## Adhesive primer consumption

## DESIGN OF ADHESIVE LAYER GEOMETRY

The elastic adhesive can only fully develop its positive properties (movement compensation, peeling and impact resistance) if the adhesive layer geometry is correct.

Above all, this means keeping to a minimum layer thickness that must be individually suited to the bond. A layer thickness of $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ has proved best for required where considerable movement sexpected.

Depths over 20 mm should be avoided with standard Sikaflex ${ }^{\circ}$ grades because the adhesive would take too long to harden.


## PRIMER AND CLEANER CONSUMPTION

$\left.$| PRODUCT | YIELD PER <br> 100 ML AT <br> $20 ~ M M ~ W I D T H ~$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(\mathrm{~m})$ |  | | BRUSH APPLI- |
| :--- |
| CATION TISSUE |
| APPLICATION* |
| $\left(1 / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | \right\rvert\,

Make sure that:

- The primed areas coincide with the bonding areas
- The right primer for the material surface is used
- The primer is completely dry and cured before bonding
i.e. watch the evaporation time
- Primers are shaken if necessary




## FORMULAE <br> TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF LITRES REQUIRED

## Normal bead application;

Quantity in litres $=$ bead width $(\mathrm{mm}) \times$ bead thickness ( mm ) $\times$ joint length (metres) 1000
(Dimensions are for wet adhesive in rectangular cross section)

## Large area bonding and laminating

Quantity in litres $=$ width (metres) $\times$ length (metres) $\times$ wet film adhesive thickness (mm)

## TO DETERMINE THE VOLUME OF A SEMI-CIRCULAR BEAD

Quantity in litres $=3.142 \times$ diameter $(\mathrm{mm}) \times$ diameter $(\mathrm{mm}) \times$ length (metres)

$$
8000
$$

$$
8000
$$

## TO DETERMINE THE VOLUME OF A TRIANGULAR BEAD

Quantity in litres $=$ width $(\mathrm{mm}) \times$ height $(\mathrm{mm}) \times$ length (metres)

$$
2000
$$

TO CONVERT KILOGRAMS TO LITRES
Quantity in litres = weight in kilogram
density (grams / ml or kg/l)

## TO CONVERT BETWEEN TEMPERATURE SCALES

Fahrenheit $=\frac{\left(\text { degrees celsius }\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \times 5\right)}{9}-32$
Celsius $=\left(\right.$ degrees fahrenheit $\left.\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \times 9\right)+32$

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| WEIGHT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 ounce $=$ | 28.3495 g |
| 1 pound = | 0.45359 kg |
| 1 hundredweight = | 50.8023 kg |
| AREA |  |
| $1 \mathrm{inch}^{2}=$ | $645.16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| 1 foot $^{2}=$ | $0.0929 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| 1 yard $^{2}=$ | $0.8361 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| 1 acre = | $4046.86 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{mile}^{2}=$ | $2.59 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| Volume |  |
| 1 pint (UK) = | 0.56831 |
| 1 pint (USA) = | 0.47321 |
| 1 gallon (UK) = | 4.54611 |
| 1 gallon (USA) | 3.7854 |


\section*{| LENGTH |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 inch $=$ | 25.4 mm |
| 1 foot $=$ | 0.3048 m |
| 1 yard $=$ | 0.9144 m |
| 1 furlong $=$ | 201.17 m |
| 1 mile $=$ | 1.6093 km |}


| PRESSURE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 bar $=$ | 0.1 MPa |
| 1 Pascal $=$ | $1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}=$ | 0.09807 MPa |
| $1 \mathrm{psi}=$ | 6894.76 Pa |


| SI PREFIXES |
| :--- |
| NAME |
| SYMBOL |
| giga |
| FACTOR |
| mega |
| kilo |
| h |
| hecto |
| deca |
| h |
| deci |
| da |
| centi |
| d |
| milli |
| c |
| micro |
| nano |

