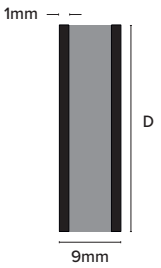
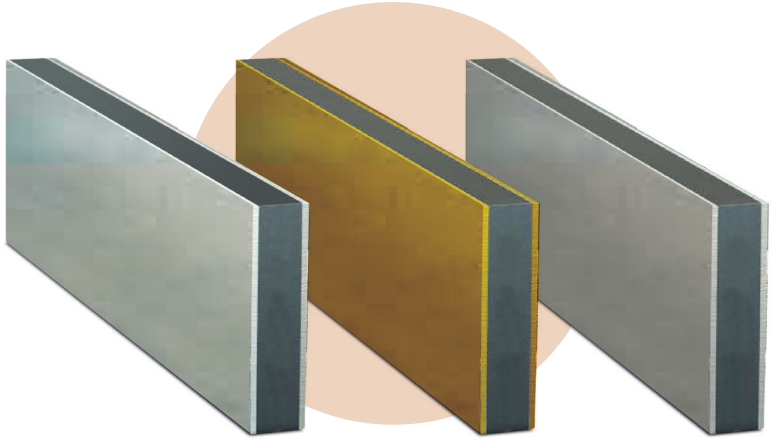
MCA / MCB / MCS

16 Black

35 Traffic Grey





Product Description

These expansion joint profiles offer 9mm EPDM expansion core vulcanised to Aluminium, Stainless Steel or Brass side plates, ideal for use with flooring surfaces which are laid using the thick bed or vibrating floor procedure and where there are special requirements in terms of edge protection, movement absorption and resistance to external influences, acids, alkalis or weathering. The profiles can be installed with or without screed anchors depending on the application area. Stainless Steel grade 304, Aluminium 6063,Brass CZ108.

Performance

British Standard BS 5385 recommends that a Joint should be able to absorb 20% of the width of the Joint in movement accommodation; these Joints far surpass the minimum requirement. The movement Joints fit this criteria for expansion and compression on a lateral basis.

Maintenance

To achieve the most favorable performance, please follow the maintenance instructions below.

1. Regular maintenance of the Profile will help prolong the life of the product. A build up of dirt and grease can prove hazardous and also affect the appearance of the profile.
2. Firstly, any excess dirt should be removed by using a quality vacuum cleaner or a soft bristle brush. A harsh bristle will mark the material.
3. The profile should then be cleaned by using a soapless, neutral detergent in warm water on a damp cloth. They should then be rinsed with clean water, again using a soft, damp cloth.
4. Polishes will reduce anti-slip properties and solvent cleaners are not suitable

Dimensions

Available in 2.5m in lengths

Where to use Movement Joints

Movement Joints must be installed in certain areas and positions to prevent tiles debonding from the Substrate, industry guidelines suggest that the maximum field should be no more than 10m in each direction but in practice, depending on the individual applications it tends to between 5-8m. British Standards (BS) 5385 covers the requirements and methods for movement joints applications. Part 3: 1989-Section 3-19.1.1 states the building designer should assess the magnitude of any stresses and decide where movement joints should be located taking into consideration all the relevant factors. Movement Joints must be installed directly above any changes in substrate or movement joints/Gaps in the substrate

Installation

1. Check that the thickness of the covering/flooring to be laid corresponds with the height of the selected profile.
2. Verify the necessary length and cut the profile to the required measurement, using the proper tools.
3. With a toothed-spatula, spread the adhesive on the laying surface.
4. Apply anchors to profile where applicable. Support the profile to ensure position when screed is applied.
5. When screed has dried, proceed with the laying of the floor, the profile should never protrude.

Technical Details

Stainless Steel is a corrosion resistant chromium/ nickel alloy steel that is strong and durable with excellent lustre. However, it is not rustproof, particularly in the harsh environment of a swimming pool.

Chlorine and bromine used for sanitization are highly caustic chemicals for stainless steel and heat and humidity enhance the corrosiveness of these chemicals. Regular cleaning is the best way to prevent corrosion and add to the service life for your profiles and any other stainless steel equipment.

The goal of your cleaning and maintenance program should be to keep the stainless steels protective Chromium oxide layer intact. This is what prevents corrosion. Varying Stages of contamination.

Stainless Steel application in a swimming pool, leisure pool and more especially hydrotherapy type pools where temperatures and humidity's are likely to be even higher than modern larger "municipal" Leisure pool buildings.

Types 201,304,316 and 321 are widely used and have given excellent service when properly maintained; type 316 is preferred for its greater resistance to staining, pitting and crevice corrosion for the following applications:

• Fully immersed or drenched every session, e.g. pool ladders, pool side rails, some diving board structures;

• Only Splashed with pool water but neither safety-critical nor load-bearing – e.g. changing room fittings, lockers etc;

• In the pool hall atmosphere but neither safety-critical nor load-bearing – e.g. Wall decorative paneling;

• Remote from the influence of the pool hall atmosphere – e.g. café and entrance lobby fittings;

Components which are in the pool hall atmosphere, which are safety-critical and load bearing but which are not washed or cleaned frequently, are potentiality vulnerable to stress corrosion cracking (SCC).

Types 201,304,316 and 321 have found to be susceptible to SCC in laboratory tests and in some swimming pool atmospheres and must not be used for components vulnerable to SCC if failure could result in personal injury.

Chemical Composition

Stainless Steel AISI 304 / DIN1.4301 Surface BA1	
Carbon (C) %	0.08
Magnese (Mn) %	2.0
Silicon (Si)%	0.75
Phosphorus (P) %	0.045
Sulfur (S) %	0.03
Chromium (Cr) %	18-20
Nickel (Ni) %	10.5
Nitrogen (N)%	0.1 Max

Brass CZ108	
Copper (Cu) %	62.00 - 64.00
Aluminium (Al) %	0.0 - 0.05
Iron (Fe) %	0.0 - 0.10
Lead (Pb) %	0.0 - 0.10
Nickel (Ni) %	0.0 - 0.30
Others (Total) %	0.0 - 0.20
Tin (Sn) %	0.0 - 0.10
Zinc (Zn) %	Balance

EPDM Insert

Technical Details	
Hardness:(HV) 85 Shore	Colour: Black, Grey
Density: 0.97	Tear Strength: 55 KN/M
Tensile Strength: 13.5MPa	Brittleness Temperature: -60˚C
Elongation at Break: 484%	Material: EPDM
Hardness:(HV) 85 Shore	Colour: Black, Grey
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