recommend the following guidelines:

- Substrates and surfaces must always be dry, dust-free and grease-free before the tape is applied
- Cut off a piece of tape with a knife or a sharp edge, do not tear by hand
- The air and vapor barrier substrates must be overlapped at a position with a solid substrate behind them. The joint position should not be located freely in the air, as the tape must be applied with sufficient pressure. If a joint must be positioned in an area without a substrate behind it, the tape on the joint must be pre-prepared. This must be done to avoid air-entrapments in the joint.

1. Overlapping joints

Overlap the air and vapor barrier substrates by at least 10 cm. Center and attach the tape on top of the overlap. Strongly press the tape to the barrier substrate, working carefully to prevent wrinkles and air entrapments in the joint.

Here a rubber roller or squeegee may be helpful. The tape should be applied stress-free, without overstretching the tape during application.

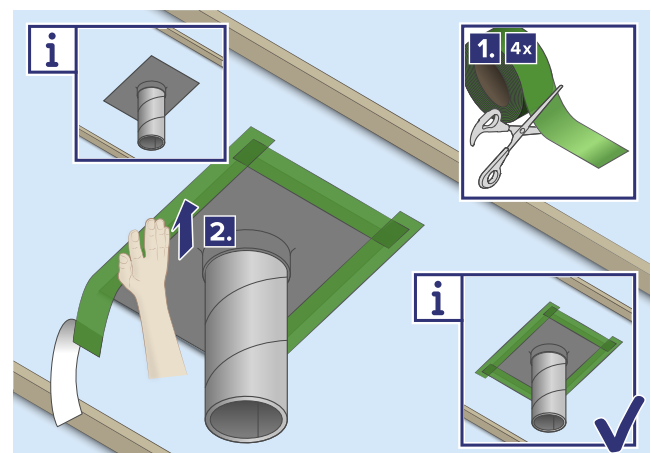
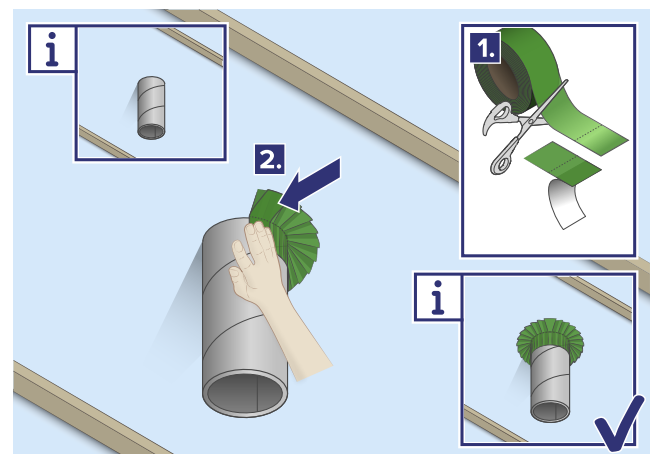


2. Pipe Penetrations

Tape round penetrations (e.g. pipes) with shorter pieces of tape pieces, about 150 mm each. Pre-fold the tape in half. Half of the tape should be attached to the pipe and the other half to the barrier substrate. Overlap the individual tape pieces at a slight angle with approximately 30% overlapping to completely surround the penetration.

Press each of the tape pieces on by hand with firm pressure. Please mind that the penetrations may show minimal fluctuations overtime. Due to this, the tape should be applied without tension to prevent a loss in the air-tight application of the tape. For extra protection, overlap the tape pieces attached to the pipe with an additional piece of tape and use small tape pieces to secure the tape attached to the barrier substrate.

Alternatively use a pipe collar and fix with tape to ensure an airtight connection.



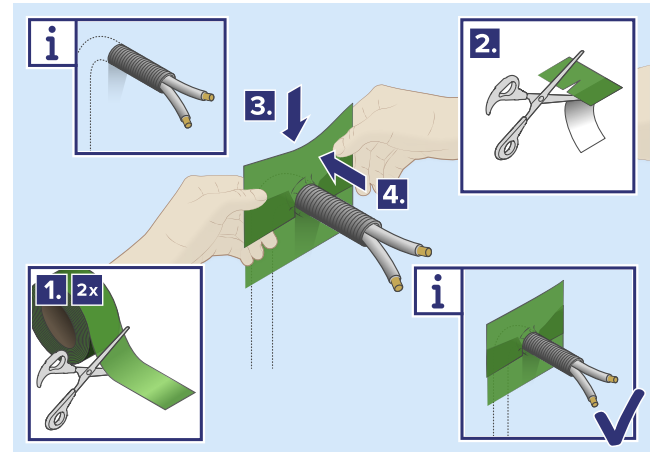
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3. Cable Penetrations

Small cable penetrations require at least two pieces of sealing tape with a width of at least 110 mm. Please mind that sealing small penetrations with this method requires that no air channels form in the tape after application.

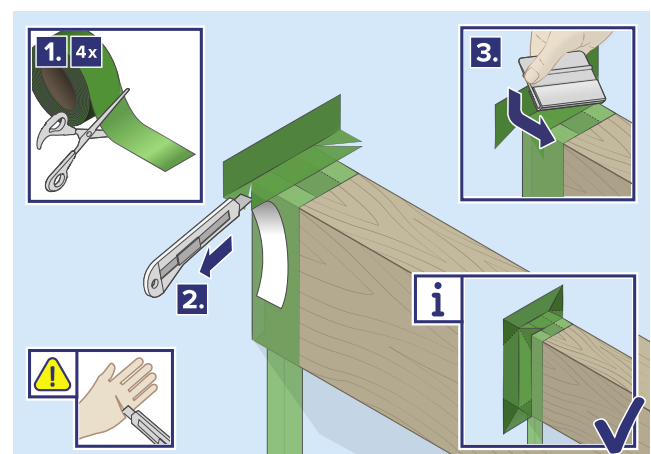
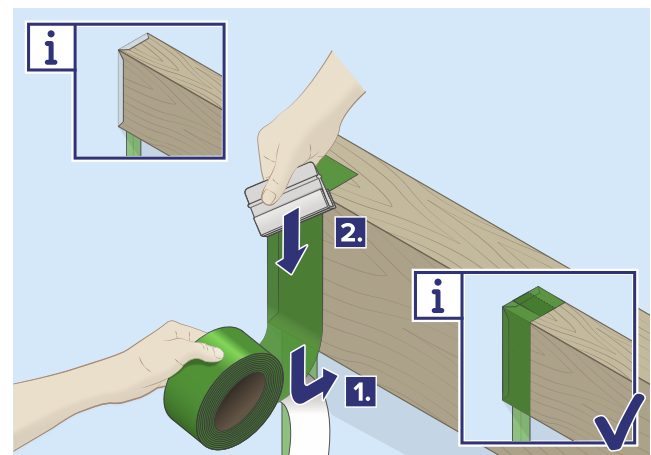
Slit each of the tapes halfway through at the center position. Place the first tape piece around the bottom of the cable, positioning the slit position around the penetration with firm pressure. Then place the second tape piece on top, overlapping the first tape piece with firm pressure to ensure an air-tight connection.



4. Attachment with wooden rafters

Cut the air and vapor barrier substrates around each of the wooden rafters. Each cut should be made sparingly so that there is a small overlap of the air and vapor barrier and wooden beam. Cut carefully at the corners to achieve the air and vapor barrier positioned perfectly on the wooden rafter without wrinkles or tension.

Apply the tape at each of the overlapping positions between the air and vapor barrier and the wooden beam. Fold the tape in at the corners to assure an air-tight connection. Press on the tape with firm pressure.



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5. Repairing tears

Smaller tears less than 40 mm in diameter can be repaired with two pieces of sealing tape. Overlap the tape with approximately 30% of the width. Larger holes must be repaired with a patch system.

Cut a patch larger than the hole or tear with an overlap of at least 30 mm on each side. Secure the patch with a piece of tape on each side. Press on firmly to obtain an air-tight connection with no air channels present.

