

System- and productbrochure

WINDOW

Sealing systems for professionals



Background knowledge for reliable planning and implementation of window joints



The challenges – What windows have to withstand



Sunlight



Driving rain



High temperature differences



Wind



External noise



Movement of the building
structure

The requirements – Wishes of clients and investors



Energy savings



Avoiding structural damage
and mould



Living comfort



Protection against weathering



Natural lighting



Fire protection



Movement of the frame



Moderate temperatures



Indoor air humidity



Ventilation

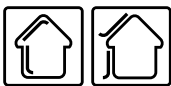


Self-weight

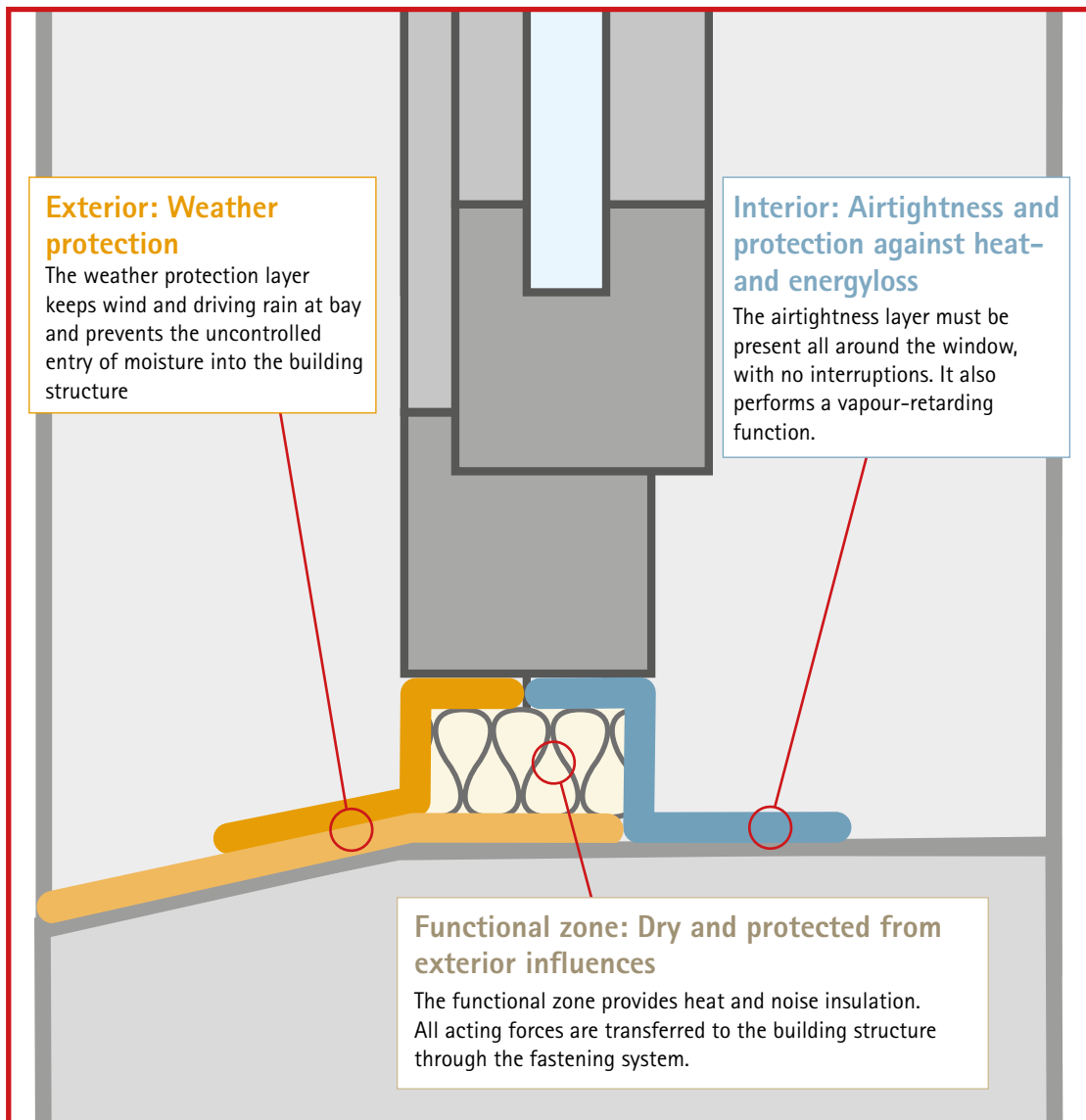
Joints to other building components are always challenging: they are just a few millimetres in width, but have to offer the same performance as an exterior wall with a thickness of 40 centimetres. Alongside the external influences that act on a building component, there are also laws and standards that stipulate requirements that joints have to fulfil. The wishes of clients or investors are additional considerations that have to be taken into account. The quality and performance of window joints are dependent on good planning, installation according to the three-layer principle, and the choice of materials used.

Summary

Careful installation is important in order to ensure the performance of the building envelope and to avoid structural damage and mould. The design principle of three functional layers must be taken into account during planning and installation.



The design principle – The joint is what counts!

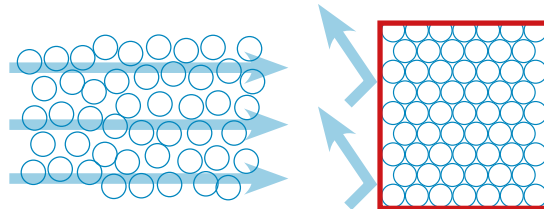




The logic behind the three functional layers

1. Functional zone: Joint insulation

Joints have to be completely filled with an approved insulation material. The joint insulation provides not only thermal insulation, but also noise protection too. However, only a sealed and fully insulated joint can fulfil these protective functions. The performance of the joint plays an important role in determining the quality of the overall building envelope. The joint acts as a thin separation between the interior and exterior environments, and it must be protected against the elements and remain dry. If the quality of the joint and the joint insulation is neglected, cold interior surfaces could result, which in turn lead to structural damage and mould.



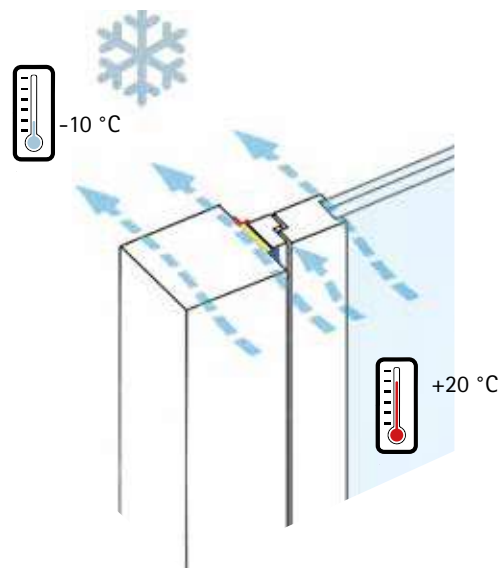
Comparison of unprotected and protected insulation: no air movements in the porous structure are possible on the right. Full insulation effect

2. Interior: Airtightness

A fact that has been taken for granted for many years now for roofs and exterior walls also applies to window joints: insulation can only work properly if it is protected by an airtightness layer.

The overall pressure difference between the indoor and external climates attempts to balance itself out. This is mostly easily achieved by means of air currents. In wintertime, this leads to warm air flowing out. The airtightness layer prevents this flow – i.e. convection – and reduces energy losses in this way.

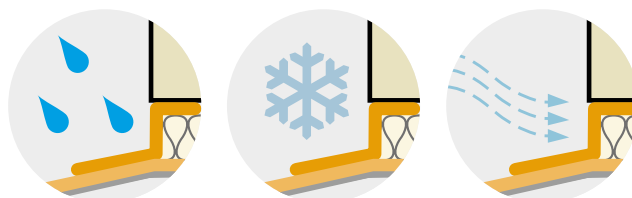
If the joint is not protected on the inside, warm indoor air can flow through the insulated window joint in an unhindered manner. This leads to energy losses, and the risk of condensation water in the insulated joint and on the exterior surface increases. The formation of condensation both inside and outside the structure can lead to significant structural damage and to mould that is harmful to human health. An airtight joint at the window joint helps to avoid this type of structural damage as well as risks to human health.



Diffusion flow in winter: Molecular transport of humidity through the building component and joint.

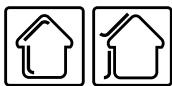
3. Exterior: Weather protection

Windtightness and sealing against driving rain are also crucial components of ideal insulation and protection against the entry of rain from the outside. Windtightness prevents the flow of cold outdoor air through the joint insulation; rain protection prevents the entry of rain into the structure and/or joint. The entry of rain from the outside into or through the building structure can lead to failure of this structure or to mould formation. Windtightness ensures the effectiveness of the insulation and prevents local cooling on interior surfaces. Ideally, this layer should be more open to diffusion than the airtightness layer. In this way, any moisture that has entered or any condensation that has formed during wintertime can dry out in the summer. A carefully installed windtightness layer also provides protection



Protection against rain, snow and wind

against air currents: it thus provides protection against wind, rain and snow.

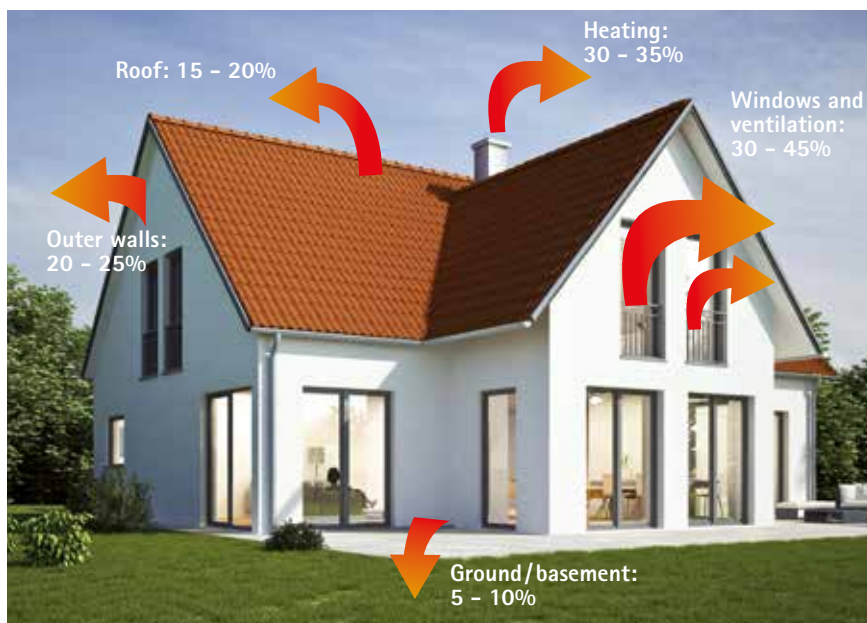
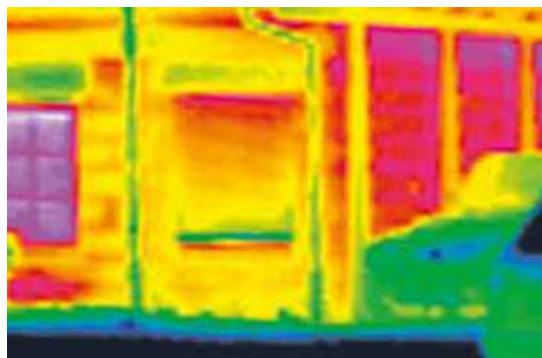


Energy savings

Airtight structures are energy-efficient. They ensure that the joint performs in an optimal manner. This reduces heating costs and CO₂ emissions, and is thus beneficial from both a financial and a climate-protection viewpoint.

A small matter, but a major impact!

Even the smallest leaks in the airtightness layer – e.g. those due to faulty adhesive bonding at window joints – allow warm room air to escape quickly to the outside. They thus lead to an increase in heating costs relative to airtight building components and reduce the cost-effectiveness of thermal insulation for building owners. At the same time, considerably more CO₂ is released than would be necessary for the heating of an airtight building.



A leaky and insufficiently insulated building envelope causes heating losses, which thus also leads to energy losses. Windows and doors have a major influence on this. This is demonstrated by the following example of a detached single-family house, built in 1984. (Source: saena)

Leaky building envelope: High heating costs

A house with a living space of 80 m² and inadequate airtightness uses just as much heating energy as an airtight house with a living space of around 400 m². A large fraction of the heat losses here take place through the windows and doors. These energy losses can be avoided if building components and joints are sealed in a professional manner. (Source: dena)

Airtight building envelope: Low heating costs

On average, houses in Central Europe consume 22 litres of oil or 220 kWh of gas per m² of living space for heating. For the sake of comparison, a house built to current thermal insulation requirements uses just 3 litres of oil/m² living space, and a passive house only consumes 1 litre.

Summary

Effective airtightness is always the prerequisite for energy-efficient buildings. A leaky building envelope leads to the loss of five times more energy as compared to a sealed building envelope.



Healthy indoor climate

Effective airtightness protects against mould and prevents draughts. Excessively dry indoor air is avoided in wintertime and rooms stay cooler longer in summer. Joints need to be installed in an airtight manner on the inside to allow the building envelope to perform in this way.



Draughts

Gaps in the airtightness layer result in air flow from the outside to the inside and thus also in a high exchange of air as a result of the large difference in temperature and thus also in pressure between the indoor and outdoor environments. Draughts not only create an uncomfortable sensation, but can also make people sick. If a light air current is continually present, the body gets used to it and the person is then not inclined to take remedial measures against draughts. The mucous membranes and muscles cool down, and colds and muscle tension can result.

Mould

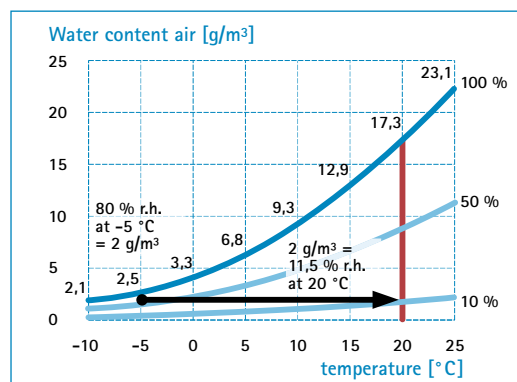
Defective window joints can lead to mould formation.

If humid, warm indoor air enters into a building component through a defective window joint, condensation formation and thus also mould growth may result. Many mould fungi release poisons – such as MVOCs (microbial volatile organic compounds) – and spores as secondary metabolic products that are harmful to human health. Mould is regarded as a leading cause of allergies. It is not important here whether the MVOCs or spores enter into the human body through food, i.e. through the stomach, or through the air into the lungs. Humans should avoid all contact with mould fungi.



Dry indoor air in winter

The frequently observed phenomenon of dry indoor air in winter is a result of the fact that cold outdoor air enters into buildings through gaps. If this cold air is warmed up by heating, its relative humidity content reduces. For this reason, buildings with poor airtightness tend to have air that is too dry in winter, and this cannot be significantly improved by humidification equipment. The consequence is an unpleasant indoor climate.



r.h. = Relative humidity

An example

-5 °C cold air at 80 % relative humidity can absorb a maximum of 2 g/m³ of moisture. If this air is heated to 20 °C, the relative humidity falls to 11.5 %. This value is much too low for a healthy indoor climate. A relative humidity of 40 to 60 % is generally perceived to be pleasant.

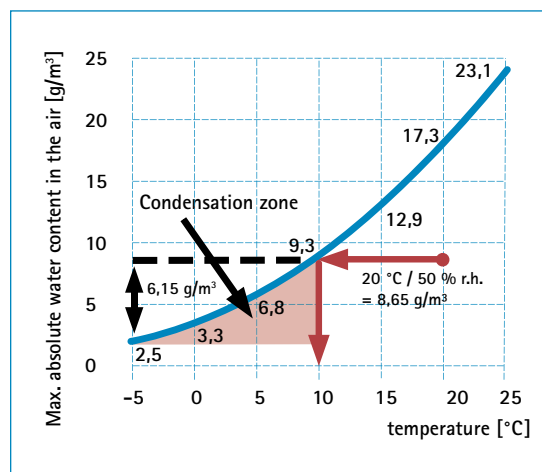


Avoiding structural damage

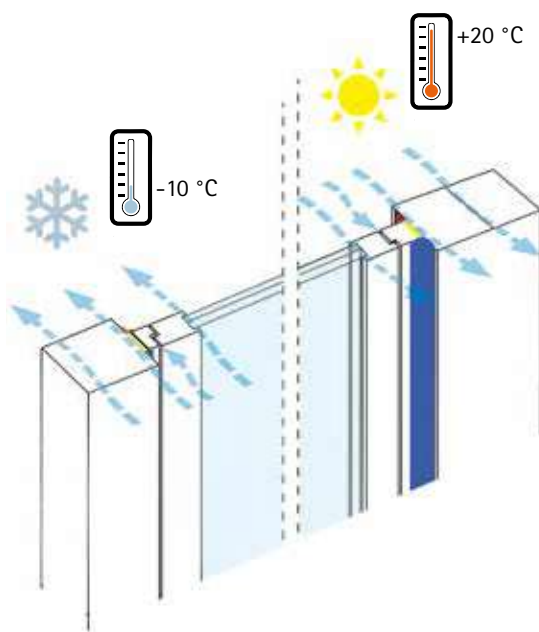
Structural damage due to rotting and mould can occur if humid, warm indoor air enters into the functional layer in winter – e.g. through window joints that have not been executed professionally – and condensation is formed. This is avoided if the joint is airtight on the inside.

Cause of condensation

A pleasant indoor climate is present when indoor air is at 20 °C and the relative humidity is around 50 %. At these conditions, a cubic metre of air contains 8.65 g of water. If this warm indoor air flows outwards through a joint in winter, it will cool down. However, cold air can absorb less moisture than warm air. The dew-point temperature of warm air at 20 °C with a relative humidity of 50 % is 9.2 °C. If the temperature falls below this value, condensation is formed.



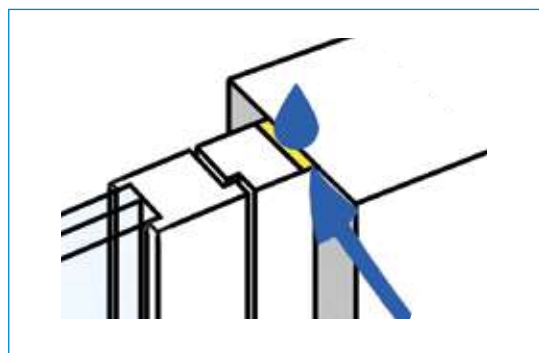
r.h. = Relative humidity



Diffusion

Vapour diffusion refers to the process of moisture transport by means of molecular movement, which is caused by the difference in vapour pressure between the air layers on either side of the building component. In contrast with convection, exchange takes place not through joints, but rather by means of movement of moisture through the building component. Diffusion is generally from the inside to the outside in winter, and from the outside to the inside in summer.

The entry of moisture into a structure depends on the diffusion resistances (sd values) of the individual material layers. A layer on the interior (e.g. joint sheeting for the window joint) with a moderate sd value allows only a few grams of moisture to penetrate into the structure. Layers with variable sd values facilitate intelligent management of moisture and help to achieve balanced conditions in the structure.



Convection

Convection is moisture transport by means of air currents that result from leaks in the building envelope. This transport is driven by pressure differences that result from the prevailing wind conditions and/or from temperature differences. The building envelope is installed in an airtight manner in order to prevent convection. The amount of moisture transported by convection is several times greater than that transported by diffusion processes; indeed, the amount of moisture that enters by convection can easily be 1,000 times greater than that entering by diffusion.



Protection against moisture and mould

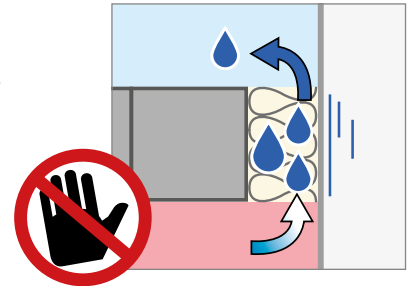
The interior and exterior sealing layers must be correctly installed and must work properly in order to prevent structural damage and risks to human health.

The interior and exterior sealing layers are not closed

Humid, warm indoor air flows through the joint. Condensation is formed. Precipitation water from the outside penetrates into the wall structure.

Disadvantages:

- ✘ The functional layer becomes damp
- ✘ Uncontrolled heat losses
- ✘ Draughts



The interior sealing layer is not closed, the outer sealing layer is closed

Humid, warm indoor air flows through the joint. Condensation is formed.

Disadvantage:

- ✘ The functional layer becomes damp

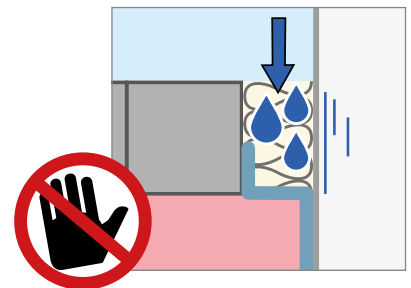


The interior sealing layer is closed, the outer sealing layer is not closed

The joint is not protected against wind and rain on the outside. Moisture can enter.

Disadvantages:

- ✘ The functional layer becomes damp
- ✘ Uncontrolled heat losses
- Risiko von Schimmelbildung

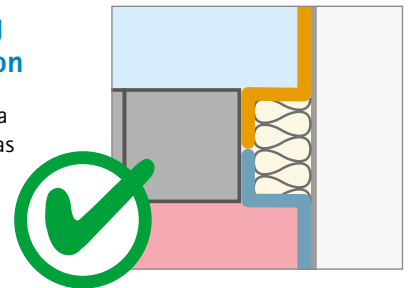


The interior sealing layer is airtight and vapour-retarding, the exterior sealing layer is designed to be windtight, resistant to driving rain and open to diffusion

Humid, warm indoor air does not flow through the joint, the functional layer is insulated and does not act as a thermal bridge. The outside of the building structure joint is protected against wind and rain, moisture that has entered in an unforeseen manner can dry out again.

Advantages:

- ✓ The functional layer is protected
- ✓ Draughts are avoided
- ✓ No heat losses



Summary

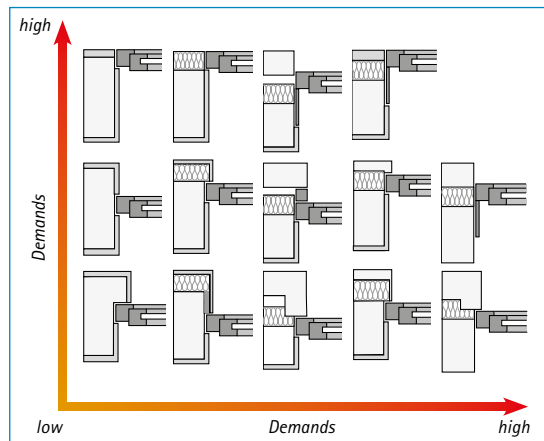
Correct installation of the joint is crucial!

- 1 Interior sealing layer = Airtight and vapour-retarding
- 2 Functional layer = Securely fastened, provides thermal and noise insulation
- 3 Exterior sealing layer = Windtight, resistant to driving rain and open to diffusion

Only if these three principles are adhered to can energy-efficient joints that are free of damage be achieved.



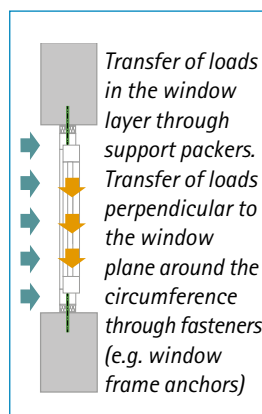
Installation position and effects of this position



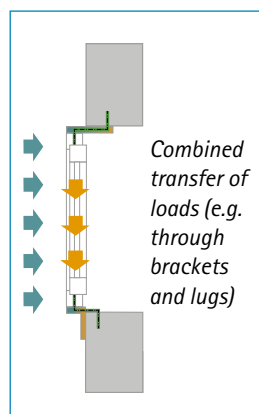
Demands on the window joint

The installation position of the window in the exterior wall is dependent on the structure of the wall, the possible methods of fastening and sealing, and the design requirements on the interior and exterior. Particular attention should be paid to reducing thermal bridges and to optimised isotherm profiles.

The illustration on the left shows how the demands made of a window increase depending on its installation position.



Installation position in the soffit of the supporting structure



Installation position offset from the supporting structure

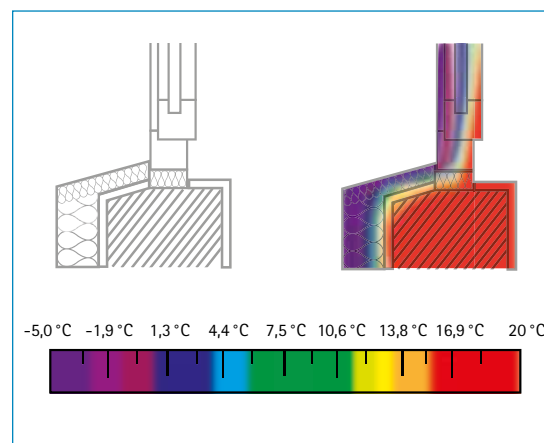
Fastening

All forces that can be expected to act on the window must be reliably transferred into the building structure by means of suitable fastening. The installation position determines the choice of fastening system to a significant extent. The transfer of forces into the building structure is to be taken into account accordingly during design.

Acting forces: Self-weight horizontally and vertically, additional loads due to add-on components, wind load, loads from self-weight, vertical and – if applicable – horizontal live loads

Thermal bridges

Thermal bridges refer to thermal weak points (with a higher heat flow density) in structural designs. An increased amount of heat is lost through thermal bridges (transmission heat losses), which leads to a higher energy consumption; in addition, cold surfaces arise at thermal bridges in winter that can favour the formation of condensation and mould. Thermal bridges always occur at window joints as a result of the different thicknesses of the components. Depending on the wall structure, the window frame should be directly adjacent to the insulation of the exterior wall and, if necessary, covered over with insulation in order to reduce thermal bridges.



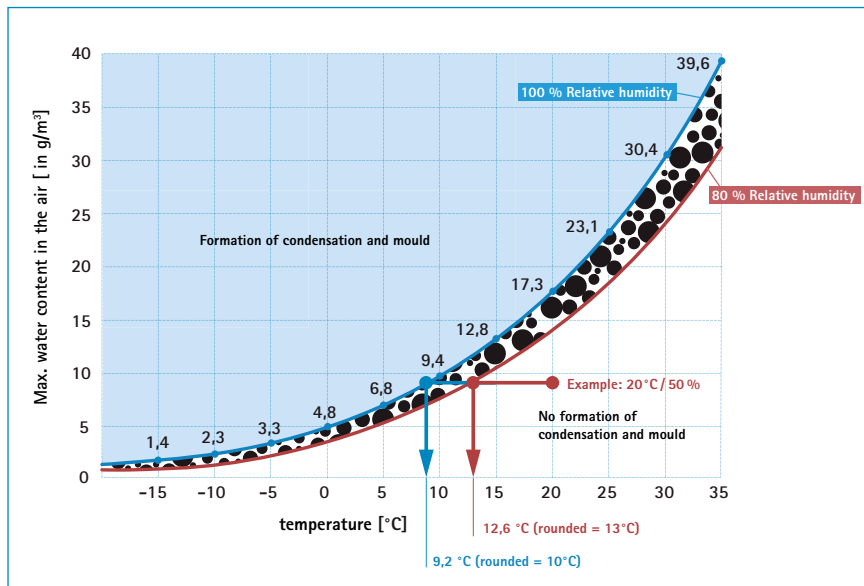


Isotherm curves

Critical temperature for the dew point and for mould fungi

Consideration of isotherm curves is necessary nowadays when planning window installation – due in part to the increase in structural damage that can be observed. This issue is the basis for professional installation and the reliable sealing of window joints.

Isotherms indicate constant temperatures within building components. They are presented as curves or surfaces. They are calculated on the basis of the applicable conditions or of regulations such as DIN 4108-2: normal climate +20 °C, 50 % relative humidity at the building element surface and external temperature -5 °C. Condensation can form along the +10 °C isotherm, as indoor air condenses in this range. If this line passes along building element surfaces or even intersects with them, condensation may form and the element will become damp. Structural damage and mould can result. However, consideration of the +13 °C isotherm is more important with regard to the choice of the position of the window in a building structure. If this line lies within the structure, the formation of condensation or mould is

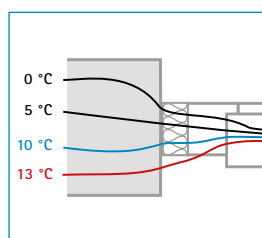


essentially impossible. After all, the 13 °C isotherm takes into account a longer-term relative humidity of over 80 % in the area close to the surface at which mould growth can start to occur.

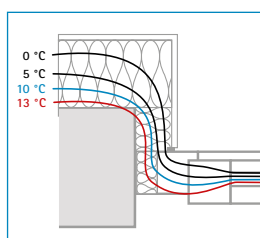
It all depends on the position!

If a window is positioned too far to the outside, the risk of condensation on the inner window soffit increases. If a window is positioned in the middle of the structure, the outer window soffit may need to be insulated.

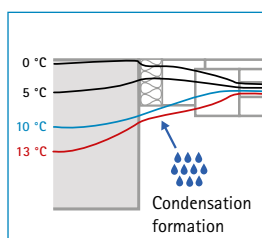
In the case of double-shelled wall structures or wall coverings, the windows must be installed in the same plane as the insulation layer or else with sufficient covering of the frame by insulation.



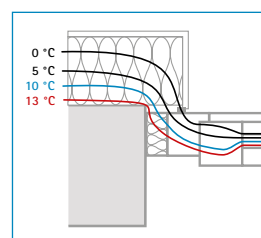
Surface temperature < 13 °C: Risk of mould formation



Surface temperature > 13 °C: Non-critical building component



Surface temperature < 10 °C: Risk of condensation formation /mould growth



Surface temperature > 13 °C: Non-critical building component

— 10 °C isotherm, dew-point temperature
 — 13 °C isotherm, critical temperature for mould

Summary

The right installation position is crucially important!

- ✓ Insulation covering of the frame reduces thermal bridges
- ✓ The 13 °C isotherm must run through the structure in order to avoid surface mould
- ✓ A recessed installation position reduces weathering exposure and the susceptibility to damage



Joint adhesive tapes for masonry and concrete structures

The joint adhesive tapes for windows and doors in the CONTEGA family can be installed in a simple, practical manner and are very resistant to ageing. These tapes can also reliably accommodate relative motion between building components and remain absolutely airtight and resistant to driving rain in this case. They have demonstrated these capabilities under the most demanding conditions in experiments on building components as part of IFT tests in Rosenheim.

Interior air sealing



CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO SL-D

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for interior use with an additional adhesive zone on the fleece side

page 20

Exterior weather protection



CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO EXO-D

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for exterior use with an additional adhesive zone on the fleece side

page 28

Self sealing sill flashing



EXTONSEAL[®] ENCORS

Water bearing adhesive sealing tape with high adhesion strength

page 32

IQ = interior + IQ = exterior



CONTEGA[®] IQ

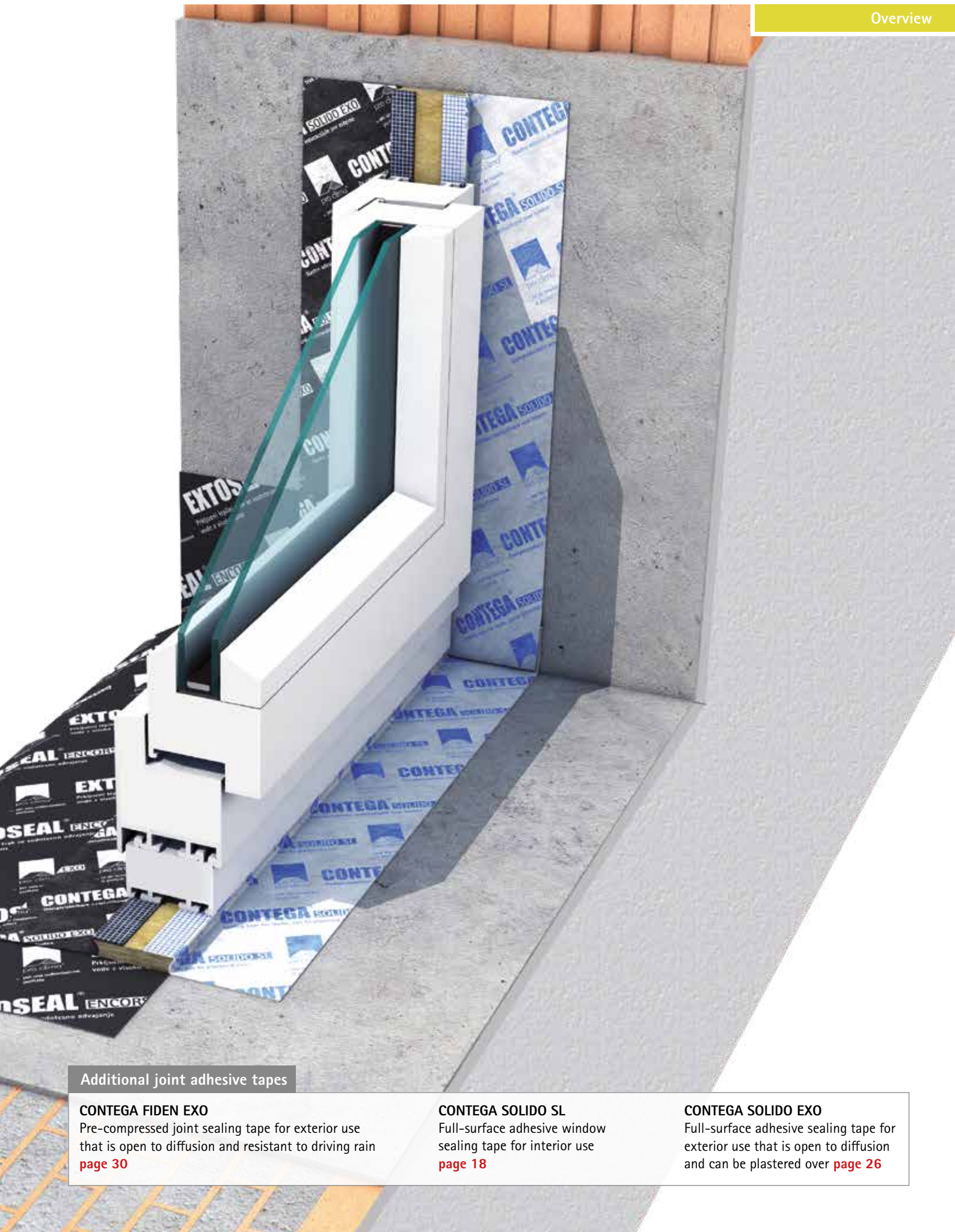
Intelligent window sealing tape for interior and exterior use. With the RAL quality seal, product quality monitored by a third-party body.

page 22

IFT testing



IFT testing of building components at the Institute for Window Technology in Rosenheim demonstrates to project planners and installation technicians that the tested tapes reliably and permanently fulfil even the most demanding requirements for window and door joints.



Additional joint adhesive tapes

CONTEGA FIDEN EXO

Pre-compressed joint sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and resistant to driving rain
[page 30](#)

CONTEGA SOLIDO SL

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for interior use
[page 18](#)

CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO

Full-surface adhesive sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and can be plastered over
[page 26](#)



Joint adhesive tapes for timber structures

The joint adhesive tapes for windows and doors in the CONTEGA family can be installed in a simple, practical manner and are very resistant to ageing. These tapes can also reliably accommodate relative motion between building components and remain absolutely airtight and resistant to driving rain in this case. They have demonstrated these capabilities under the most demanding conditions in experiments on building components as part of IFT tests in Rosenheim.

Interior air sealing



CONTEGA[®] SL

Double-layer plaster sealing tape with vapour control properties

page 16

Exterior weather protection



CONTEGA[®] EXO

Window sealing tape for exterior use with three integrated self-adhesive zones

page 24

Self sealing sill flashing



EXTONSEAL[®] ENCORS

Water bearing adhesive sealing tape with high adhesion strength

page 32

IQ = interior + IQ = exterior



CONTEGA[®] IQ

Intelligent window sealing tape for interior and exterior use. With the RAL quality seal, product quality monitored by a third-party body.

page 22

IFT testing



IFT testing of building components at the Institute for Window Technology in Rosenheim demonstrates to project planners and installation technicians that the tested tapes reliably and permanently fulfil even the most demanding requirements for window and door joints.



Additional joint adhesive tapes

CONTEGA FIDEN EXO

Pre-compressed joint sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and resistant to driving rain

[page 30](#)

CONTEGA SL

Interior air sealing



CONTEGA[®] SL

Double-layer plaster sealing tape with vapour control properties

CONTEGA SL allows interior airtight sealing of windows and doors. The bonds meet the requirements of DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2.



Advantages

- ✓ Extra thin for easy folding in the corners
- ✓ PP copolymer functional membrane
- ✓ Combines well with CONTEGA EXO outdoors
- ✓ Can be plastered over on the fleece side
- ✓ With three adhesive tapes it is very versatile in timber, masonry and concrete structures
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		PP fleece and special PP copolymer membrane
Adhesive		special acrylate adhesive
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		light blue
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	2.3 m (11.5 MNs/g)
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry



Prüfbericht Nr. 14-001438-PRO2
(PB-E03-020310-de-02)
• CONTEGA SL & ORCON F
• CONTEGA EXO & ORCON F
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
26.02.2016

Tested for harmful substances
in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee
for Health-Related Evaluation of
Construction Products at the German
Federal Environment Agency

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit/ pallet
11384	4026639113849	30 m	8.5 cm	8	30
11396	4026639113962	30 m	12 cm	8	30

Substrates

Before sticking, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima interior membranes and on other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels).

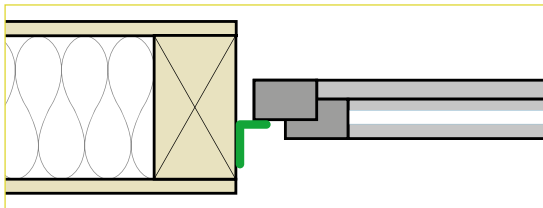
For bonding joints on masonry or concrete or on rough substrates, use ORCON F. The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality subsurfaces. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of subsurfaces with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape. Ensure there is sufficient back-pressure. Airtight bonds can only be achieved if this adhesive tape is laid without folds or creases and are uninterrupted. Ventilate regularly to prevent build-up of excessive humidity and use a dryer if necessary. If the airtight connection is created straight after plastering, moisture ingress may occur in the thermal insulation or to problems in the order of construction.



Timber frame construction after window installation

If the window has already been installed, CONTEGA SL is stuck to the frame.

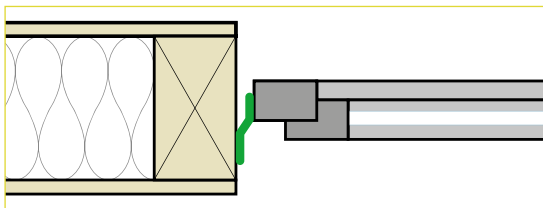


PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes [p. 35](#)



Press the tape onto the soffit and frame to secure it. This work can be carried out more efficiently and in a manner that is kinder to your hands by using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool.

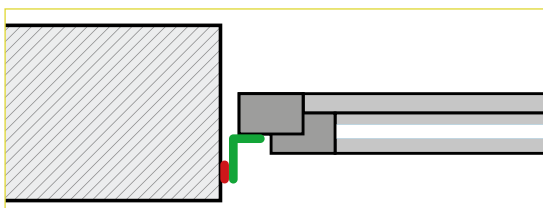


Timber frame construction before window installation

CONTEGA SL has already been installed to the side of the window – for example, by the window installation technician.



Remove the release film, fold the tape in the corner area and stick to one another. Stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit in an airtight manner. Press firmly to secure the tape in place.

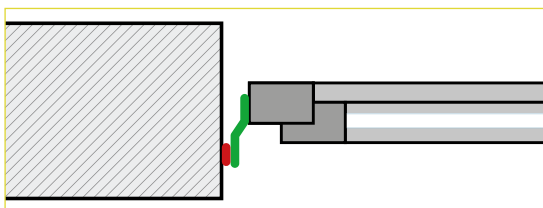


Masonry construction after window installation

If the window has already been installed, CONTEGA SL is stuck to the frame.



Position the tape on the frame and stick in place. Apply a line of ORCON F or ORCON CLASSIC joint adhesive around the circumference of the soffit in a tight zig-zag pattern. You're now ready for plastering!



Masonry construction before window installation

CONTEGA SL has already been installed to the side of the window – for example, by the window installation technician.



Fold the tape together in the corner area. Apply ORCON F or ORCON CLASSIC to the soffit in a tight zig-zag pattern. Place the tape onto the adhesive. You're now ready for plastering!

Note

If the airtight joint is implemented after plastering, moisture entry into the thermal insulation or disruptions to the construction process may occur.

CONTEGA SOLIDO SL

Interior air sealing



CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO SL

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for interior use

The CONTEGA SOLIDO SL joint adhesive tape, which is full-surface adhesive and can be plastered over, ensures interior airtight and vapour-retarding sealing of windows and doors to adjacent building components made of wood and mineral substrates such as concrete and sand-lime brick. The modified waterproof SOLID adhesive ensures quick and permanent joints with the subsurface. The stuck joint is immediately airtight and can be subjected to loading. The fleece can simply be plastered over in accordance with our application guide. The bonds meet the requirements of DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2.

Advantages

- ✓ Full-surface adhesive, the joint is immediately airtight and can be subjected to loading
- ✓ Extremely strong adhesion on mineral substrates too thanks to modified waterproof SOLID adhesive
- ✓ Can be plastered over
- ✓ Tape for joints on or under window frames
- ✓ Easy to apply
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test



Can be plastered over

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		PP backing fleece, PP copolymer special membrane
Adhesive		modified waterproof SOLID adhesive
Release film		one or two split silicone-coated PE sheet
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		white
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	2.8 m (14 MNs/g)
Can be plastered over		yes
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit/pallet
15431	4026639154316	30 m	8 cm	8	48
15432	4026639154323	30 m	10 cm	8	36
15433	4026639154330	30 m	15 cm	4	48
15434	4026639154347	30 m	20 cm	4	36

Substrates

Before sticking, substrates should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Uneven mineral substrates may need to be levelled with a smooth finish. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Substrates must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima interior membranes and on other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels) and on mineral substrates such as concrete and masonry.

The best results in terms of structural stability are obtained on high-quality substrates. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of substrates with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Prüfbericht Nr. 16-000527-PR02
(PB 1-E03-020310-de-01)
- CONTEGA SOLIDO SL
- CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
24.06.2016

Tested for harmful substances
in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee
for Health-Related Evaluation of
Construction Products at the German
Federal Environment Agency



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press the adhesive tapes firmly to secure them, taking care to ensure that there is sufficient resistance pressure behind them. Airtight seals can only be achieved if the sealing tape is installed free of folds and breaks. Ventilate regularly and systematically to prevent build-up of excessive humidity. Use a dryer if necessary.

→ Situation 1: Window has already been installed



Stick to the frame

Begin to carry out the sticking in the corner area. First position approx. 2 cm of the tape on the horizontal part of the frame and stick the adhesive strip to the frame. Guide the tape around the frame corner and stick the tape to the vertical part of the frame. Gradually remove the backing paper while doing so.



Stick to the soffit

Gradually remove the second (wide) backing paper strip from the smooth membrane side. Begin to carry out the sticking to the soffit in the corner area. Stick the excess tape to the adjacent soffit side. Stick the tape into the next corner area. Stick the excess tape to the adjacent soffit side.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**



→ Situation 2: Before the window is installed



Stick to the side of the frame

Remove the narrow backing paper strip, position it on the side of the frame flush with the frame edge and then gradually stick in place. The printed side of the tape must be facing upwards here.



Stick to the soffit and rub on

Remove the wide backing paper and gradually stick around the circumference of the soffit. Rub using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool to secure it.

→ Other situations



Masonry gable end wall, creating an airtight joint

Put the vapour retarder in place. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components. Remove all backing papers from CONTEGA SOLIDO SL. Put the tape in place, gradually stick it, and then rub using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool to secure it.



Beam penetration in masonry wall

Cut four strips of tape. Remove the narrow backing paper and stick the tape to the first side of the beam. Remove the wide backing paper and stick the tape to the wall. Cut into the tape at the beam corners so that the tape can be stuck to the adjacent beam side. Bond the other sides analogously in an airtight manner.

CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D

Interior air sealing



CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO SL-D

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for interior use with an additional adhesive zone on the fleece side

The CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D joint adhesive tape, which is full-surface adhesive and can be plastered over, ensures interior airtight and vapourretarding sealing of windows and doors to adjacent building components made of wood and mineral substrates such as concrete and masonry. The integrated adhesive zone on the fleece side makes it easy to seal joints to windows and doors. The stuck joint is immediately airtight and can be subjected to loading. The fleece can simply be plastered over in accordance with our application guide. These bonds will correspond to the requirements of DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2.



Can be plastered over

Advantages

- ✓ Full-surface adhesive, the joint is immediately airtight and can be subjected to loading
- ✓ Extremely strong adhesion on mineral substrates too thanks to modified waterproof SOLID adhesive
- ✓ Can be plastered over
- ✓ The integrated adhesive zone on the fleece side makes it easy to seal joints to windows and doors
- ✓ Easy to apply
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		PP backing fleece, PP copolymer special membrane
Adhesive		modified waterproof SOLID adhesive / special acrylate adhesive
Release film		one or two split silicone-coated PE sheet
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		white
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	2.8 m (14 MNs/g)
Can be plastered over		ja
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit/pallet
16038	4026639160386	30 m	80 mm	8	36
15985	4026639159854	30 m	100 mm	8	36

Substrates

Before sticking, substrates should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Uneven mineral substrates may need to be levelled with a smooth finish. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Substrates must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima interior membranes and on other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels) and on mineral substrates such as concrete and masonry.

The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality substrates. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the substrate; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of substrates with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Tested for harmful substances in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Construction Products at the German Federal Environment Agency



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tapes, taking care to ensure that there is sufficient resistance pressure behind them. Airtight seals can only be achieved if the sealing tape is installed free of folds and breaks. Ventilate continuously and systematically to prevent build-up of excessive humidity; use a dryer if necessary.

→ Situation 1: Before the window is installed



Sticking to the side of the frame

Remove the single release film strip on the printed side, position it on the side of the frame and then gradually stick in place. The printed side of the tape must be facing the window (upwards) here.



Corner finishing

Allow CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D to protrude by about 2 cm in the corner area (length of the corner diagonal of the joint) and stick it in the form of a corner fold.



Sticking in the soffit and rubbing into place

Remove the release film strip on the membrane side (unprinted side) and gradually stick the tape in place on the soffit. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components. Rub the tape firmly into place using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool, for example.

→ Situation 2: Window has already been installed



Sticking to the frame

Start the sticking procedure in the corner area of the frame. First position approx. 2 cm of the tape on the horizontal part of the frame and stick the adhesive strip to the frame. Guide the tape around the frame corner and stick the tape to the vertical part of the frame. Gradually remove the release film while doing so.



Sticking to the soffit, allowing for slack

Remove the second (wide) release film strip and gradually stick the tape in place on the soffit. Start sticking the soffit in the corner area. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components. Stick the tape into the next corner area.



Sticking the corners

Apply the tape with an overlap of at least 2 cm in the corner areas.

Note

As an alternative for situation 2, please use CONTEGA SOLIDO SL.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**



CONTEGA IQ

Interior air sealing

Exterior weather protection



CONTEGA[®] IQ

Intelligent window sealing tape for indoor and outdoor use

pro clima CONTEGA IQ is used for airtight sealing of windows and doors to the vapour retarder and airtight sealing layer indoors in accordance with DIN 4108-7. As a result of the intelligent, moisture-variable functional membrane, CONTEGA IQ is also suitable for external windproof and driving rain resistant sealing. The tape is equipped with an expansion joint and can therefore optimally absorb structural movement.

Advantages

- ✓ Moisture-variable g-value: Install on windows with the same tape indoors and outdoors
- ✓ Vapour retarding and airtight connection of indoor window and door joints in accordance with DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2
- ✓ Permeable, wind-tight and driving rain resistant connections outdoors
- ✓ Especially flexible and soft, can easily be folded to fit into corners
- ✓ Can be plastered over on the fleece side
- ✓ With expansion joint to allow for structural movement
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test



For masonry construction with 1 self-adhesive strip

For timber construction with 2 self-adhesive strips



Tested for harmful substances in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Construction Products at the German Federal Environment Agency

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		PP fleece and special PP copolymer membrane
Adhesive		special acrylate adhesive
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		dark blue
s_d -value (g-value)	BS EN ISO 12572	0.25 - 10 m (1.25 - 50 MNs/g) humidity variable
Exposure time		3 months
RAL quality label	RAL-GZ 711, Fugendichtungs-komponenten und -systeme	available
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	self-adhesive strips	Sales unit	Sales unit / pallet
12941	4026639129413	30 m	9 cm	1 (for masonry construction)	8	30
13016	4026639130167	30 m	9 cm	2 (for timber construction)	8	30

Substrates

Before sticking, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all *pro clima* interior and exterior membranes, other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium) as well as other underlay/sarking and wall lining membranes (e.g. those made of PP and PET). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels). For bonding joints on masonry or concrete or on rough substrates, use ORCON F. The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality subsurfaces. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of subsurfaces with insufficient load-bearing capacity.

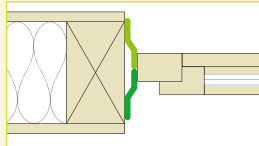
General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape. Ensure there is sufficient back-pressure. Driving rainproof and wind- or airtight seals can only be achieved if this connection tape is laid without folds or creases and are uninterrupted. Ventilate regularly to prevent build-up of excessive humidity and use a dryer if necessary



Installation instructions

→ **Timber construction: interior and exterior**



Stick the tape to the frame

Before the window is installed, stick CONTEGA IQ onto the side of the window frame with the non-printed side facing the soffit. Press firmly to secure the tape in place.



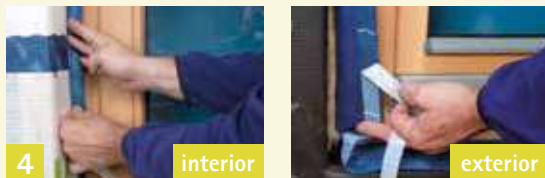
Corner finishing

To ensure that the tape can be simply and securely stuck to the window soffit later on, create corner folds as shown here.



Stick the ends

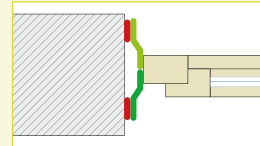
To ensure proper airtightness and/or wind sealing, stick the start and end of the CONTEGA IQ tape to each other using a strip of DUPLEX.



Stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit

Install the window into the soffit, then remove the release film from CONTEGA IQ and stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit in an airtight and/or windtight manner. Press firmly to secure the tape in place. Ensure that the corners created are airtight and/or windtight.

→ **Masonry construction: interior and exterior**



Stick the tape to the frame

Before the window is installed, stick CONTEGA IQ onto the side of the window frame with the non-printed side facing the soffit. Press firmly to secure the tape in place.



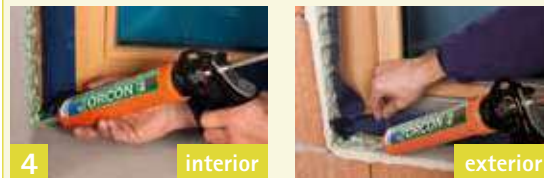
Corner finishing

To ensure that the tape can be simply and securely stuck to the window soffit later on, create corner folds as shown here.



Stick the ends

To ensure proper airtightness and/or wind sealing, stick the start and end of the CONTEGA IQ tape to each other using a strip of DUPLEX.



Stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit

Install the window into the soffit, apply an approx. 5 mm thick line of ORCON F or ORCON CLASSIC joint adhesive around the circumference of the soffit in a tight zig-zag pattern, and then place the tape onto the adhesive in an airtight and/or windtight manner. Ensure that the corners created are airtight and/or windtight.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**



Note

The slack included for expansion automatically becomes active if there is relative motion between building components and provides increased protection against tearing. CONTEGA IQ thus provides optimal protection against leaks that could lead to structural damage and mould.



CONTEGA EXO

Exterior weather protection



CONTEGA[®] EXO

Exterior connection plastering tape

For exterior wind-proof sealing of thermally insulated joints when installing windows and doors. In combination with CONTEGA SL also suitable for sealing joints in timber, masonry and concrete structures.



Advantages

- ✓ Extra thin for easy folding in the corners
- ✓ Active moisture transport by means of the monolithic TEEE functional membrane
- ✓ Combines well with CONTEGA SL indoors
- ✓ Can be plastered over on the fleece side with three adhesive tapes it is very versatile in timber, masonry and concrete structures

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		double-layer special membrane made of PP fleece and TEEE functional film
Adhesive		special acrylate adhesive
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		dark grey
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN ISO 12572	0.05 m (0.25 MNs/g)
Exposure time		3 months
Water column	BS EN 20811	> 2 500 mm
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C/-40 °F to +90 °C/194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit/ pallet
11946	4026639119469	30 m	8,5 cm	8	30
11947	4026639119476	30 m	12 cm	8	30

Substrates

Before sticking, substrates should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Substrates must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima exterior membranes and on other underlay/sarking and wall lining membranes (e.g. those made of PP and PET). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels).

For bonding joints on masonry or concrete or on rough substrates, use ORCON F. The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality substrates. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of substrates with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



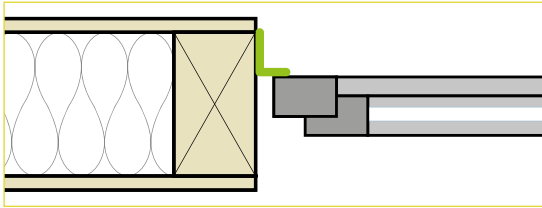
Prüfbericht Nr. 14-001438-PRO2
(PB-E03-020310-de-02)
• CONTEGA SL & ORCON F
• CONTEGA EXO & ORCON F
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
26.02.2016



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape. Ensure there is sufficient back-pressure. Driving rainproof and windtight seals can only be achieved if this connection tape is laid without folds or creases and are uninterrupted.



Timber frame construction after window installation

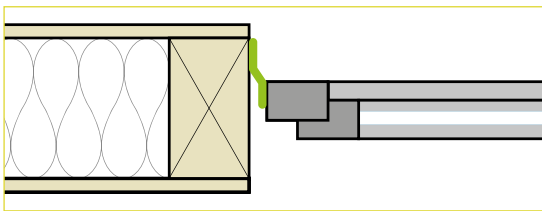
If the window has already been installed, CONTEGA EXO is stuck to the frame.



Press the CONTEGA EXO onto the soffit and frame to secure it. This work can be carried out more efficiently and in a manner that is kinder to your hands by using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**

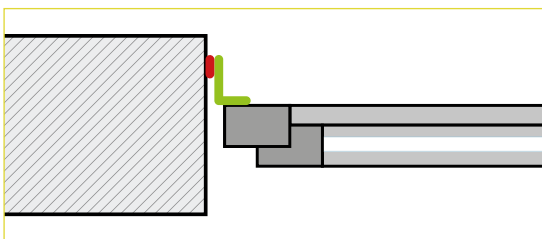


Timber frame construction before window installation

CONTEGA EXO has already been installed to the side of the window – for example, by the window installation.



Remove the release film, fold the tape in the corner area and stick to one another. Stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit in a manner that is windtight and resistant to driving rain. Press firmly to secure the tape in place.

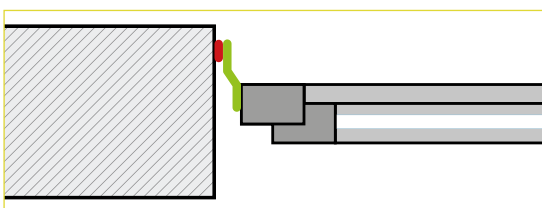


Masonry construction after window installation

If the window has already been installed, CONTEGA EXO is stuck to the frame.



Position the tape on the frame and stick in place. Apply a line of ORCON F or ORCON CLASSIC joint adhesive around the circumference of the soffit in a tight zig-zag pattern. You're now ready for plastering!



Masonry construction before window installation

CONTEGA EXO has already been installed to the side of the window – for example, by the window installation technician.



Fold the tape together in the corner area. Apply ORCON F or ORCON CLASSIC to the soffit in a tight zig-zag pattern. Place the tape onto the adhesive. You're now ready for plastering!

Note on installation

Installation film (in german)
CONTEGA EXO:



CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO

Exterior weather protection



CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO EXO

Full-surface adhesive sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and can be plastered over

The CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO joint adhesive tape, which is full-surface adhesive and can be plastered over, ensures exterior windtight and diffusion-permeable sealing of windows and doors to adjacent building components made of wood and mineral materials such as concrete and sand-lime brick. The modified waterproof SOLID adhesive ensures quick and permanent adhesion to the subsurface. The stuck joint is immediately windproof and can be subjected to loading. The fleece can simply be plastered over in accordance with our application guide.



Advantages

- ✓ Full-surface adhesive, the joint is immediately windproof and resistant to driving rain, and it can be subjected to loading
- ✓ Extremely strong adhesion on mineral subsurfaces too thanks to modified waterproof SOLID adhesive
- ✓ Can be plastered over
- ✓ Tape for joints on or under window frames
- ✓ Easy to apply

Technical data



Prüfbericht Nr. 16-000527-PR02
(PB 1-E03-020310-de-01)
- CONTEGA SOLIDO SL
- CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
24.06.2016

		Substance
Backing		PP backing fleece, PP copolymer special membrane
Adhesive		modified waterproof SOLID adhesive
Release film		one or two split silicone-coated PE sheet
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		black
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	0.7 m (3.5 MNs/g)
Exposure time		3 months
Water column	BS EN 20811	> 2 500 mm
Can be plastered over		yes
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit / pallet
15439	4026639154392	30 m	8 cm	8	48
15440	4026639154408	30 m	10 cm	8	36
15441	4026639154415	30 m	15 cm	4	48
15442	4026639154422	30 m	20 cm	4	36

Substrates

Before sticking, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Uneven mineral subsurfaces may need to be levelled with a smooth finish. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima interior membranes and on other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium). Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels) and on mineral subsurfaces such as concrete and masonry.

The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality subsurfaces. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of subsurfaces with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape. Ensure there is sufficient back-pressure. Driving rainproof and windtight seals can only be achieved if this connection tape is laid without folds or creases and are uninterrupted.

→ Situation 1: Window has already been installed



1

Stick to the frame

Remove the narrow backing paper strip. Put the CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO in place using the full width of the adhesive strip and allowing for an excess of 2 cm beyond the corner of the frame. Stick the excess tape to the adjacent soffit side.



2

Stick to the soffit allowing for slack

Remove the backing paper strip and gradually stick the tape in place on the soffit. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components. Stick the tape to the window sill.



3

Stick the corners and around the circumference of the window

Continue sticking the entire window (frame and soffit) in the same manner. Ensure that the corners are stuck over.

→ Situation 2: Before the window is installed



1

Stick to the side of the frame

Remove the narrow backing paper strip, position it on the side of the frame flush with the frame edge and then stick in place. The printed side of the tape facing up.



2

Corner finishing

To ensure that the tape can be simply and securely stuck to the window soffit later on, create corner folds as shown here and stick CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO around the circumference.



3

Stick to the soffit

Remove the backing paper strip and stick the tape in place around the circumference of the soffit.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes [p. 35](#)





CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO EXO-D

Full-surface adhesive window sealing tape for exterior use with an additional adhesive zone on the fleece side

The CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO-D joint adhesive tape, which is full-surface adhesive and can be plastered over, ensures windtight and diffusion-permeable exterior sealing of windows and doors to adjacent building components made of wood and mineral substrates such as concrete and masonry. The integrated adhesive zone on the fleece side allows for easy adhesion to windows and doors. The stuck joint is immediately windproof and can be subjected to loading. The fleece can simply be plastered over in accordance with our application guide.



Advantages

- ✓ The joint is immediately windproof and resistant to driving rain as a result of full-surface adhesion
- ✓ Extremely strong adhesion on mineral substrates too thanks to SOLID adhesive
- ✓ Can be plastered over
- ✓ Simple adhesion
- ✓ Easy to apply

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		PP backing fleece, PP copolymer special membrane
Adhesive		modified waterproof SOLID adhesive / special acrylate adhesive
Release film		one or two split silicone-coated PE sheet
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		black
s_d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	0.7 m (3.5 MNs/g)
Exposure time		3 months
Water column	BS EN 20811	> 2 500 mm
Can be plastered over		yes
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, circumferential
Application temperature		above -10 °C / 14 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit / pallet
16135	4026639161352	30 m	80 mm	8	36
16136	4026639161369	30 m	100 mm	8	36

Substrates

Before sticking, substrates should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Uneven mineral substrates may need to be levelled with a smooth finish. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Substrates must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima exterior membranes and on other underlay/sarking and wall lining membranes (e.g. those made of PP and PET).

Adhesion can be carried out on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB and plywood panels) and on mineral substrates such as concrete and masonry. The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality substrates. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the substrate; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of substrates with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Prüfbericht Nr. 15-003305-PR01
(PB-E03-020310-de-02)
• CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D
• CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO-D
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
15.03.2016



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tapes, taking care to ensure that there is sufficient resistance pressure behind them. Driving rainproof and windtight seals can only be achieved if this connection tape is laid without folds or creases and are uninterrupted.

→ Situation 1: Before the window is installed



1 Sticking to the side of the frame

Remove the single release film strip on the printed side, position it on the side of the frame and then gradually stick in place. The printed side of the tape must be facing the window (upwards) here.



2 Corner finishing

Allow CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO-D to protrude by about 2 cm in the corner area (length of the corner diagonal of the joint) and stick it in the form of a corner fold.



3 Sticking CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO-D in the soffit and rubbing into place

Remove the release film strip on the membrane side (unprinted side) and gradually stick the tape in place on the soffit. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components. Rub the tape firmly into place using the pro clima PRESSFIX application tool, for example. Creating a window sill (EXTOSEAL ENCORS).

→ Situation 2: Window has already been installed



1 Sticking to the frame

Remove approx. 5-10 cm of the narrow release film strip on the membrane side (unprinted side). Guide the tape around the frame corner and stick the tape to the vertical part of the frame.



2 Sticking to the soffit, allowing for slack

Remove the second (wide) release film strip and gradually stick the tape in place on the soffit. Start sticking the soffit in the corner area. Leave slack for expansion so as to allow for relative motion between components.



3 Sticking the corners and around the circumference of the window

Continue sticking the rest of the window (frame and soffit) in the same manner. Ensure that the corners are stuck over with at least 2 cm of an overlap. The adhesive bond must be windtight and resistant to driving rain all around.

Note

As an alternative for situation 2, please use CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**





CONTEGA® FIDEN EXO

Pre-compressed joint sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and resistant to driving rain

The CONTEGA FIDEN EXO pre-compressed joint sealing tape for exterior use can be used to create joints on building structures in a manner that is open to diffusion and resistant to driving rain. This particularly weather-resistant tape has a self-adhesive surface on one side for easy installation.



Advantages

- ✓ Particularly weather-resistant
- ✓ BG1 quality
- ✓ Resistant to driving rain and open to diffusion
- ✓ RAL quality-tested installation
- ✓ Large range for all standard joint widths

Technical data

		Substance
Material		open-cell polyurethane flexible foam with polymer impregnation
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		anthracite
s_d -value (g-value)		< 0.5 m (< 2.5 MNs/g)
Fire behaviour	DIN 4102	B1, P-NDS04-1001
Joint permeability	EN 1026	$a < 0.1 \text{ m}^3/[(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}\cdot(\text{daPa})^n]$
Loading group	DIN 18542	BG1
Resistance to driving rain	EN 1027	requirements fulfilled up to 600 Pa
Weather resistance	DIN 18542	passed
Can be plastered/painted over		yes
Compatibility with conventional construction materials	DIN 18542	yes
Application temperature		above +1 °C / 34 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent: -30 °C / -22 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage		1 °C / 34 °F - 20 °C / 68 °F, 12 months, cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Joint	Sales unit	Sales unit / pallet
15547	4026639155474	10 m	10 mm	2-3 mm	30	60
15548	4026639155481	10 m	15 mm	2-3 mm	20	60
15549	4026639155498	8 m	12 mm	3-6 mm	25	60
15550	4026639155504	8 m	15 mm	3-6 mm	20	60
15552	4026639155528	5,0 m	15 mm	5-10 mm	20	60
15553	4026639155535	5,0 m	20 mm	5-10 mm	15	60
15554	4026639155542	4,3 m	15 mm	7-12 mm	20	60
15555	4026639155559	4,3 m	20 mm	7-12 mm	15	60
15556	4026639155566	3,3 m	20 mm	8-15 mm	15	60
15557	4026639155573	2,6 m	20 mm	10-18 mm	15	60



Substrates

Clean any loose dust and dirt from the joint. The masonry may need to be levelled with a smooth finish (e.g. mortar joints). Clean the sides of the window frames. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. The substrate material must be free of water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone). Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient



Installation instructions

load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on planed and painted wood, hard plastics, hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB, plywood panels) and metal. The best results in terms of structural stability are obtained on high-quality substrates. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the substrate; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases.

General conditions

The tape must be stored in a cool place on the building site when temperatures are above 20 °C. When temperatures are below 8 °C, the tape should ideally be kept above this temperature. Select the tape dimensions and planning of the joint dimension according to the RAL guideline for planning and carrying out the installation of windows and doors. Allow 1 cm of additional length of the tape for every metre length of the joint (compressed installation). Use butt-joints at corners and longitudinal joints. Ensure the tape remains in place until decompressed by using the self-adhesive surface on a suitable substrate. Fit the tape with an offset of at least 2 mm inside the edge of the joint for engineering reasons. To avoid decompression of already-started rolls: fix the ends of the tape with a staple or else wrap an adhesive strip fully around the tape. Store the rolls lying flat. Place a weight on the side of already-started rolls. Check compatibility before plastering or painting over the tape. Do not bring the tape into contact with aggressive chemicals or clean it using aggressive chemicals.



1 Remove the protective sheet

Cut the outer protective sheet with a utility knife and remove this sheet.



2 Cut off the start of the tape

Roll off some of the CONTEGA FIDEN EXO and cut off the overcompressed start of the tape (approx. 2 cm).



3 Stick the tape to the frame

Remove the backing paper, align the tape straight on the frame and gradually stick in place. The tape must not be visible after installation (recess approx. 1 - 2 mm).



4 Allow for slack in the tape

Allow for a small amount of slack in the tape when sticking it in place, particularly near joints – do not stretch the tape!



5 Use butt-joints at corners

Stick the tape around the circumference of the frame. Use one length of CONTEGA FIDEN EXO per side here and use butt-joints at the corners. Allow for a small amount of slack near the corners.

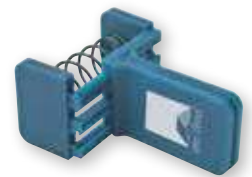


6 Install the window

Install the window professionally using a suitable fastening system.

Note

KLIPFIX: Makes it easy to close off a roll of joint-sealing tape that has already been started CONTEGA FIDEN EXO. [p. 35](#)



EXTOSEAL ENCORS

Exterior weather protection

Self sealing sill flashing

**EXTOSEAL® ENCORS**

Water bearing adhesive connection tape with high adhesion strength

Watertight adhesive tape with high adhesion for creating window sills, for joining wood-based panels to smooth mineral surfaces, to stick sub-roof panels one below the other (e.g. in grooves and transitions) and to bond these to adjoining structural elements.

Advantages

- ✓ Protects structural elements from water ingress: watertight and blocks rising damp
- ✓ Extremely high adhesion even to slightly damp and cold surfaces
- ✓ Very elastic carrier foil with particularly low restoring forces: it can be flexibly adapted to surfaces and corners
- ✓ Bonds to mineral substrates
- ✓ Seals nail holes
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test



Waterproof

Technical data

		Substance
Backing		elastic PE carrier film
Material		Butyl rubber modified with acrylate
Release film		silicone-coated PE film
Attribute	Regulation	Value
Colour		Butyl rubber: grey, film: black
Surface weight	BS EN 1849-2	approx. 1.9 kg/m ²
Thickness	BS EN 1849-2	approx. 1.1 mm
s _d -value (g-value)	BS EN 1931	> 100 m (> 500 MNs/g)
Exposure time		6 months
ift Rosenheim (DE) tested	MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5	passed, window sill
Application temperature		-10 °C / 14 °F to +35 °C / 95 °F
Temperature resistance		permanent -20 °C / -4 °F to +80 °C / 176 °F
Storage		cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Length	Width	Sales unit	Sales unit/pallet
15361	4026639153616	20 m	10 cm	3	60
14134	4026639141347	20 m	15 cm	2	60
14135	4026639141354	20 m	20 cm	2	42
14732	4026639147325	20 m	30 cm	1	60

Substrates

Before sticking, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. Permanent adhesion is achieved on woodbased panels (chipboard, OSB and veneer plywood, MDF board and wood fibre sub-roof panels). Wood fibre sub-roof panels and smooth mineral subsurfaces require pre-treatment with TESCON PRIMER RP before bonding. Concrete or plaster subsurfaces must not be sandy or crumbling. The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality subsurfaces. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases. Pretreatment with TESCON PRIMER RP is recommended in the case of subsurfaces with insufficient load-bearing capacity.



Prüfbericht Nr. 16-000527-PRO2
(PB 2-E03-020310-de-01)
Unterfensterbank EXTOSEAL ENCORS
mit CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO
nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
24.06.2016

Tested for harmful substances
in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee
for Health-Related Evaluation of
Construction Products at the German
Federal Environment Agency



Installation instructions

General conditions

The bonds should not be subjected to tensile strain. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape. Ensure there is sufficient back pressure. Windproof, airtight or rainproof seals can only be achieved on vapour retarding membranes, roof lining membranes or façade membranes that have been laid without folds or creases. The tape is self-bonding under the effect of heat.



1

Tape to the frame

Measure the tape (width of opening + 2 x 20 cm) and cut to size. In stages, remove the narrow release paper gradually and glue to the frame in the window sill recess in stages.



2

Fold up in the soffit

Fold the tape into the corners of the soffit approx. 20 cm high, also glue it to the frame.

PRESSFIX

Application tool for pro clima adhesive tapes **p. 35**



3

Tape in the soffit

Piece by piece, release the middle release paper and gradually glue the tape in the soffit. While doing so, guide the tape exactly into the corners. Afterwards, press tape firmly.



4

Cut off vertical excess

Cut off excess tape on the vertical soffits with front edge flush with the hard fibrous insulating board.



5

Cut off horizontal excess

Cut back horizontal excess from the tape to 15 mm using a spacer allowing the tape to later take hold above the plaster.



6

Install the window sill

Finished lower window sill made of EXTOSEAL ENCORS. The plasterer to follow sticks the plaster strip to the overhanging tape section. Final protection of soffit provided by installation of a window sill.



ORCON® F

Multi-purpose joint adhesive glue

- For creating airtight joints between vapour check and airtightness membranes of all kinds, including all pro clima vapour checks and airtightness membranes (e.g. pro clima INTELLQ, DB+, INTESANA, DASATOP and DA). The bonded joints meet the requirements of the relevant standards, DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2.
- Bonding windtight joints between sarking membranes and roof lining membranes of all kinds. The bonded joints between pro clima SOLITEX MENTO-series, SOLITEX UD, SOLITEX PLUS and SOLITEX UM connect, for example, meet the requirements specified by the German ZVDH product data sheets.
- Windtight bonded joints between wall lining membranes (e.g. pro clima SOLITEX FRONTA WA and SOLITEX FRONTA QUATTRO).
- Bonding overlaps and joints between trickle protection membranes (e.g. pro clima RB).

Advantages

- ✓ Very high adhesion and quick drying. No pressure lath is required on load-bearing substrates
- ✓ Airtight bonds according to DIN 4108-7, SIA 180 and OENORM B 8110-2
- ✓ Very elastic, permanently flexible
- ✓ Penetrates deep into the substrate
- ✓ Can also be stored in the event of frost
- ✓ Lowest VOC rating in hazardous substance test



Can also be stored in the event of frost

Tested for harmful substances in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Construction Products at the German Federal Environment Agency

Technical data

	Substance
Material	Dispersion based on acrylic acid copolymers and ethanol. Free from plasticisers, halogens
Attribute	Value
Colour	green
Properties	very tensile
Application temperature	-10 °C / 14 °F to +50 °C / 122 °F
Temperature resistance	permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +80 °C / 176 °F
Storage	up to -20 °C/-4 °F, cool and dry

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Forms of delivery	Contents	Coverage	Sales unit	Sales unit/pallet
10106	4026639016270	Cartridge	310 ml	5 mm Bead ~ 15 m 8 mm Bead ~ 6 m	20	60
10107	4026639016287	Foil tube	600 ml	5 mm Bead ~ 30 m 8 mm Bead ~ 12 m	12	60

Substrates

Before sticking, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Mineral surfaces (plaster or concrete) may be slightly damp. Adhesion to frozen surfaces is not possible. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on materials to be bonded. Subsurfaces must be sufficiently dry and have sufficient load-bearing capacity. It may be necessary to use a mechanical support (pressure lath), for example on sanding substrates.

Permanent adhesion is achieved on all pro clima interior and exterior membranes, other vapour retarder and airtight membranes (e.g. those made of PE, PA, PP and aluminium) as well as other underlay/sarking and wall lining membranes (e.g. those made of PP and PET). Joints can be carried out on mineral substrates (such as plaster or concrete), on unplanned, planed and painted wood, hard plastics and nonrusting metal (e.g. pipes, windows etc.), hard wood-based panels (chipboard, OSB, plywood panels, MDF board). The best results in terms of structural stability are achieved on high-quality subsurfaces. It is your responsibility to check the suitability of the subsurface; adhesion tests are recommended in certain cases.



PRESSFIX

Pressing aid for pro clima adhesive tapes

Practical tool for rubbing adhesive tapes into place evenly in a manner that is kinder to your hands.

Advantages

- ✓ Is a practical tool and protects your hands
- ✓ Even pressing of adhesive tapes



Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Sales unit
11426	4026639114266	10*

* only supplied in complete packages

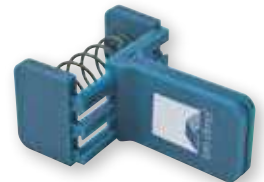
KLIPFIX

Fastening aid for rolls of joint sealing tape

Makes it easy to close off a roll of joint-sealing tape that has already been started CONTEGA FIDEN EXO.

Advantages

- ✓ The partially used roll is kept closed
- ✓ Prevents the tape from bulging
- ✓ Saves on material and costs



Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Sales unit
15651	4026639156518	1



TESCON® SPRIMER

Sprayable primer

Wash primer for wood, wood-fibre boards, masonry, roofs, walls and ground slabs for subsequent adhesion with pro clima adhesive tapes such as TESCON VANA, TESCON PROTECT and the EXTONSEAL range.

Advantages

- ✓ Easy to apply - spray on directly from the can, no contamination of the primer in its container
- ✓ Secure bonds: penetrates deep and strengthens dusty subsurfaces or subsurfaces with insufficient load-bearing capacity
- ✓ Saves time: adhesive tapes can be stuck to absorbent subsurfaces with no drying time
- ✓ Flexible use: use on dry and slightly moist subsurfaces
- ✓ At any time of the year: can also be applied during frosty conditions

Technical data

Substance	
Material	Synthetic rubber
Attribute	Value
Colour	translucent
Application temperature	-5 °C to 40 °C ; 23 °F to 104 °F
Temperature resistance	permanent -25 °C to ~90 °C, short-term up to 100 °C (1h); °F: -13 to ~195; 212
Storage	frostfrei, kühl und trocken

Forms of delivery

Art. no.	GTIN	Contents	Tape width	Coverage	Sales unit	Sales unit/ pallet
1AR01114	4026639211149	400 ml	60 mm	approx. 20 m	12	84
			75 mm	approx. 17 m		
			150 mm	approx. 9 m		
1AR01050	4026639210500	750 ml	60 mm	approx. 38 m	6	56
			75 mm	approx. 31 m		
			150 mm	approx. 17 m		

The quantity used may vary depending on the substrate and application method.

Substrates

Before primer is applied, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. Frozen and soaked subsurfaces are not suitable for the application of primer. There must be no water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone) on the subsurface. All mineral surfaces (e.g. plaster or concrete) and (used) timber subsurfaces can be pretreated. It is also possible to strengthen porous materials such as wood fibre underlay panels. Permeable absorbent subsurfaces (e.g. wood fibre underlay panels) may be slightly moist. In this case, the adhesive tape to be used can be stuck directly onto primer that is still wet. The product achieves its final level of strength only when it has dried. It may be advisable to use covers to protect the area that has been treated. Primer that has not yet fully dried must be protected against the effects of the weather. If butyl rubber tapes (e.g. EXOSEAL range) that hinder diffusion are stuck onto relatively well-sealed, non-absorbent subsurfaces (e.g. concrete), the primer must first be allowed to fully dry before the adhesive tape is put in place. Only ORCON CLASSIC or ORCON MULTIBOND can be used when applying primer for joint adhesives. The primer or ORCON CLASSIC must be fully dried (1-2 days) before the membrane material is stuck in place (dry process).

TESCON® PRIMER RP

Solvent-free primer, no drying required

Adhesive primer for wood, fibreboard, masonry, roof, wall and floor boards for priming the substrate for subsequent bonding with pro clima TESCON No.1, TESCON VANA, TESCON PROFIL and the EXTONSEAL range.



Advantages

- ✓ No drying required - adhesive can be applied straight to the damp primer on absorbent substrates
- ✓ Deep penetration of the primer, excellent hardening
- ✓ Application even on damp substrate
- ✓ Can also be used in the event of frost
- ✓ Can be used with any pro clima adhesive tape
- ✓ Solvent free



Technical data

Substance	
Material	acrylic copolymer, solvent-free
Attribute	
Attribute	Value
Colour	white
Application temperature	-10 °C / +14 °F to +45 °C / 113 °F
Temperature resistance	permanent -40 °C / -40 °F to +90 °C / 194 °F
Storage	protect from frost, cool and dry

Tested for harmful substances in accordance with



Based on the criteria of the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Construction Products at the German Federal Environment Agency

Forms of delivery

Type	Art. no.	GTIN	Contents	Tape width	Coverage	Sales unit	Sales unit/pallet
Tin	11427	4026639114273	0.75 l	60 mm	approx. 60 m	6	84
				75 mm	approx. 45 m		
				150 mm	approx. 22 m		
Tin	11430	4026639114303	2.5 l	60 mm	approx. 185 m	4	40
				75 mm	approx. 150 m		
				150 mm	approx. 75 m		
Dispenser bottle	11449	4026639114495	1 l	60 mm	approx. 75 m	6	72
				75 mm	approx. 60 m		
				150 mm	approx. 30 m		

The quantity used may vary depending on the substrate and application method.

Substrates

Before primer is applied, subsurfaces should be brushed off, wiped clean with a cloth or cleaned using compressed air. The primer cannot be used on frozen or saturated substrates. The substrate material must be free of water-repellent substances (e.g. grease or silicone). The primer can be used to treat all mineral substrates such as plaster or concrete (old) wood substrates. It can also be used to harden porous materials such as wood fibre sub-roof panels, for example. Permeable, absorbent substrates (e.g. wood fibre sub-roof panels) may be slightly damp. The adhesive tape being used can be stuck straight on to the damp primer. The product achieves its final level of strength only when it has dried. It may be advisable to use covers to protect the area that has been treated. Primer that has not yet fully dried must be protected against the effects of the weather.

If butyl rubber tapes (e.g. EXTONSEAL range) that hinder diffusion are stuck onto relatively well-sealed, non-absorbent subsurfaces (e.g. concrete), the primer must first be allowed to fully dry before the adhesive tape is put in place. Only ORCON CLASSIC or ORCON MULTIBOND can be used when applying primer for joint adhesives. The primer and ORCON CLASSIC must be fully dried (1-2 days) before the membrane material is stuck in place (dry process).

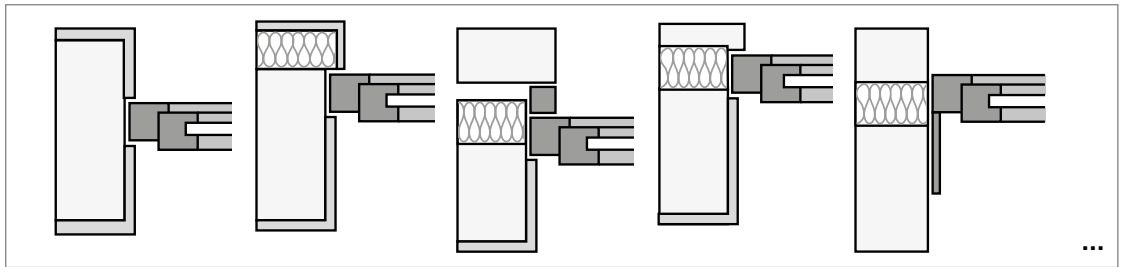


A simple approach to achieve the perfect window joint

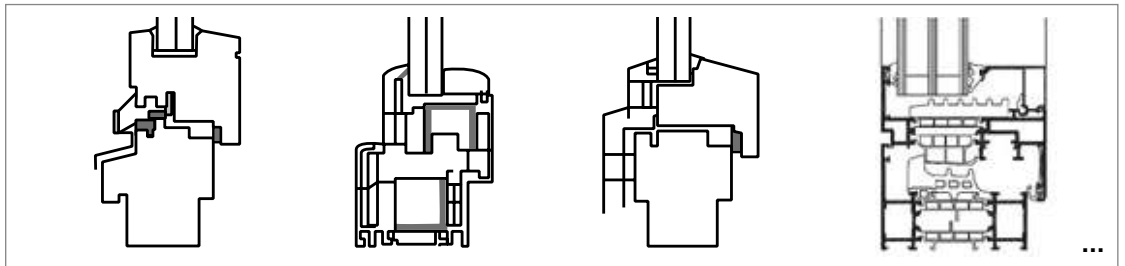
No matter how small your window joints may be, it is still extremely important to plan installation carefully in advance and then carry it out carefully too. This process can be considered in terms of the following steps:

Planning phase

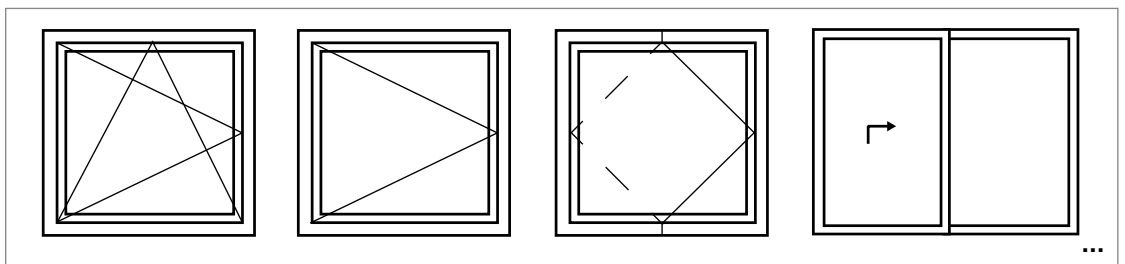
1. Design, wall type, determine the statics and window position, assessment of installation situation on site



2. Specify the window material



3. Specify the window type





Installation phase

Example: Tilt and turn window made of plastic, installation flush on the outside, masonry with thermal insulation composite system, new-build project



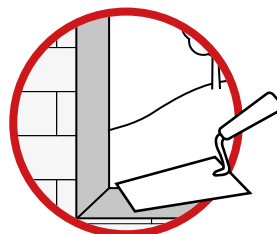
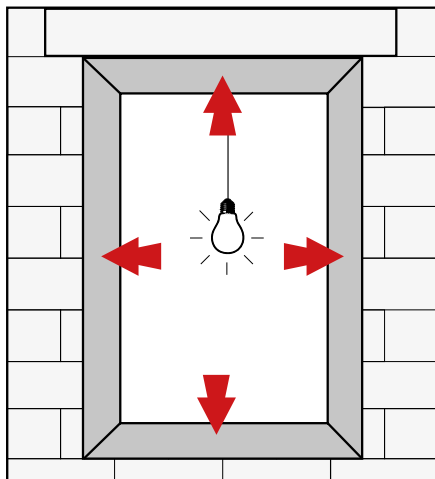
Working steps

1. Check the subsurface page 40
2. Prepare airtightness on the inside page 40
3. Insert the window page 47
4. Insulate the joint page 50
5. Install weather protection on the outside page 51
6. Install sub-sill flashing page 53
7. Complete airtightness on the inside page 55
8. Quality assurance, acceptance and documentation page 56



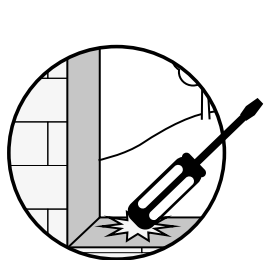
Step 1: Check the subsurface

Example: Tilt and turn window made of plastic, installation flush on the outside, masonry with thermal insulation composite system, new-build project

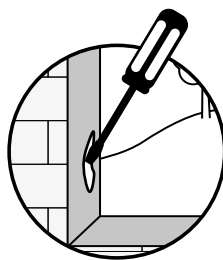


Smooth finish must be present

Check the characteristics of the subsurface



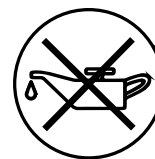
Tap surface carefully



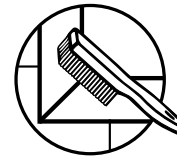
Try to rub surface



Free of frost



Free of grease and oil



Clean / brush off

Step 2: Prepare airtightness on the inside

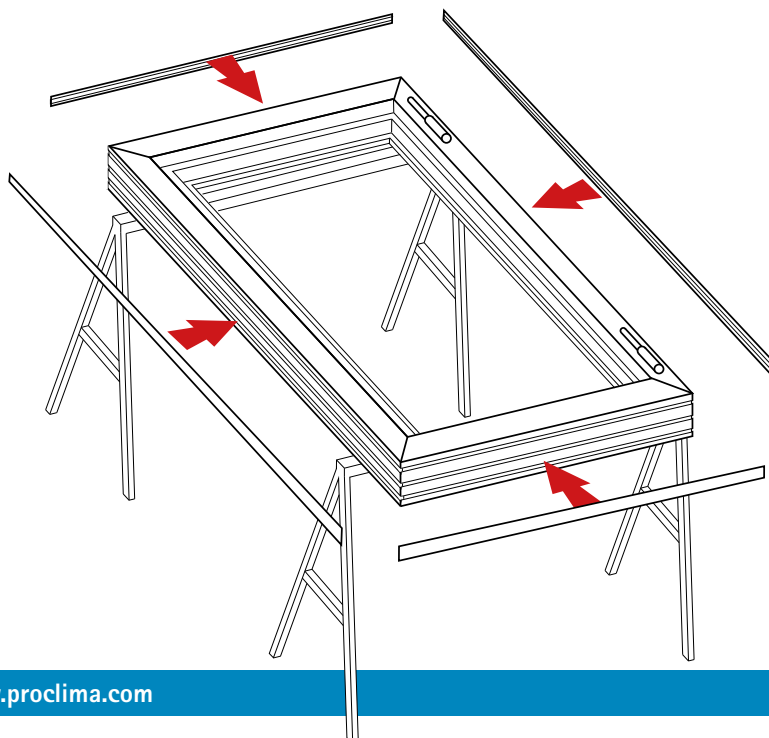
Practical tip

Stick CONTEGA joint adhesive tapes to the frame before installing the window: simple application of the adhesive tape – reliable sealing – valuable time saved!

Note

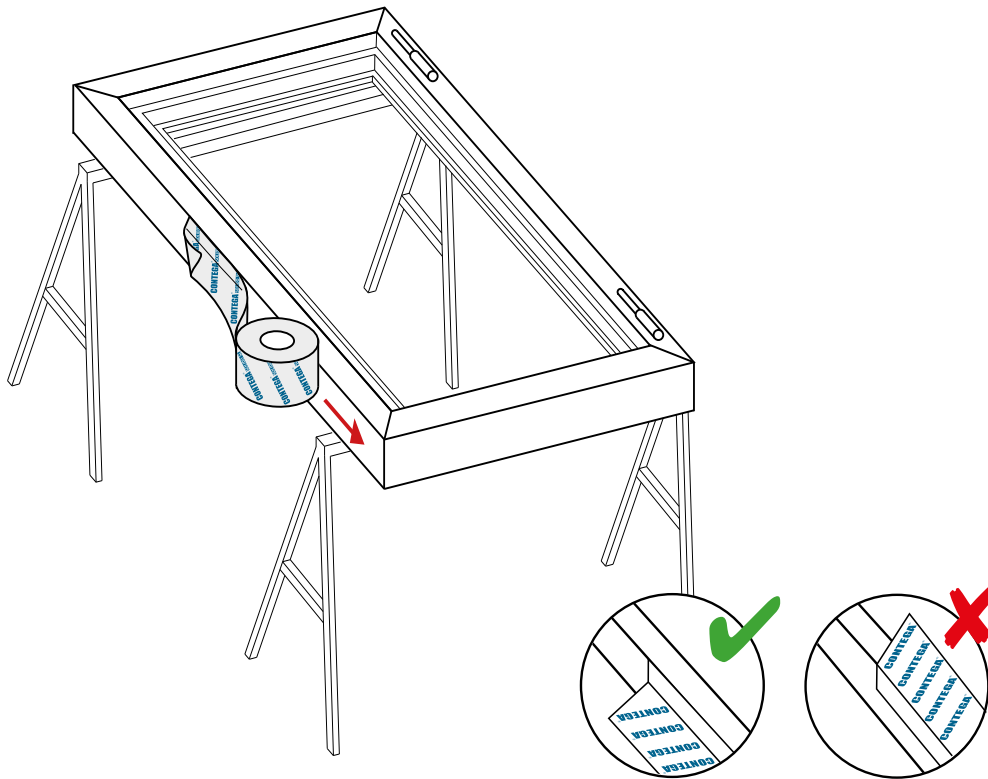
Joints between corners, clip-on profiles, wideners and covering strips are to be carried out in a manner that is airtight and/or resistant to driving rain. Open ends can be closed off with EXTONSEAL ENCORS.

1. If necessary, clip on the frame profile covers and then clean the frame profile





2. Stick CONTEGA SOLIDO SL on the inside of the frame



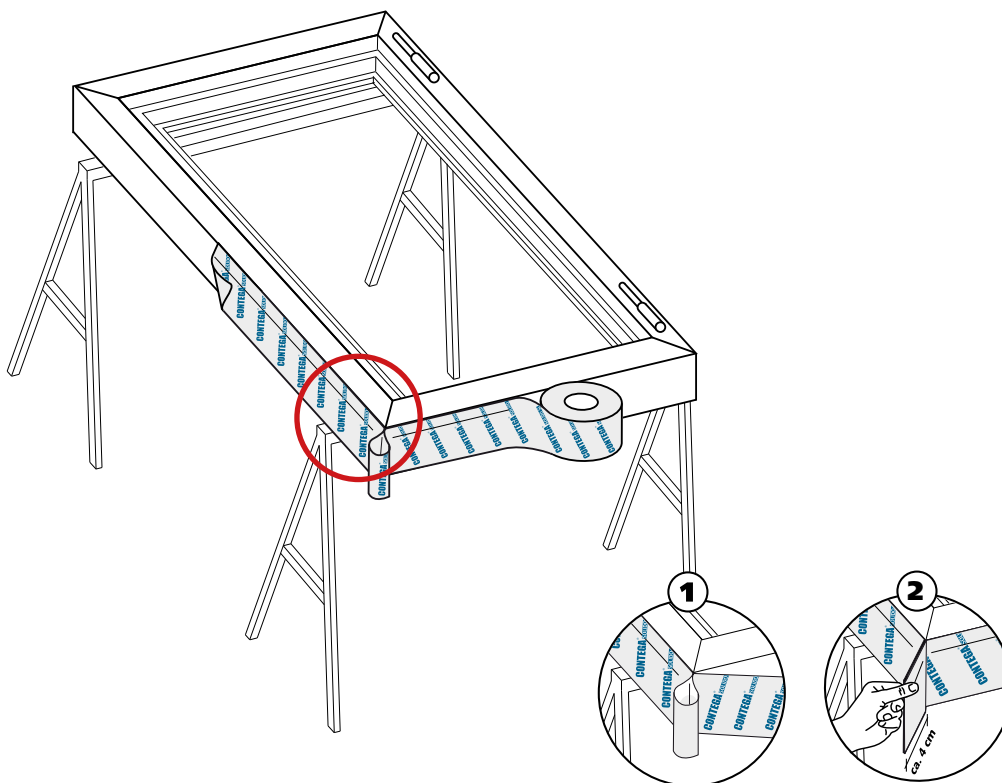
CONTEGA[®] SOLIDO SL

Permeable, full-surface adhesive sealing tape for interior use that can be plastered over



Prüfbericht Nr. 16-000527-PRO2
 (PB 1-E03-020110-de-01)
 - CONTEGA SOLIDO SL
 - CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO
 nach MO-01/1:2007-01, Abs. 5
 24.06.2016

3. Create the corner slack loops

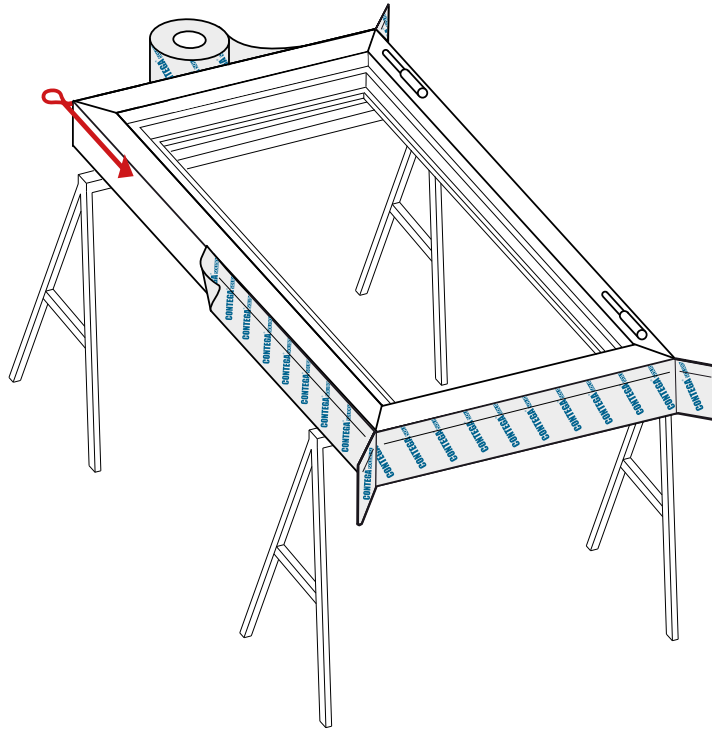


Note

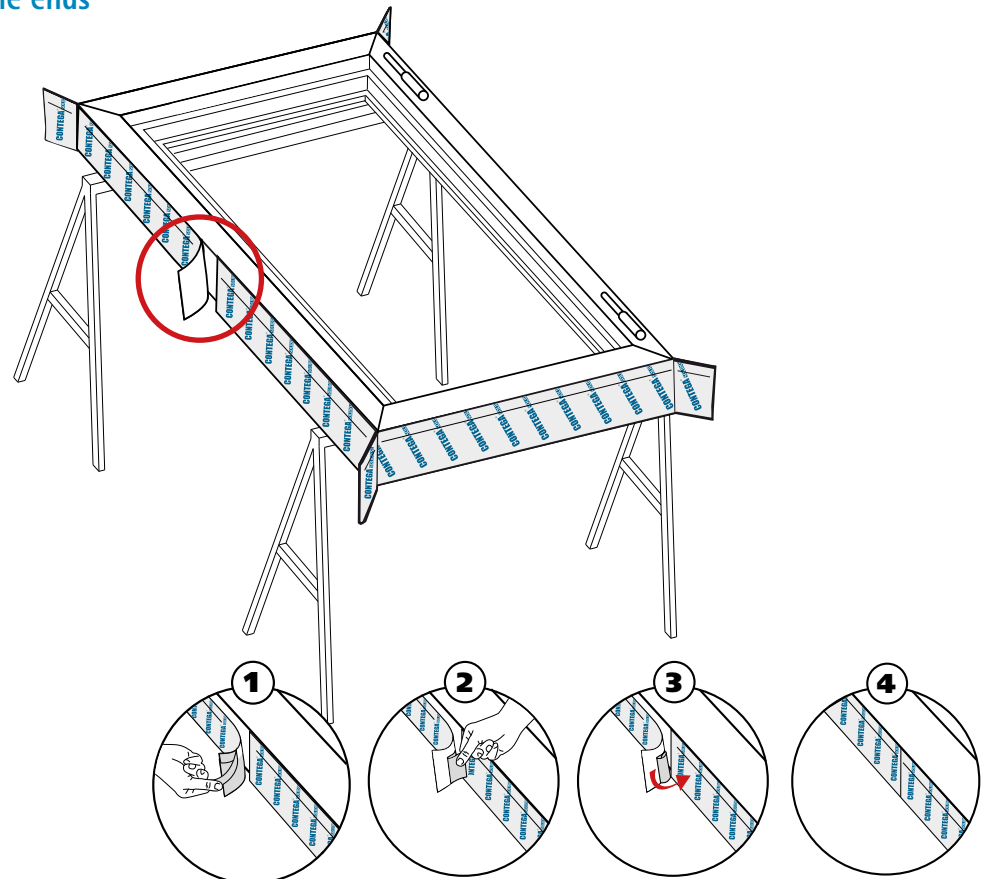
Why create slack loops at the corners? The tape can then be folded after the window has been inserted into the corners of the soffit and can be stuck in a secure, airtight manner. The corner slack loop should be at least 4 cm, i.e. approx. double the joint width.



4. Stick CONTEGA SOLIDO SL around the perimeter

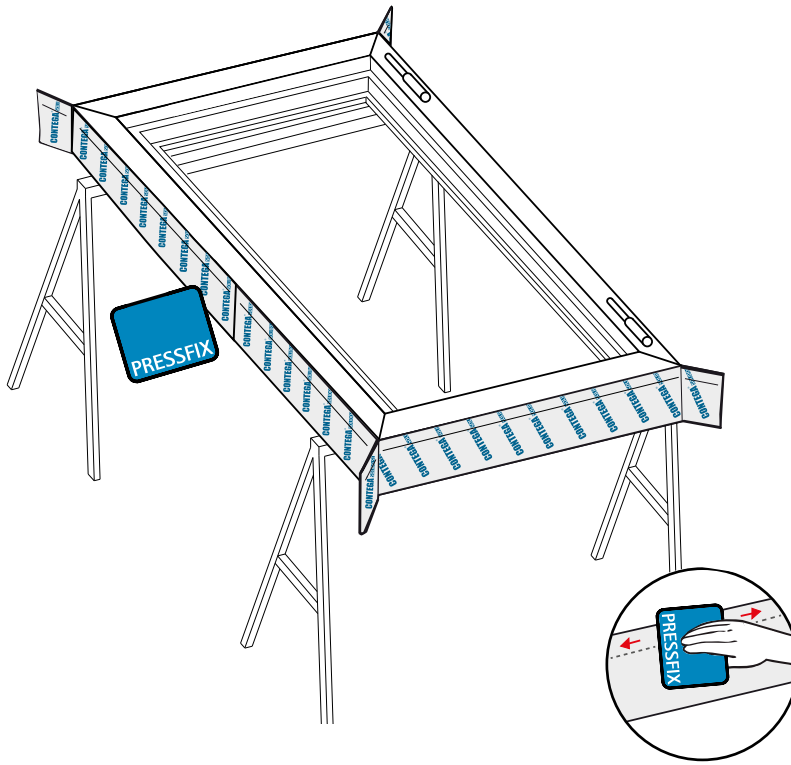


5. Stick the ends





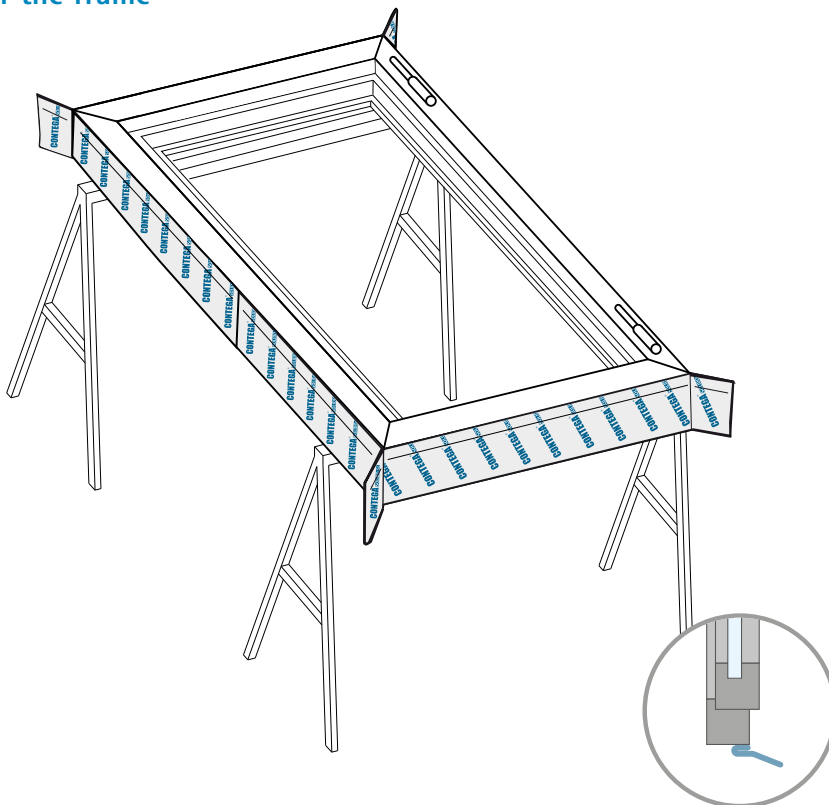
6. Press firmly to secure the adhesive tape



PRESSFIX
application tool



7. Inside of the frame



 **Finished!**

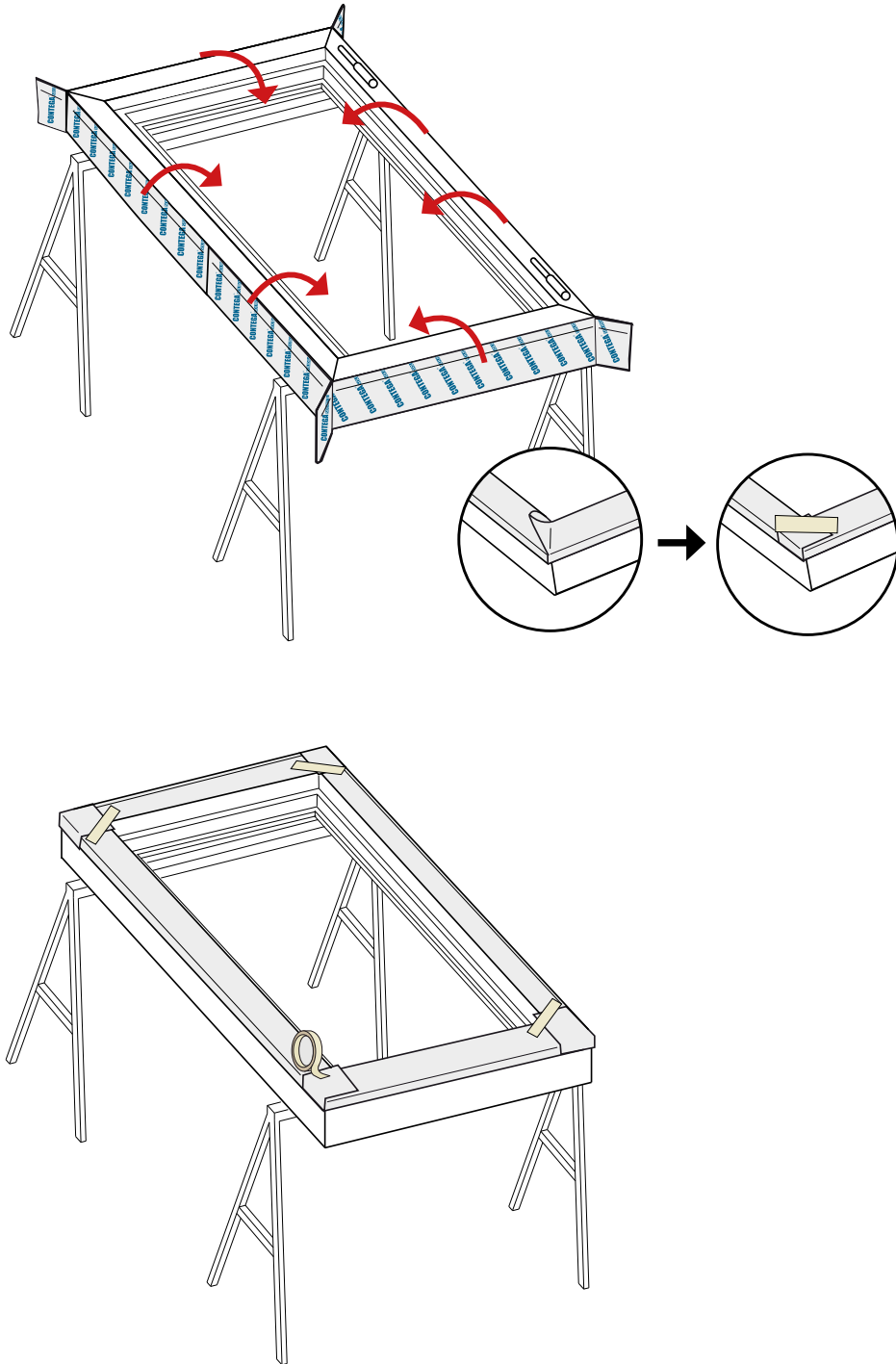


Removable adhesive tape



Practical tip

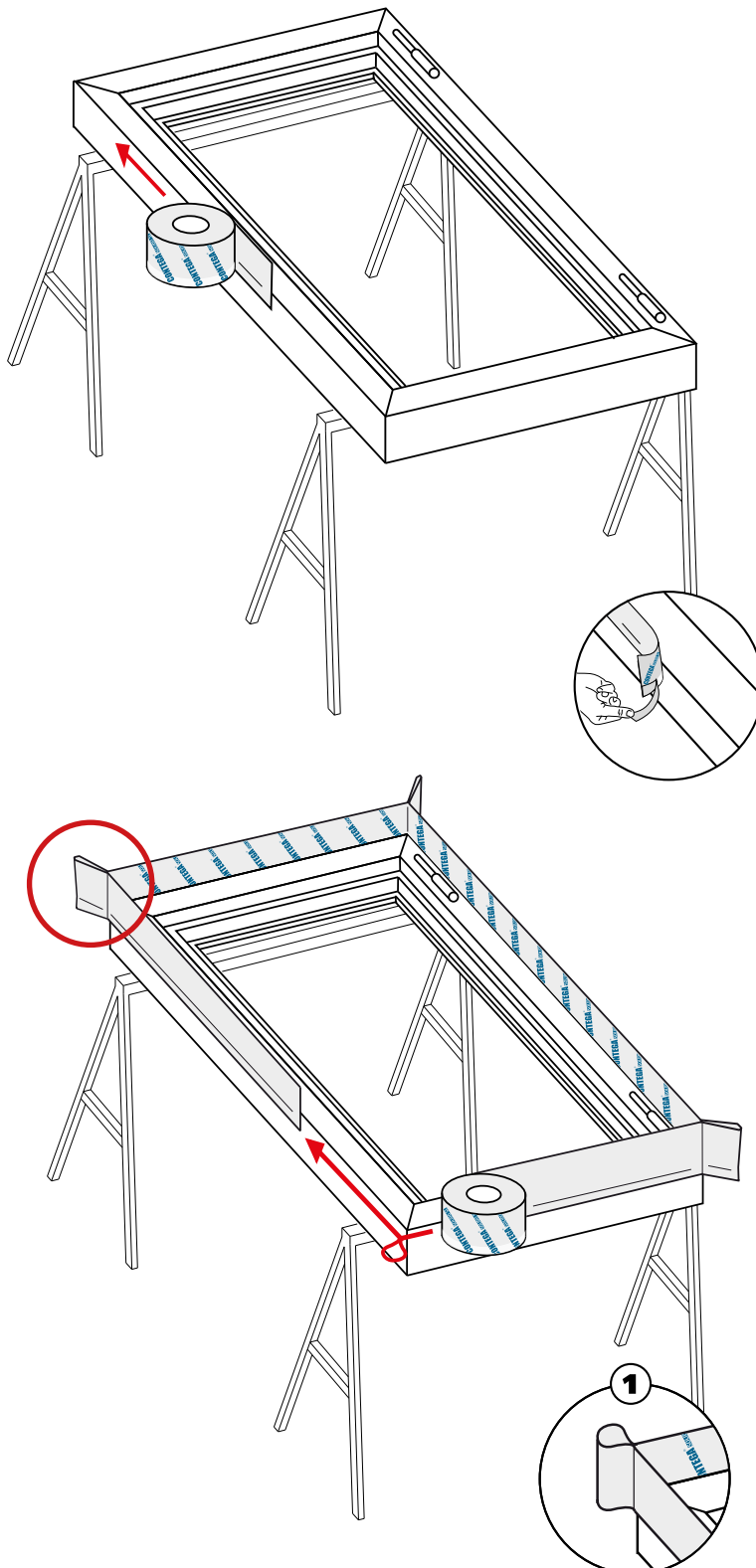
Holding in place with removable adhesive tape makes it easier to slide the window into the window opening.



Product variant

with CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D

Product variant with additional adhesive zone on the fleece side: No folding over necessary (cf. page 44)



CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D

Permeable, full-surface adhesive sealing tape for interior use that can be plastered over



ift Rosenheim
 Prüfbericht Nr. 15-003305-PR01
 (PI-E03-020310-de-02)
 + CONTEGA SOLIDO SL-D
 + CONTEGA SOLIDO EXO-D
 nach MO-01/1/2007-01, Abs. 5
 15.03.2016

Note

Why create slack loops at the corners? The tape can then be folded after the window has been inserted into the corners of the soffit and can be stuck in a secure, airtight manner. The corner slack loop should be at least 4 cm, i.e. approx. double the joint width.



Product variant

with CONTEGA IQ

Just one tape for interior and exterior use: Humidity-variable sd value for dry joints. Easier stock management.

CONTEGA IQ

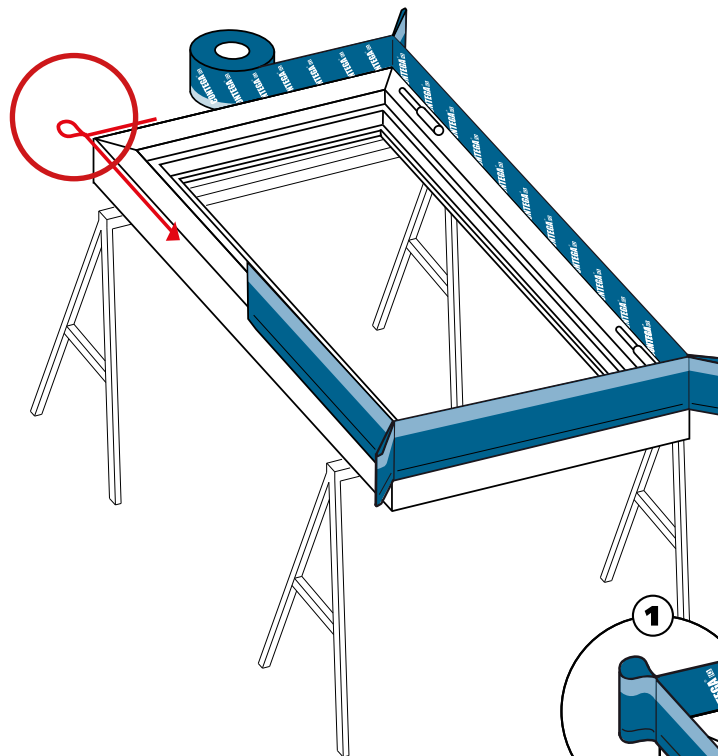
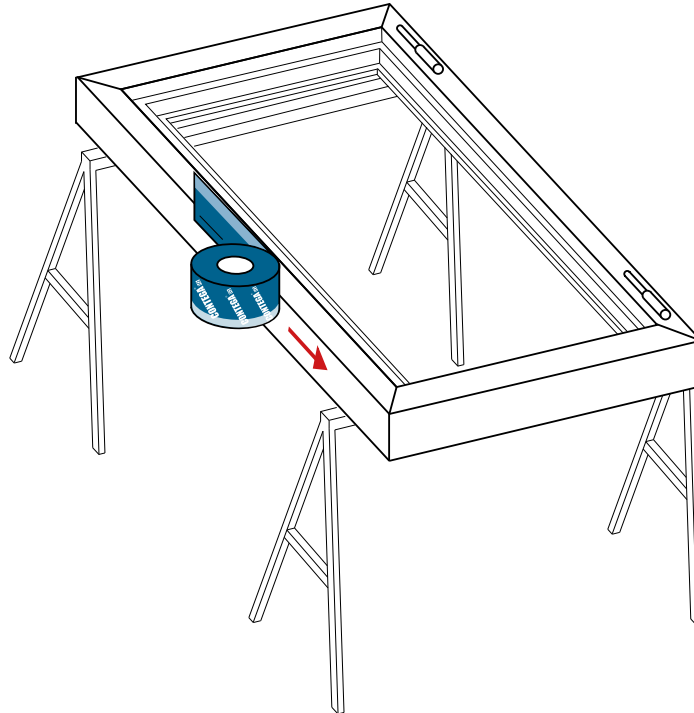
Intelligent window joint adhesive tape for interior and exterior use



RAL
GÜTEZEICHEN

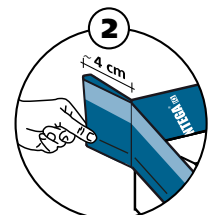


Fugendichtungs-
Komponenten
und -Systeme



Note

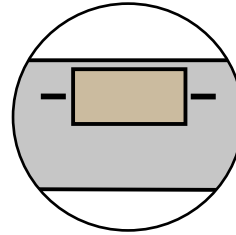
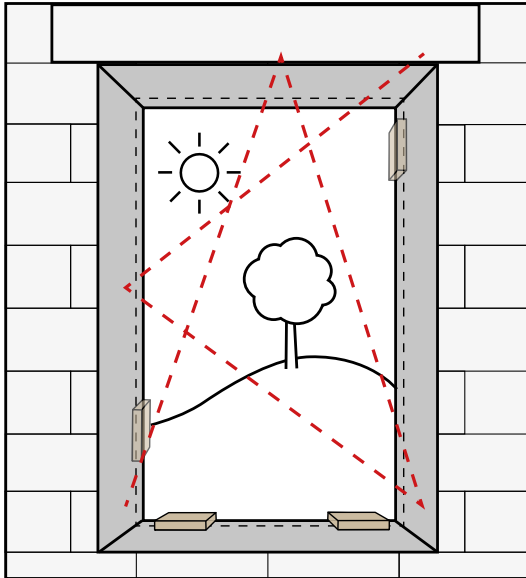
Why create slack loops at the corners? The tape can then be folded after the window has been inserted into the corners of the soffit and can be stuck in a secure, airtight manner. The corner slack should be approx. 4 cm, and at least double the joint width.





Step 3: Insert the window

1. Provide load-transferring as per planning



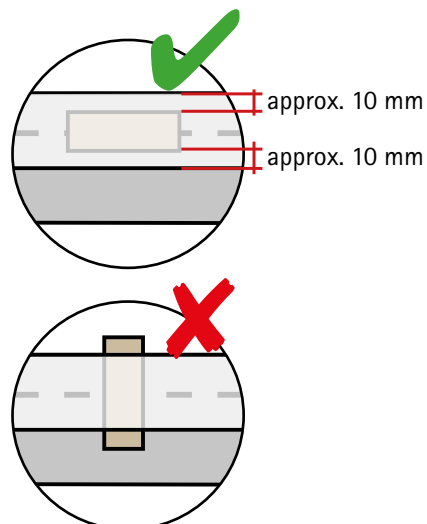
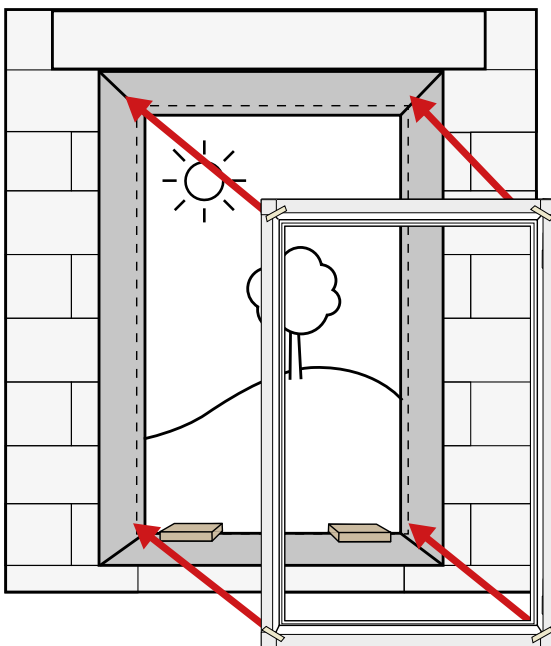
Practical tip

Setting blocks need not be used if appropriately sized, suitable fasteners are used and if the window is placed on a load-bearing insulation material.

Note

The fastening system and load-transferring are dependent on the permitted edge distances, the relevant masonry type and the selected fasteners. The type, position and number of fasteners should be specified as part of planning.

2. Lift the frame into place

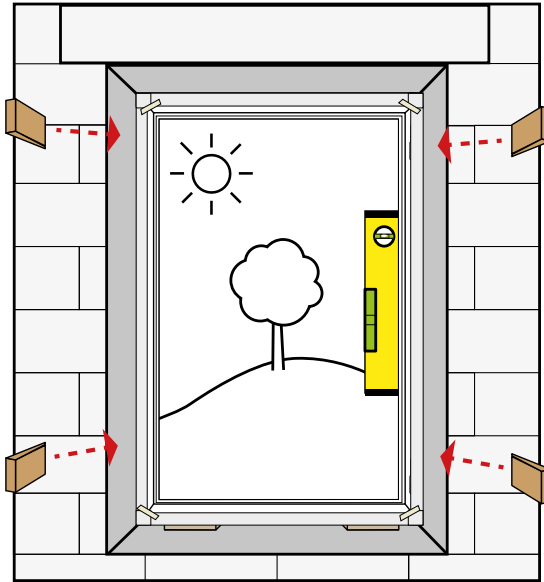


Note

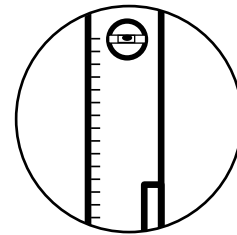
If setting blocks have to be used, they must be pressure-resistant and must keep their shape (hardwood or plastic). They must not protrude beyond the frame.



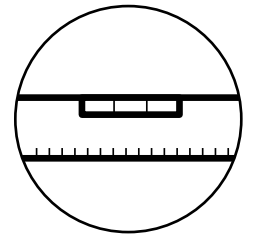
3. Align the window and fasten in place



Fastening aids: Wedges, air cushions etc.



Vertical

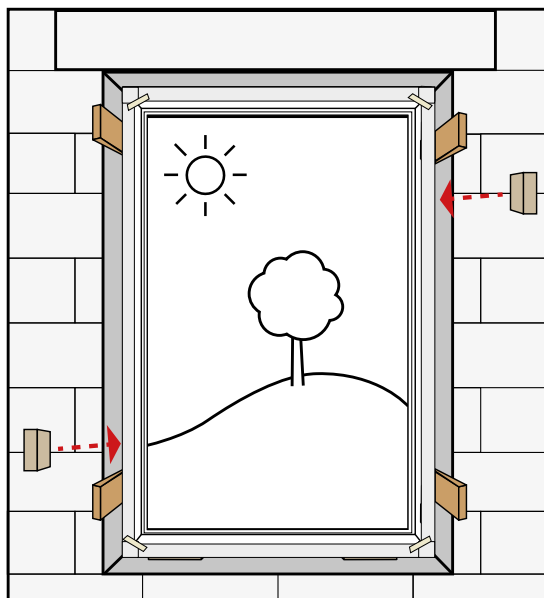


Horizontal

Note

Give consideration to installation heights and facade alignments.

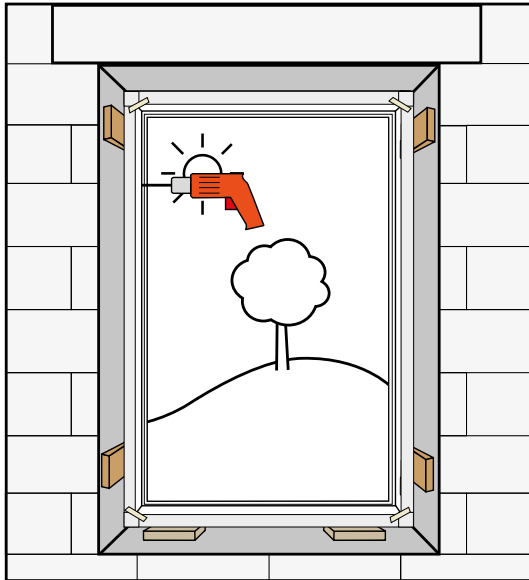
4. Ensure load-transferring is provided



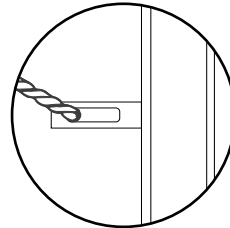
If load-transferring is not carried out by the fastening system, setting blocks at the sides and bottom are generally used. Give consideration to permanent securing of positioning and to a snug fit.



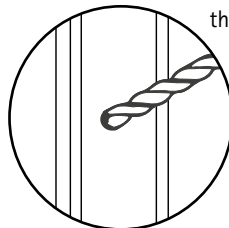
5. Fastening the window



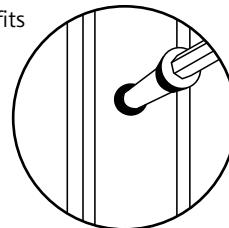
Fastening system: Take into account statics requirements; must be integrated into the window seal. Observe the edge distances of the fasteners, adapt the supporting system if necessary.



Insert dowels into the soffits

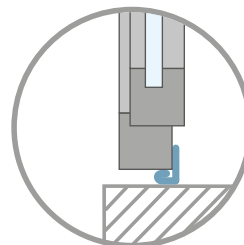
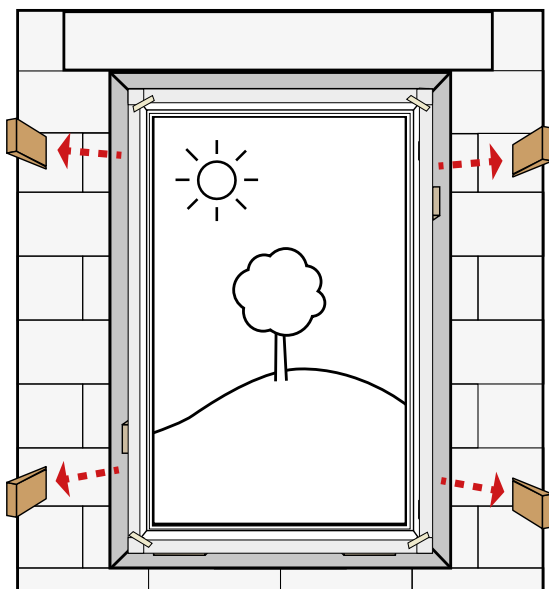


Drill



Fasten the window using a suitable system

6. Remove the fastening aids

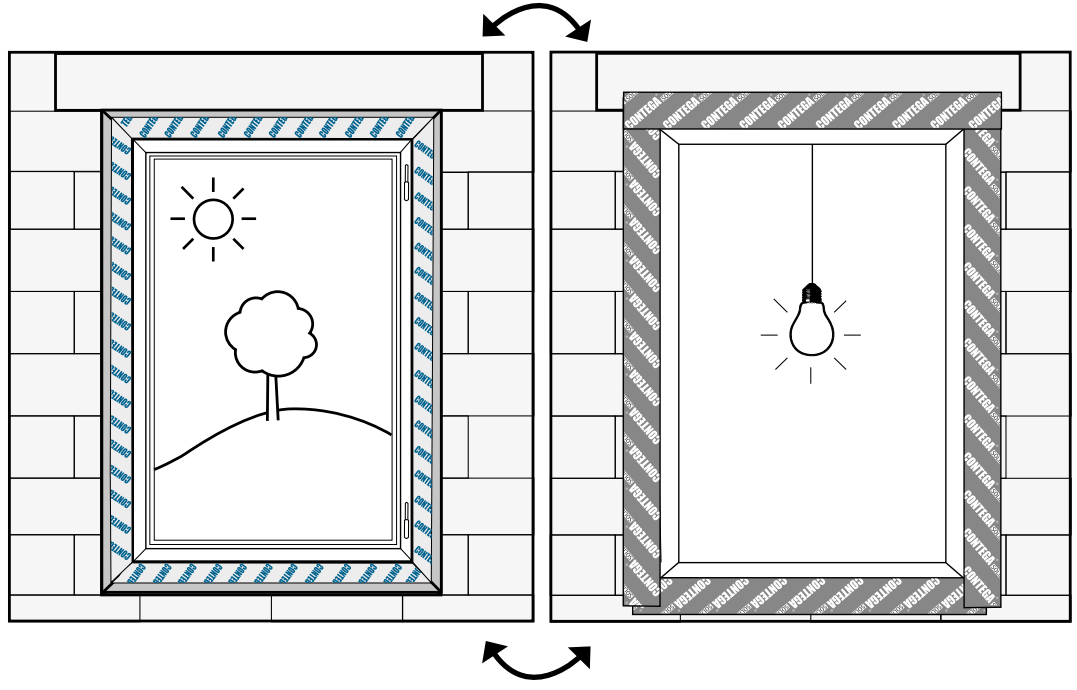




Step 4: Insulate the joint

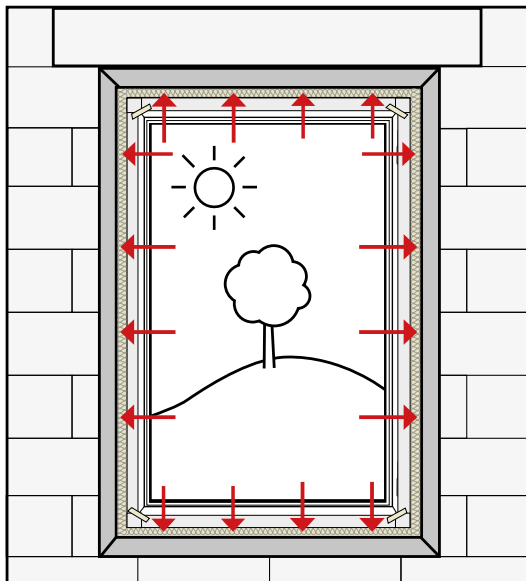
Practical tip

Start inside or outside? Examine the existing situation



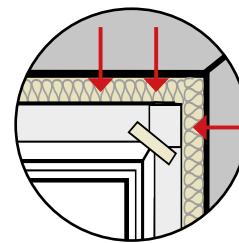
Start sealing inside or outside? Decide based on the local site conditions, such as weather or stage of progress of construction – this does not depend on the pro clima joint adhesive tapes.

1. Fill the joint with insulation material

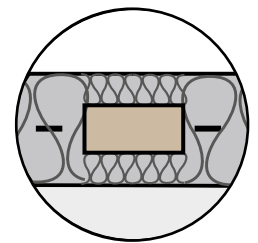


Practical tip

Folding over the joint adhesive tape in advance will make it easier to insert the insulation. Install the insulation material around the profile. This makes it easier to carry out adhesion for the interior and exterior sealing layers.



Fill the joint with insulation material around the perimeter, leaving no cavities

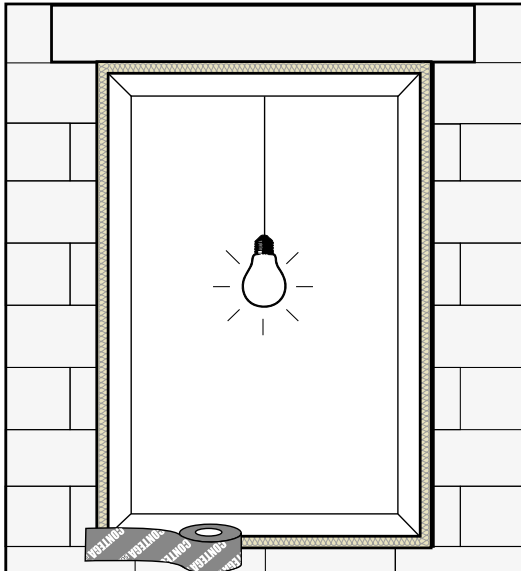


Insulate over setting blocks



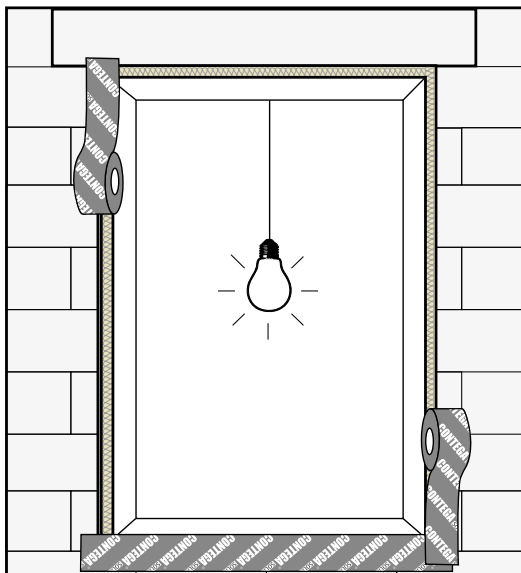
Step 5: Create exterior weather protection

1. Stick the tape in place around the perimeter



Differences in depth between the window profile and the building structure should be stuck over in a manner free of tension and free of gaps.

2. Stick the tape in place around the perimeter

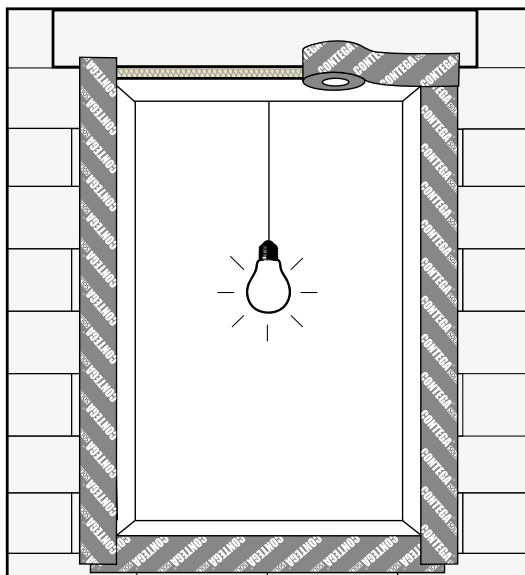


Note

Adhesive joints that are resistant to wind and driving rain can only be achieved if the sealing tape is installed free of folds and break.



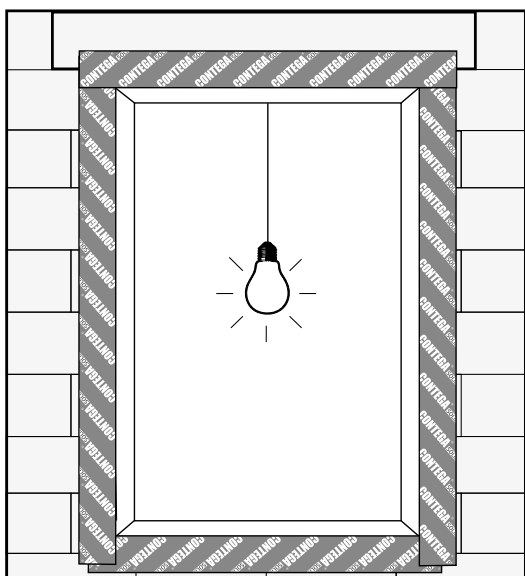
3. Stick the tape in place around the perimeter



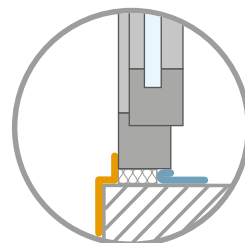
Note

Adhesive joints that are resistant to wind and driving rain can only be achieved if the sealing tape is installed free of folds and break.

4. Stick the tape in place around the perimeter



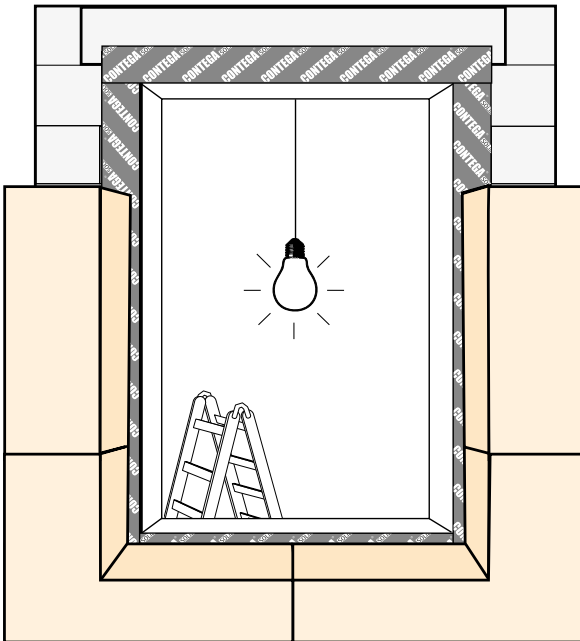
Finished!





Step 6: Install sub-sill flashing

1. Install the thermal insulation composite system in a system-compatible manner



The thermal insulation composite system should be installed in accordance with the technical approval of the selected system. As a result, the following steps for the sub-sill flashing should be adapted for the relevant thermal insulation composite system if necessary.

CONTEGA[®] FIDEN EXO

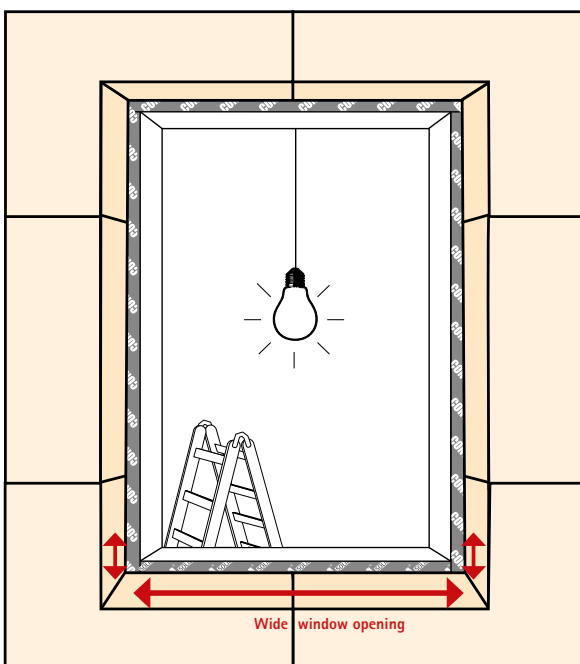
Pre-compressed joint sealing tape for exterior use that is open to diffusion and resistant to driving rain



If soffit insulation and/or the edge profile of the window sill is installed, these can be bonded to the subsurface in a sealed manner using CONTEGA FIDEN EXO.



2. Cut EXTONSEAL ENCORS to size allowing for excess



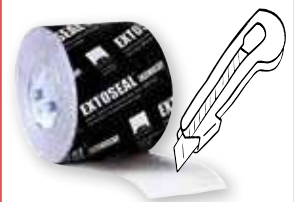
Length of EXTONSEAL ENCORS = Width of window opening + 2 x double the height of the window sill profile

Note

Add a soffit plate to EXTONSEAL ENCORS before plastering, or stick on TESCON VANA in the plastering area, or add suitable reinforcement to the plaster. EXTONSEAL ENCORS is shown as sub-sill flashing in this example; primarily observe the installation instructions of the manufacturer of the thermal insulation composite system.

EXTONSEAL[®] ENCORS

Waterproof adhesive tape with high adhesion

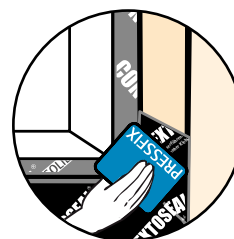
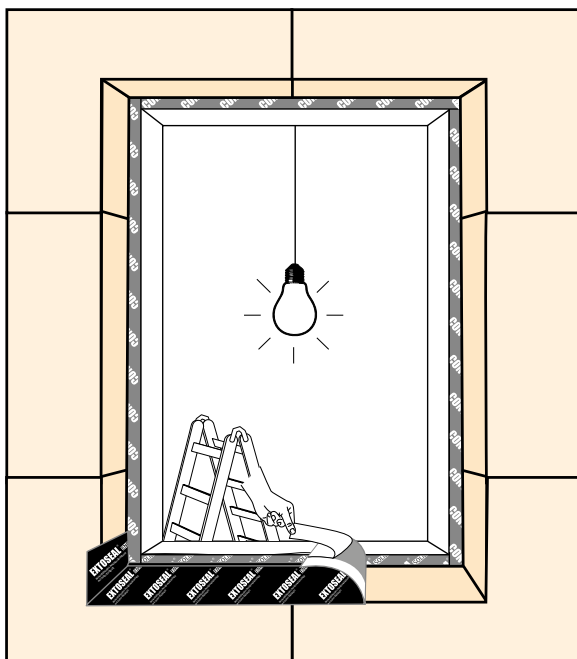




3. Remove the wide release film and stick EXTONSEAL ENCORS into the bottom of the soffit

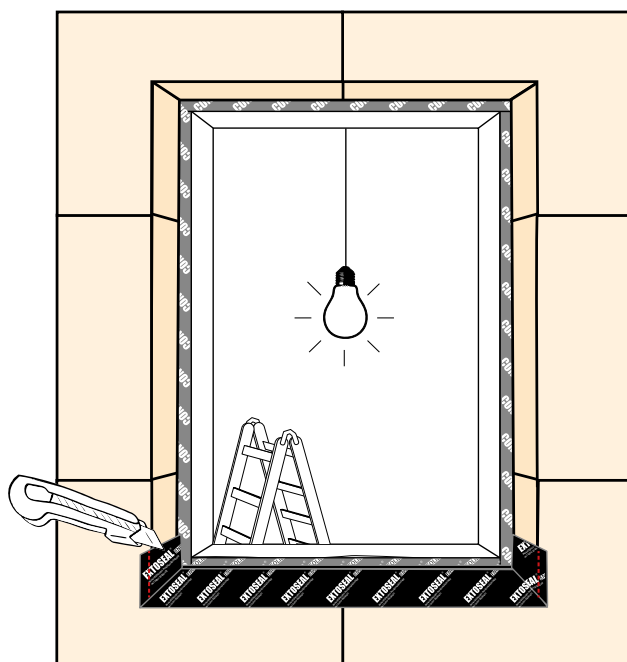
Note

Stick EXTONSEAL ENCORS into the soffit in such a way that the side with the narrow release film protrudes on the outside. This is subsequently stuck onto the plaster layer or plastering reinforcement beads. Guide the tape exactly into the corners and rub firmly into place.

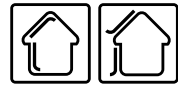


Stick to the soffit sides

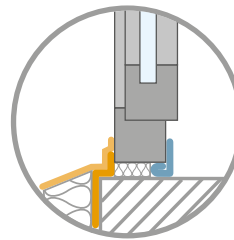
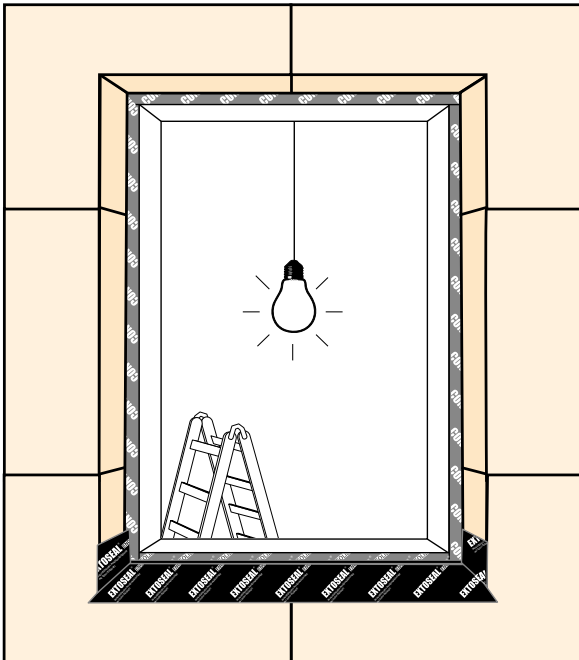
4. Cut off vertical excess



The soffit is to be installed in accordance with the selected thermal insulation composite system. Observe the relevant manufacturer's specifications.



5. Stick EXTONSEAL ENCORS



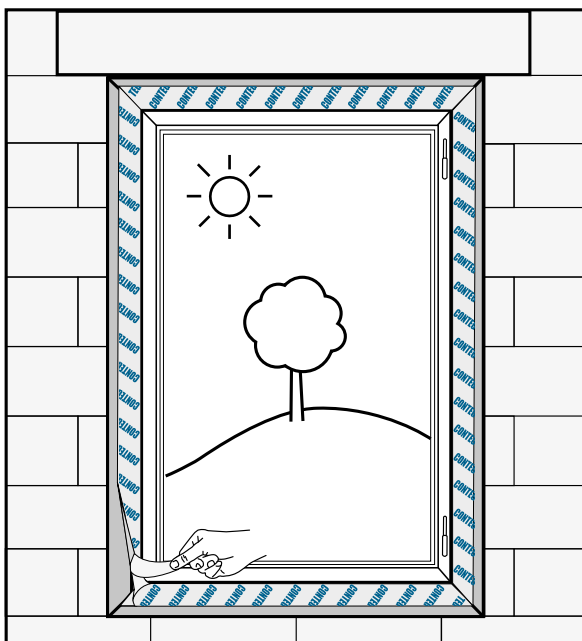
Note

Guide the tape exactly into the corners and rub firmly into place everywhere.



Step 7: Complete airtightness on the inside

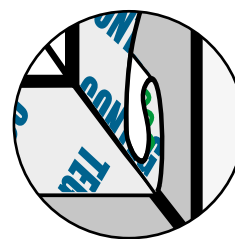
1. Stick the tape around the soffit



Remove the release film



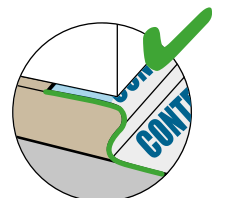
Rub using the PRESSFIX tool to secure



Fasten the corner with ORCON F

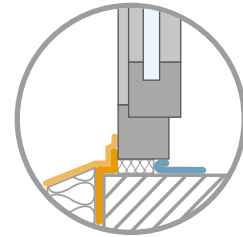
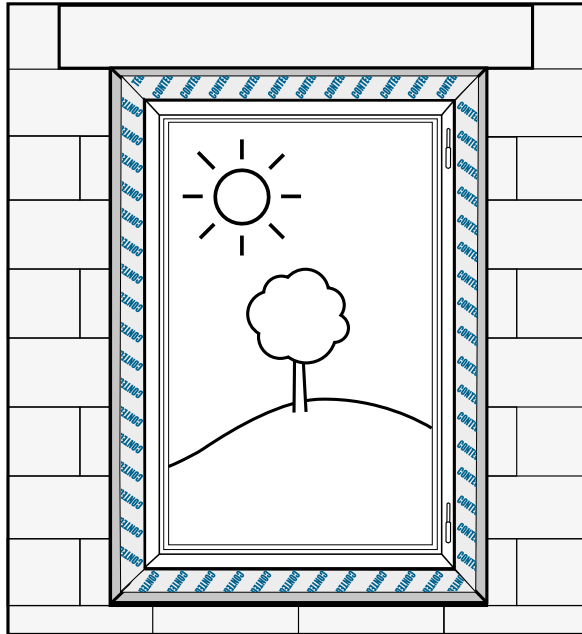
Note

Stick the tape with slack to allow for movement.





2. Interior airtightness: finished



Finished!

Step 8: Quality assurance, acceptance and documentation

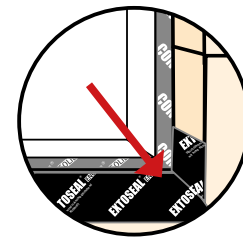
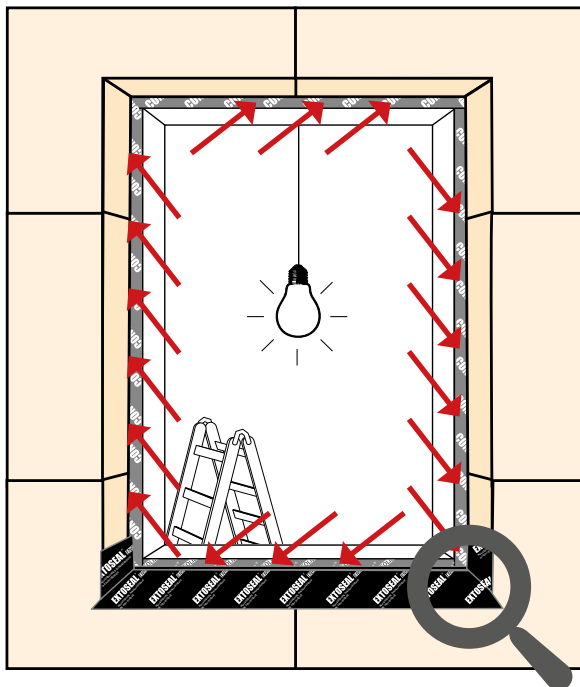
1. Visual inspection on the inside and outside

Note

Careful visual inspection of work carried out is essential. This check, along with documentation of quality, should be carried out before other trades begin their work. At this stage, improvements can still be carried out quickly and easily.

Practical tip

Take photos of the installed window. This does not take much time, but offers a major benefit: you can document the quality of your work before subsequent trades start their work.





2. Differential pressure test with WINCON



WINCON

pro clima WINCON is a testing device that builds up a differential pressure in the building. This differential pressure can help to locate and rectify defects in joints.



3. Differential pressure test with BlowerDoor



BlowerDoor

The BlowerDoor procedure is a testing method that creates a differential pressure in the building. This differential pressure allows defects in the joints to be identified and rectified. This procedure can also be used to measure the air change rate (n_{50}) in the building.

Practical tip

Consult with other trades (e.g. roofers, carpenters, plasterers...) beforehand, as a blower door test may already be planned and a number of trades can then take advantage of this test at the same time. And the client will save money too!

Notes

pro clima WINDOW

Sealing systems for professionals

For further information please contact our partners:

www.proclima.com



Technic-Hotline

IE Ecological Building Systems, ☎ 00353 46 9432104, 📠 00353 46 9432435, info@ecologicalbuildingsystems.com
UK Ecological Building Systems UK, ☎ 0044 1228 711511, 📠 0044 1228 712280, info@ecologicalbuildingsystems.com
NZ Pro Clima NZ Limited, ☎ 0800 PRO CLIMA (776 254), 📠 04 589 84 61, welcome@proclima.co.nz
USA 475 High Performance Building Supply, NY 11231, ☎ 800-995-6329, info@foursevenfive.com

The applications and conditions described here are based on current state-of-the-art research and practical experience at the time of printing. We reserve the right to change the recommended structures and processing methods and to further develop and thus alter the quality of individual products. We would be glad to inform you about the current state of engineering knowledge at the time that your installation is carried out.

MOLL

bauökologische Produkte GmbH · Rheintalstraße 35 - 43 · D-68723 Schwetzingen · Germany
Phone: + 49 (0) 62 02 - 27 82.0 · eMail: info@proclima.com · www.proclima.com

Your pro clima partner:

