Window installation

Installation instructions
for **Ampacoll® products**

Ampack Swiss

sealed &sorted

Always the right window connection tape to hand!

Pascal Kohlbrenner
Window fitter

fenax.ampack.biz

Products

Ampacoll® Fenax
The moisture-variable window connection tape for inside and outside use to be plastered over. Fully self-adhesive.

> See page 6 for details.

Ampacoll® Komprimax
Multifunctional joint sealing tapes for economical window installation and component connections.

> See page 7 for details.

Ampacoll® Sillskin
Highly elastic butyl rubber strip for covering parapets in timber construction. Serves as protection before windows are installed or as a seal on window sills.

> See page 7 for details.

Ampacoll® Hybrix
Universal sealing and levelling compound.

> See page 6 for details.

Tested quality

Our products are tested and certified:

Joint properties in
accordance with ift Guideline
MO-01/1: 2007, section 5

ISO 9001
Swiss Research

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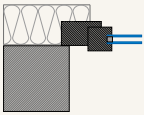
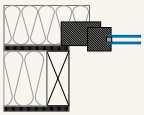
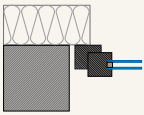
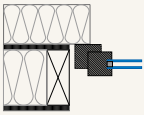
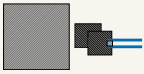
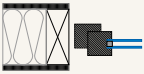
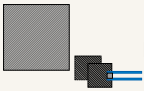
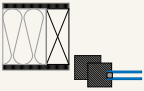
exterior mounted p. 27		p. 27		p. 27
flush on the outside (EIFS) p. 30	 p. 30	p. 30	 p. 30	p. 30
centrally mounted p. 32	 p. 32	p. 32	 p. 33	p. 33
Indoors protruding p. 34	 p. 34	p. 34	 p. 34	p. 34

Required material

Ampacoll® Fenax
The moisture-variable window connection tape for inside and outside use to be plastered over.

Fleece
Adhesive

Ampacoll® Hybrix
Sealing and levelling compound

Ampacoll® Fenax
(adhesive on one side)

Identification	Width	Liner split	Length
Ampacoll® Fenax 75	75 mm		25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/63	75 mm	12/63	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 100	100 mm		25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 40/60	100 mm	40/60	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/88	100 mm	12/88	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/138	150 mm	12/138	25 m

Ampacoll® Fenax FO
(adhesive on one side, pre-folded)

Identification	Width	Pre-folded	Length
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/63 FO	75 mm	12/63	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/88 FO	100 mm	12/88	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 12/138 FO	150 mm	12/138	25 m

Ampacoll® Fenax DS
(adhesive on both sides)
with an additional 20 mm
adhesive strip on the fleece side

Identification	Width	Liner split	Length
Ampacoll® Fenax 30/45 DS	75 mm	30/45	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 30/70 DS	100 mm	30/70	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 30/120 DS	150 mm	30/120	25 m
Ampacoll® Fenax 30/170 DS	200 mm	30/170	25 m

Ampacoll® Hybrix (MS Polymer)

Identification	Contents
Ampacoll® Hybrix cartridge	290 ml
Ampacoll® Hybrix tubular bag	600 ml

Ampacoll® Komprimax M Multifunctional tape

The pre-compressed multifunctional tape for window installation.

Ampacoll® Komprimax M multifunctional tape (BG 1/BGR)

Identification	Width	Joint width	Length
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 60/6–15	53 mm	6–15	8 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 60/10–20	53 mm	10–20	6 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 70/6–15	63 mm	6–15	8 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 70/10–20	63 mm	10–20	6 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 70/15–30	63 mm	15–30	4 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 80/6–15	73 mm	6–15	8 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 80/10–20	73 mm	10–20	6 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 80/15–30	73 mm	15–30	4 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 90/6–15	83 mm	6–15	8 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 90/10–20	83 mm	10–20	6 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 90/15–30	83 mm	15–30	4 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax M 100/10–20	93 mm	10–20	6 m

Ampacoll® Komprimax K joint sealing tape

The pre-compressed joint sealing tape for component connections.

Ampacoll® Komprimax K joint sealing tape (BG 1)

Identification	Width	Joint width	Length
Ampacoll® Komprimax K 10/2–6	10 mm	2–6	12 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax K 15/2–6	15 mm	2–6	12 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax K 15/5–12	15 mm	5–12	8 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax K 20/2–6	20 mm	2–6	12 m
Ampacoll® Komprimax K 20/5–12	20 mm	5–12	8 m

Other materials for window installation

> **Ampacoll® Sillskin.** The fully adhesive, elastic butyl rubber strip for creating the second sealing layer / window sill base.
> Possibly **Ampacoll® Primax** or **Ampacoll® Airmax primers.**
> Press-on aid **Ampacoll® Pressly,** possibly **press-on roller**
> Possibly gradient or insulating wedge (≥ 5° inclination of the sill)
> Cutter knife, possibly scissors
> Cleaning tools (hand brush, broom, cloths, suitable cleaning agent, etc.)
> Insulating material for structural joints (e.g. insulation foams, insulation braid, backfill compound, etc.)
> Material for window installation (tools, support blocks, transport tools, fasteners, etc.)

Planning and workmanship prerequisites

Standards and guidelines

When planning and carrying out the window installation, the applicable specifications must be observed.
These are, for example:

RAL-guidelines

ÖNORM B 5320

SIA 331

Important guidelines / leaflets

> RAL guidelines: Guide on planning and carrying out window and door installations. RAL-Gütegemeinschaft Fenster und Haustüren e.V.
> „Plastering over window connection foils“ (Verputzen von Fensteranschlussfolien) leaflet published by the German Gypsum Industry Association (Deutscher Bundesverband der Gipsindustrie).
> „Creating watertight window parapets in timber house construction“ (Wasserdichte Ausbildung von Fensterbrüstungen im Holzhausbau) leaflet published by the German Pre-fabricated Timber Construction Association (Deutscher Holzfertigbau-Verband e.V. (DHV)).
> Guideline for incorporating window sills into EIFS-cladded, plastered and curtain-type façades.
Austrian Window Sill Working Group (Österreichische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fensterbank).
> FFF Leaflet 04.04 „Incorporating windows into buildings“ (Bauanschlüsse von Fenstern) published by the Swiss Window and Façade Industry Association (Schweizerische Fachverband Fenster- und Fassadenbranche).

Terminology

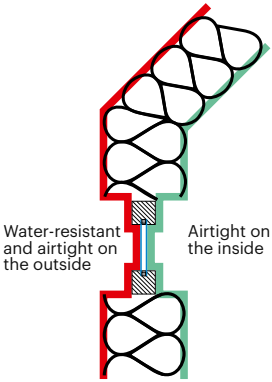
The standards refer to sealing foils. Our sealing foil Ampacoll® Fenax is referred to in our documentation as a window connection tape.

Building shell tightness principle

Airtight layer (on the warm side / inside): In solid construction, the airtight layer is generally created by the

interior plaster. In timber construction, the airtight layer is usually achieved with vapour barriers or wood-based panels. It prevents uncontrolled heat loss and stops room moisture from penetrating into the thermal insulation.
Windtight and driving rain impermeable layer (on the cold side / outside): In timber construction, this level is usually created with diffusion-permeable sheets as a second water-bearing layer. It protects the insulation and construction against the flow of cold outside air and the penetration of rainwater.
„Tighter inside than outside" principle. With regard to water vapour diffusion through the building shell, the „tighter inside than outside" principle applies. The Ampacoll® Fenax window connection tapes fulfil this principle thanks to their moisture-variable properties. This principle is universally valid. It is based on Central European climatic conditions and adapted to rooms with a normal indoor climate. In the case of cooled and air-conditioned rooms, the system must be tested according to the object properties. The model does not apply to cold rooms nor to buildings in tropical regions.

Connecting sealing layers to windows



A building connection will retain its function in the long term if the layer on the inside and the windtight and driving rain impermeable layer on the outside are joined permanently and without gaps. This requires the creation of a sealing system with sufficient freedom of movement.
This principle is used for window connections.
The window installation joint between the inner and outer connection layer is filled with an insulating material.
This insulating material serves as thermal insulation and noise protection. In practice, installation foam or soft, tampable insulating materials are usually used as insulating materials.
Note: „What the wall can do, the window connection must be able to do too."

Building shell and window connection principle: windtight and impermeable to driving rain on the outside and airtight on the inside.

The moisture-variable Ampacoll® Fenax window connection tapes can be used on the inside and outside. This prevents the tapes from being mixed up and makes planning and installation much easier.

external
internal

Planning and installation tips

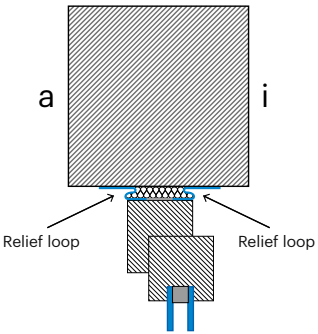
Check the following before planning or installation:

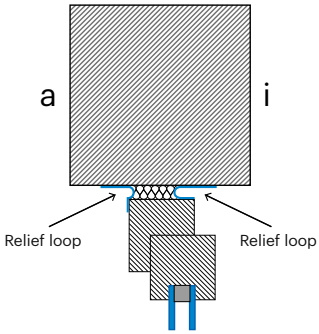
> Is a smooth finish required by standards, the planner or due to local conditions. If a smooth finish exists, is it dry and weight-bearing?
> The airtight layer is formed by plastering; the airtightness is only achieved with Ampacoll® Fenax. The plaster must be applied in good time. If this is not possible, a smooth finish must be created.
> If Ampacoll® Fenax is plastered over reveals, it must not cover more than 50% (60 mm at most) of the reveal thickness. This does not apply to any second sealing layer under the window sill.
> In rooms with a high level of humidity (damp rooms, swimming pools, saunas, etc.), we recommend the installation of a vapour-proof adhesive tape / sealing foil.
> Please consult with the planner/client in good time to determine how the second sealing layer / window sill base is to be created.
> Is there a sufficient gradient (≥ 5°) for the window sill base / second sealing layer? If not, how is it to be created?
> Check the suitability of the surface (e.g. by means of tapping, abrasion tests, possibly adhesive tests).
> If necessary, pre-treat the surface with Ampacoll® Primax or Ampacoll® Airmax.
> Apply Ampacoll® Fenax loosely. Create relief loops during installation.
> The way building connections / connecting joints are to be created must be specified by the planner, especially with regard to freedom of movement.
> Any corners and grooves in the (window) profiles, clip-on profiles or cover strips must be airtight, windtight and resistant to driving rain. Ideally, this should be ensured by the window manufacturer before or in the course of the window installation at the latest (trade gap).
> Capillaries and underseepage must be prevented by careful installation.
> Test the plaster on the building site.

> Observe the specifications of the plaster manufacturer.
> Decide whether to start the installation on the inside or outside depending on the local conditions or the specifications of the planner. Consider the weather conditions and construction progress where necessary.
> We recommend that you document the window installation for the purpose of quality assurance.

Tension-free application with relief loops.

Examples: On the left, alternating adhesive bonding at the window frame before window installation with double-sided Ampacoll® Fenax DS. The picture on the right shows examples of one-sided adhesive bonding: On the inside, the foil was attached to the window frame before the window was mounted; on the outside, after the window was mounted.





> Surfaces must be dry, frost-free, load-bearing and free of dust, separating agents and grease. Clean surfaces thoroughly and check load-bearing capacity.

> Rub the adhesive tapes on well using the Ampacoll® Pressly press-on aid.

> The press-on aid Ampacoll® Pressly is also very helpful for creating the relief loops.

> Insulate joints ensuring there are no cavities. Material as specified by the planner.

> Where the sealing foils meet, make sure that the ends overlap and that the connection is airtight, windtight and impermeable to driving rain.

> **Tip:** Circumferential installation of Ampacoll® Fenax after window installation (without incision and in a single pass). The corner can be made without cutting by creating an inverted pleat.

> Rub the inverted pleat together well and then fold it down (water flow).

> The airtight layer is created by plastering over the tape.

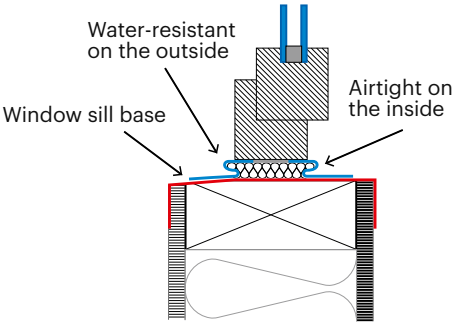
Second sealing layer / window sill base

With Ampacoll® Sillskin

Highly elastic butyl rubber strip, fully adhesive on one side and pre-folded. Remains elastic. Easy unrolling from a sturdy carton. Split liner for easier installation. Thickness: 1 mm; widths: 150, 200 and 300 mm

Window sill base in solid construction

We recommend that you install the second sealing layer / window sill base with Ampacoll® Sillskin into the opening of the building shell before the window is mounted. This ensures a continuous cover on which the window can be placed. The surface may need to be pre-treated (Ampacoll® Primax or Ampacoll® Airmax). Full-surface bonding prevents underrun and backflow under the window sill.



> Schematic diagram for solid construction (left) and application example of Ampacoll® Sillskin (right). Side overlap: DE ≥ 10 cm; AT ≥ 6 cm. If Ampacoll® Sillskin reaches into the plaster area of the façade, cut out any lateral overlap.

> If Ampacoll® Sillskin reaches into the plaster area of the façade, a plaster base / reinforcement is required. For example, cover Ampacoll® Sillskin before plastering with a jamb panel / plaster base or provide with suitable reinforcement (side overlap: DE ≥ 10 cm; AT ≥ 6 cm).

Application example

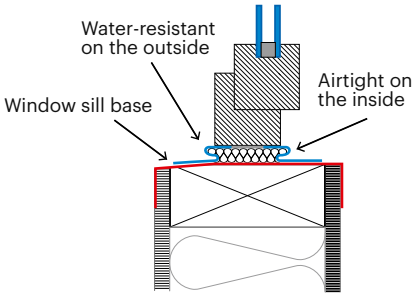
> Mark the position in the reveal. Cut Ampacoll® Sillskin to length allowing for lateral overlap, then firmly press on the adhesive tape. Side overlap: DE ≥ 10 cm; AT ≥ 6 cm.
Note: The example does not show an inclination for the window sill base. The inclination can be part of the wall element or can be created by installing a gradient wedge.

> If Ampacoll® Sillskin reaches into the plaster area of the façade, cut out any lateral overlap. Now the window frame can be positioned and mounted in the wall opening.

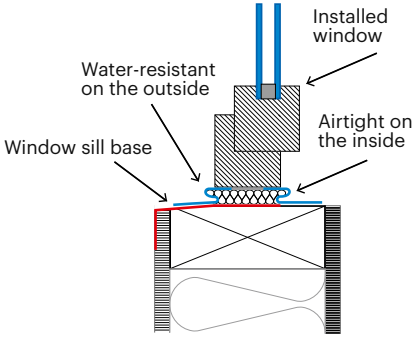
Note: The example does not show an inclination for the window sill base.

window sill base in timber construction

We recommend that the second Ampacoll® Sillskin sealing layer / window sill base be incorporated in the opening of the building shell at the plant. It will serve to protect the wall until the window or window sill is installed. This ensures a continuous cover on which the window can be placed. Covering the parapet over its entire length before the windows are installed will ensure maximum safety and longevity, both during the construction and usage phases. The surface may need to be pre-treated (Ampacoll® Primax or Ampacoll® Airmax). Full-surface bonding prevents underrun and backflow under the window sill.



> Schematic diagram for timber construction (left) and application example of Ampacoll® Sillskin (right). Side overlap: DE ≥ 10 cm; AT ≥ 6 cm.



> If the windows are already installed in the factory, we recommend that the window sill base (as in solid construction) reaches at least up to the inner edge of the window frame. Of course, it can also cover the entire parapet depth.

Application example
before window installation

> Creation of ≥ 5° gradient in the wall element or installation of e.g. wood or insulation wedge.

If a wedge is applied, airtightness and/or wind tightness (tightness between wall and wedge) must be considered. By applying the fully adhesive Ampacoll® Sillskin over the entire wall thickness and joining to the air-tight and/or windtight layer, this can be achieved in one step.
See the following pictures.

> Cut Ampacoll® Sillskin to length allowing for lateral overlap and press on.
Side overlap: DE ≥ 10 cm; AT ≥ 6 cm.

> Thanks to its high extensibility, Ampacoll® Sillskin can effortlessly be installed in the corners. The result is a continuous one-piece cover.

Application example after window installation

If the windows are already installed in the factory, the window sill base can be connected outside to the window or window reveal after the window has been installed.

Examples for a second sealing layer or window sill base with Ampacoll® Sillskin after window installation.

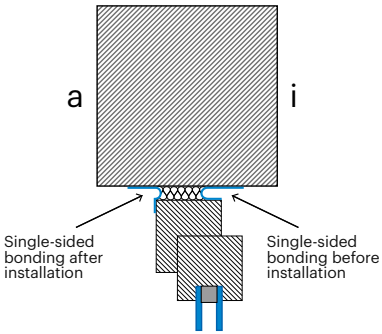
> After the window has been installed, the window sill base is stuck to the outside of the window frames with Ampacoll® Sillskin.

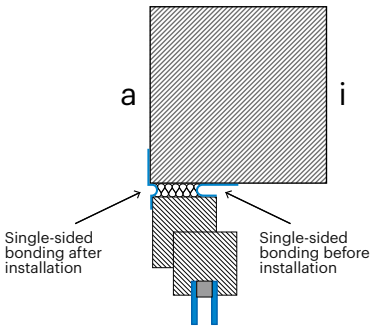
> Example of gradient with an insulating wedge.

Types of bonding

Bonding with single-sided adhesive tape Ampacoll® Fenax

Fenax is stuck to the window frame on one side before or after window installation, depending on the installation process. If it is stuck to the window frame before the window is installed, it is referred to as a „prefabricated skirt“.



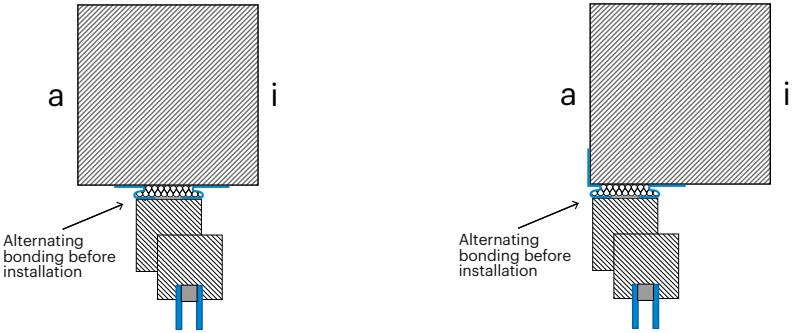


Examples: On the inside of the window (on the right in the picture), the tape was stuck to the window frame before the window was installed; on the outside (on the left in the picture), after the window was installed.

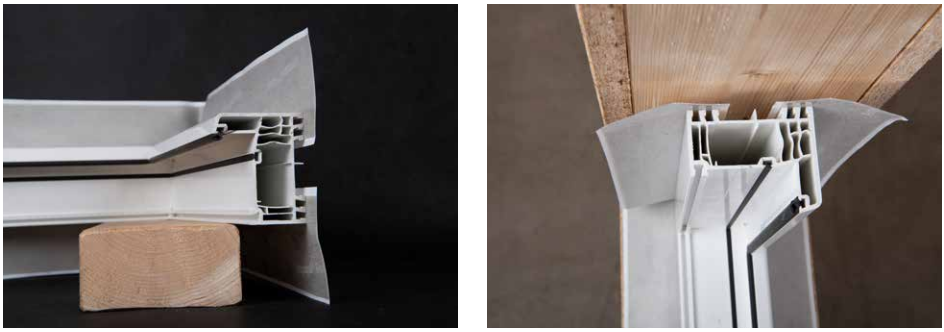
Example: Prefabricated skirts on the window frame with one-sided adhesive Ampacoll® Fenax FO.

Adhesive bonding with double-sided adhesive tape Ampacoll® Fenax DS

In the case of alternating bonding, Ampacoll® Fenax DS is normally stuck to the window frame before the window is installed. This is also referred to as a „prefabricated skirt". A prefabricated skirt can be made for both sides, or just for the inside or outside.



Examples: 2 prefabricated skirts on the window frame before window installation with double-sided Ampacoll® Fenax DS.



Example: On the left, the two prefabricated Fenax skirts. On the right, central installation in wooden frame wall. Insulate joints ensuring there are no cavities. Apply the Ampacoll® Fenax adhesive tapes tension-free or with a relief loop.

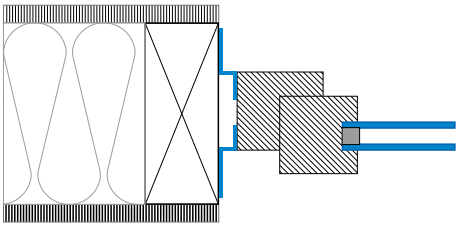
Combination of one-sided and two-sided bonding

Depending on the planning or requirements, a combination of one-sided and two-sided bonding can of course be carried out.

Applying window connection tape to blind frame before window installation

Depending on the type of installation required, the window connecting tapes can be stuck to the outside or inside of the window frame before the frame is mounted into the wall.

Principle for prefabrication of adhesive tape panels using wooden windows as an example, installation in the centre of the wood frame wall



Principle: Both adhesive tapes before window installation. Alternating bonding.

1

> Position and clean the window frame. Here we started with the inside.

2

> Used window connecting tape Ampacoll® Fenax 30/45 DS (double sided, adhesive surface on front 20 mm).

> Start from the top centre.

> To the corner.

> Create corner loop:
about 1.5 × groove depth

> Squeeze loop together and press on well.

> Stick Ampacoll® Fenax all around,
overlap ends about 5 cm

> Fold back the inner liners so that it
is ready to hand.

> Finished skirt (inside)

> Turn the frame and repeat on the outside.

> Roll up the window skirt all around.

> Mount the window frame professionally in the wall opening.

> Initial situation: Built-in window frame with prefabricated adhesive tape skirt. Decide whether to start the installation on the inside or outside depending on the local conditions or the specifications of the planner (consider weather conditions and construction progress).

> Stick the first side of the window to the wall. To do this, remove the liner step by step, align the adhesive tape and apply it tension-free (relief loop). Rub or press on well.

> Apply the adhesive tape step by step all around.

> Create a crease at the corners.
> Apply tape and press on.

> Window frame from the outside with adhesive all round

> Insulate connecting joints ensuring there are no cavities.

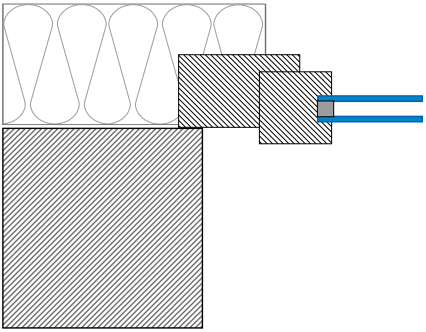
> Stick the second side of the frame to the wall. To do this, remove the liner step by step, align the adhesive tape and apply it tension-free (relief loop). Rub or press on well.

Tip: If slots or milled grooves are present in the frame material, it must be ensured that no underrun or backflow under the window connecting tape can occur.

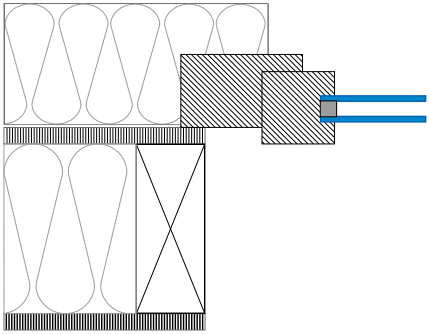
> Any corners and grooves in the profiles must be airtight or windtight and protected against driving rain. For this reason, the window connecting tape for this window was placed further inwards.

> Solution for window sill connection profile (FBA).

Exterior mounted



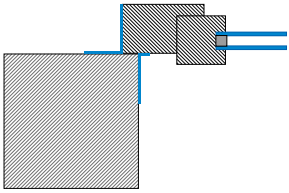
> Solid construction



> Timber construction

Exterior mounted in solid construction

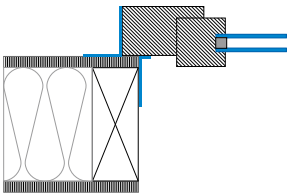
In the case of mounted windows, the bonding is usually carried out after the window has been installed.



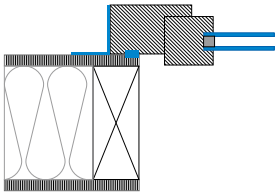
> both after installation

Exterior mounted in timber construction

In the case of mounted windows, the bonding is usually carried out after the window has been installed. The internal bonding (airtightness) could alternatively be carried out with a butyl rubber round cord Ampacoll® RS or an Ampacoll® Komprimax joint sealing tape, if a perfect fit is available.



> both after installation



> Alternative with joint sealing tape or round cord

> Externally mounted frame.

> If necessary, apply over the mounting bracket.

> Start application at the bottom.

> Lateral bonding.

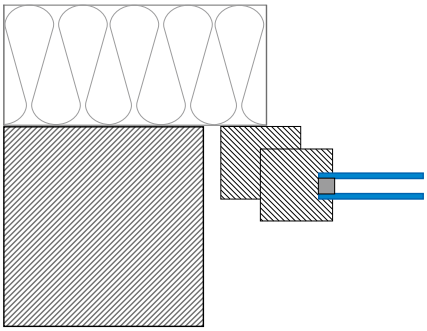
> Bonding lower corner.

> Mount the insulating wedge on the upper side.

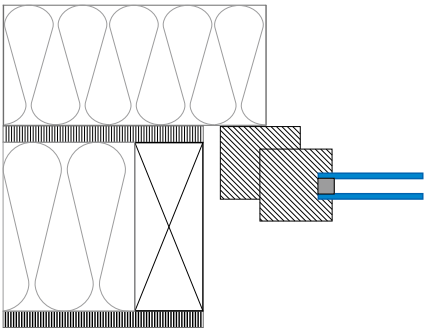
> Bonding top side.

> Bonding upper corner.

Flush on the outside



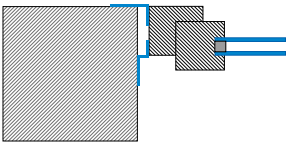
> Solid construction



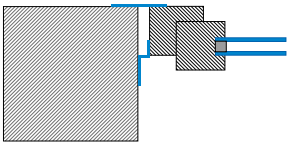
> Timber construction

Flush on the outside in solid construction

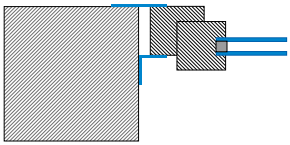
Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.



> both before installation



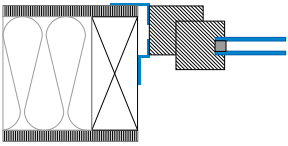
> inside before installation



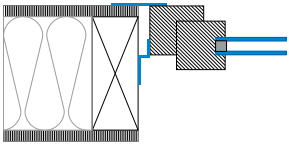
> both after installation

Flush on the outside in timber construction

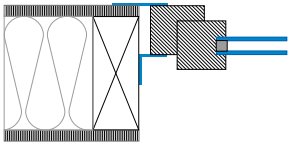
Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.



> both before installation



> inside before installation



> both after installation

> Check and clean surface and install window professionally.

> Start at the bottom, then the sides, then the top (water flow)

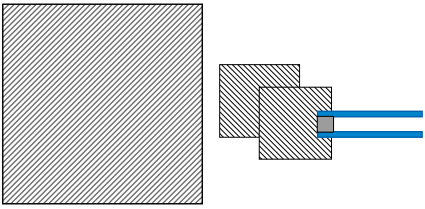
> Lateral bonding

> Upper bonding

> Insulate joints ensuring there are no cavities.

> Start bonding at the bottom. Press on well.
> Apply at sides, then at the top.

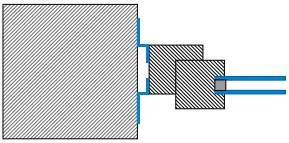
Central



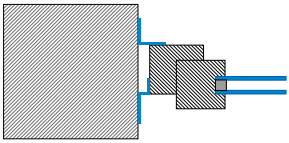
> Solid construction

Centrally mounted in solid construction

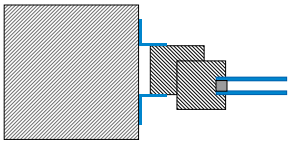
Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.
Note: Observe the design of the window sill base, see page 15 second sealing layer / window sill base.



> both before installation



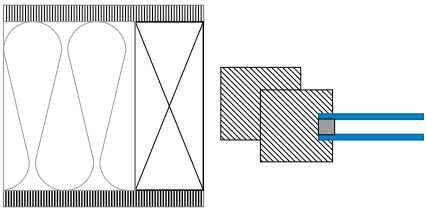
> inside or outside before installation



> both after installation

Example: Both Ampacoll® Fenax before window installation

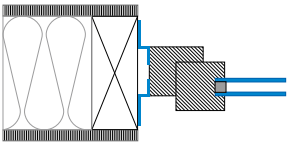
> Stick Ampacoll® Fenax DS for alternating bonding to the inside and outside of the window frame, then press on well. Create corner loops: approx. 1.5 × joint width. Insulate joints ensuring there are no cavities. Create relief loops.



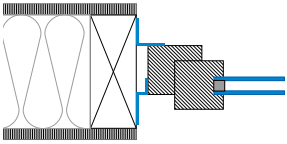
> Timber construction

Centrally mounted in timber construction

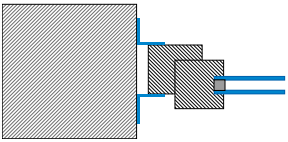
Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.
Note: Observe the design of the window sill base, see page 17 second sealing layer / window sill base.



> both before installation



> inside or outside before installation

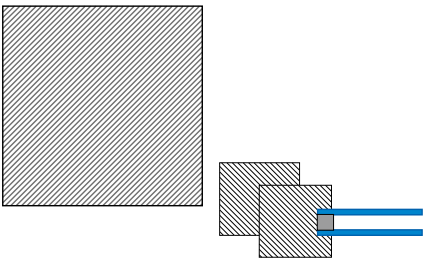


> both after installation

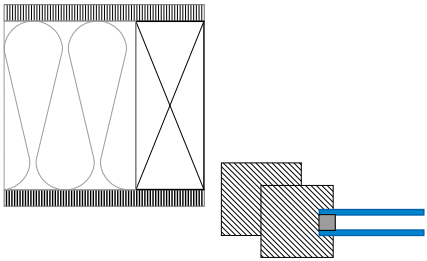
Example: Both Ampacoll® Fenax before window installation

> Stick Ampacoll® Fenax DS for alternating bonding to the inside and outside of the window frame, then press on well. Create corner loops: approx. 1.5 × joint width. Insulate joints ensuring there are no cavities. Left: without window connection profile (FBA). Right: with FBA. **Note:** Observe the design of the window sill base, see pages 17–19 second sealing layer / window sill base.

Protruding on the inside



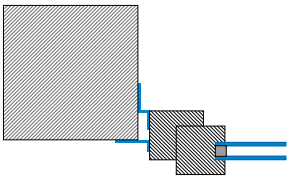
> Solid construction



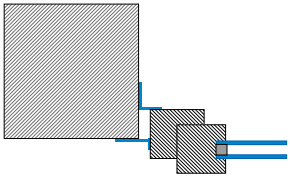
> Timber construction

Protruding on the inside in solid construction

Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.
Note: Observe the design of the window sill base, see page 15 second sealing layer / window sill base.



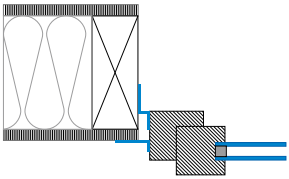
> outside before installation



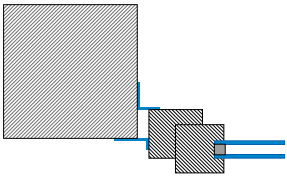
> both after installation

Protruding on the inside in timber construction

Depending on whether Ampacoll® Fenax is to be installed before or after window installation, two, one or no skirts can be prepared on the window frame.
Note: Observe the design of the window sill base, see page 17 second sealing layer / window sill base.



> outside before installation



> both after installation

Further window installation products

Ampacoll® FE
The adhesive tape for airtight bonding of window connections in timber construction, corner connections and on panel joints.

Ampacoll® F
Double-sided adhesive butyl rubber strip. Specially designed for inside window connections in damp rooms. With fleece that can be plastered over.

Ampacoll XT double-slitted
For air and windtight masking of rafter and corner connections and for window bonding outside.

Ampacoll BK 535
Highly flexible butyl rubber strip for durable, easy sealing of wood-based panels and penetrations through vapour checks such as rafters, purlins, vapour pipes, etc.

Application videos on YouTube

Ampacoll BKF
Single-sided adhesive butyl rubber strip. Specially designed for inside window connections in damp rooms. With fleece that can be plastered over.

Ampacoll® Komprimax Multifunctional joint sealing tapes

Tip: The dimensions on the roller refer to the actual joint width on the site. In the example, between 15 and 30 mm.

> Pre-compression: Ampacoll® Komprimax thickness immediately after opening of the roll.

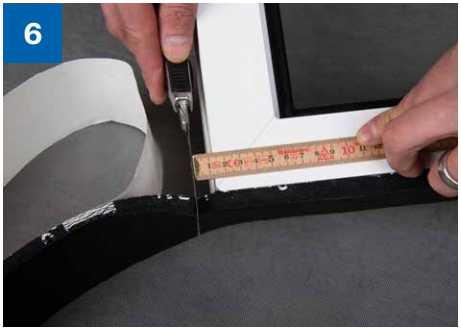
> Thickness of Ampacoll® Komprimax when not under tension.

> Installation example wooden window.

> Installation example plastic window.

Tip: The white printed side of the multifunctional tape must point inwards.

> Mount Ampacoll Komprimax flush with the inside of the frame. Lay without tension.



> Cut off the tape at the corner allowing for additional length.
> Protrusion = existing joint width plus 5 mm

> Window frame prepared for installation. In the corner area, allow the strips to protrude. When attaching strips, also allow for extra length (create wave).

> When using support blocks, cut out the multifunctional tapes. The cut-out must be narrower than the width of the support block (airtightness).

Tip: If necessary, the lower connection can be created with Ampacoll® Fenax, especially if there is no second sealing layer / window sill base (yet) or if a window sill connection profile (FBA) is created.

Tip: The rising behaviour of Ampacoll® Komprimax depends on the ambient and material temperature. At temperatures above 20°C, we recommend storing Ampacoll® Komprimax in a cool place. At low temperatures, we recommended that you preheat the strip. Store in a cool and dry place at 5-25 °C.

As for joint formation with pre-compressed joint sealing tapes or multifunctional tapes, the applicable standards (e.g. DIN 18542) must be observed.

Ampacoll® Hybrix
Sealing and levelling compound

In practice, Ampacoll® Fenax can be bonded directly to brickwork or concrete. However, if the bed joints have not smoothed, if cracks or chips are present in the bricks or if the concrete is not free of cracks and blowholes, these defects must be filled with Ampacoll® Hybrix sealant.

It may also be necessary to seal these areas with a sealant in geometrically difficult situations in the corner area and with the window sill connection profile (FBA). Ampacoll® Hybrix is also suitable for this purpose.

The applicable standards (e.g. DIN 18540) must be observed with regard to joint formation with joint sealant.

Adhesives matrix

For outdoor use
For indoor use
Use a primer

	Bonding to																				
	Wood, planed, dry and dust free	Wood, rough	Soft wood fibre board	Medium strength and medium density wood fibre board	Hard wood fibre board	OSB (machined and unmachined)	Chipboard	Chipboard, cement bonded	Gypsum plaster boards	Gypsum fibre boards	Rigid foam, foam glass insulation	Concrete, smooth and dust free	Concrete, rough and dust free	Brick, dust-free	Porous concrete, dust-free	Plaster, mortar, gypsum, sludge, etc.	Metal (aluminium, steel, etc.)	PE building components (e.g. lining)	PVC building components (e.g. windows)	Bitumen, sand or slate-surfaced strips, EPDM strips
Ampacoll® Fenax	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ampacoll® Komprimax	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ampacoll® Hybrix	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ampacoll® Sillskin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

This information constitutes recommendations for optimum work results. Please ensure that you take note of the relevant product data sheets. Ampack will be happy to answer any questions you might have. In order to ensure the optimum adhesion to guarantee the long-term wind tightness and airtightness of the layers, the surfaces to be bonded must be clean, dry and free of any dust, ice or grease. For production reasons, release agents are used on certain surfaces (e.g. ready-mixed and monolithic concrete, OSB panels, galvanised metal, etc.). In cases of doubt use a primer or undertake your own adhesion tests. Ongoing natural weathering or permanent moisture can damage the adhesive or make it unusable.

The building shell experts. Since 1946.

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