

1. Product Description

StenSeal® 2PU 210 is a two-component, polyurethane-based, cold-applied joint sealant. It cures chemically, is self-leveling and elastomeric, and has high movement capability and adhesion. It is suitable for heavy traffic conditions and resistant to dynamic movement.

It is resistant to organic and inorganic acids and alkalis, oils, fuels, antifreeze, and many chemicals. It is completely resistant to ultraviolet radiation. **StenSeal® 2PU 210** is classified as Type M, Grade P, Class 25, Use T according to ASTM C 920.

2. Uses

StenSeal® 2PU 210 is manufactured to be self-leveling in horizontal joints. It has a broad range of indoor and outdoor uses where both load-bearing strength and flexibility are required. Catalog color options also make it suitable for visually demanding applications.

It is used on highways subject to all types of traffic, bridge connections, stadiums, industrial facility floors, depots, warehouses, harbor areas, dam platforms, markets, stores, pedestrian areas, and sidewalks. It is also used on airport runways, parking areas, terminals, cargo areas, roads, and similar indoor and outdoor sites. It is also used to provide sealing and adhesion at the edges and undersides of manhole covers on city roads. In brief, it is suitable for all kinds of indoor and outdoor horizontal joints, joints sloped less than 2%, and connections.

3. Joint Design

Joint width must not be less than four times the expected movement or 8 mm. In joints narrower than 15 mm, the sealant depth must be equal to the joint width. For joints 15-25 mm wide, sealant depth must be equal to 80% of the width (min. 14 mm).

For wider joints, sealant depth must be set to 20 mm. To adjust the depth, backing material must be used inside the joint. The backer material must be placed at a depth equal to the combined sealant depth and the recess left at the surface.

The calculated dimensions for some joint widths are given in the table. For new concrete slabs, the design and filling of control joints (formed during casting or cut after casting) are also important for controlling shrinkage cracks that may occur during and after drying. It is recommended to review our technical documentation regarding joint design.

Joint Width (mm)	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	28	32	36
Sealant Thickness - mm	8	10	12	14	14	14	16	19	20	20	20
Sealant Recess - mm	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10
Backer Rod Diameter - mm	10	13	15	18	20	23	25	30	35	40	45
Minimum Backer Rod Depth - mm	12	15	18	21	21	21	24	29	30	30	30
Consumption - meters / 12.5 kg set	133	85	59	43	38	33	27	18	15	13	12

Self-Leveling Polyurethane Joint Sealant

Highlights

- Cures chemically and self-levels
- Can be used indoors and outdoors
- Resistant to dynamic movement
- Resistant to oils, fuels, and many chemicals
- Resistant to UV radiation
- Available in catalog colors
- Curing can be accelerated or slowed depending on user needs



4. Application

4.1. Surface Preparation

Joint surfaces must be clean and dry. Oil, grease, bitumen, and old joint materials must be completely removed. Loose material on the joint edges must be removed; broken joint edges must be repaired.

StenSeal® 2PU 210 is affected by water before curing, like all other polyurethane-based materials. Therefore, the joints must be dry and the sealant must not contact water until chemical curing occurs.

4.2. Primer

StenSeal® 2PU 210 can be used in new concrete joints without primer. However, primer application helps minimize the negative effects of possible contamination, concrete moisture, and loose material in all cases. Therefore, **StenAst® S** is recommended for glass and similar surfaces, and for all surfaces subject to continuous water contact.

4.3. Backer Material

A backer rod that preferably does not adhere to the sealant must be placed in the joint to achieve the sealant depth determined by the joint width. Closed-cell polyethylene foam rods (**StenBacker**) are suitable for this purpose. The diameter of the backer rod must be 10-25% larger than the joint width, and the rod must be placed tightly in the joint.

Care must be taken not to damage the backer rods during placement. In wide joints, semi-rigid materials, such as polystyrene foam, can be used instead of a backer rod. In such cases, a polyethylene tape must be placed over the backing material to prevent the sealant from adhering to it.

4.4. Mixing

StenSeal® 2PU 210 consists of two components called A and B, packaged in the required amounts for the optimal mixture. First, component A is homogenized in its container for 1-2 minutes. Then all of component B is poured onto component A and mixed for 3 minutes with a low-speed drill (100-500 rpm) fitted with a suitable propeller or paddle.

When mixing by hand, longer mixing times are required to obtain a homogeneous mixture. During mixing, move the mixer through all parts of the container while avoiding air entrainment.

4.5. Application

The amount of sealant that can be used within the pot life must be determined according to the application area and the capacity of the application equipment. Mixed material must be used within the pot life. Under no circumstances should any solvent be used to thin sealant that has exceeded its pot life.

Material that has exceeded its pot life must not be used. The prepared mixture is loaded into a piston-type sealant gun. Fit the applicator with a nozzle narrow enough to enter the joint.

During application, advance the nozzle tip by sliding it over the backing material in the joint. This ensures that no gap remains beneath the sealant and that a sufficient amount of sealant is applied. After application, the sealant surface must be smoothed with a spatula.

Application can also be carried out directly with a spatula when necessary. It is recommended to tape both sides of the joint before application, especially where decorative appearance is important. In this way, material that gets onto the area outside the joint during application is removed by pulling off the tape after application.

Repairing cracks and ensuring watertightness is especially important on concrete pavements at airports and highways. **StenSeal® 2PU 210** can also be used for these purposes. In cracks, it is generally recommended to rout a groove at least 10 mm deep and 6 mm wide.



Repair by routing alone is sufficient in areas where the cracks are infrequent. In areas with severe cracking, coating is recommended for narrow cracks and combined sealing for wide cracks.

4.6. Accelerated Hardening

Where full cure is required in a shorter time, the accelerator **StenQuick PU**, which is to be obtained from the manufacturer, can be used. In such cases, contact the manufacturer for curing times. In very hot weather conditions, it may be desirable to slow the curing time to provide a comfortable application time; for such situations, the reaction retarder **StenSlow PU** is recommended.

4.7. Restrictions

It is not recommended for joints narrower than 8 mm. Not suitable for dirty, oily, bituminous, or wet joints. Cleaning such joints before application is important for ensuring good adhesion.

Although the surface has high load-bearing capacity, studded tires, snow chains and stiletto heels may damage it. During application, ambient temperature must not exceed 35 °C or fall below 5 °C. If application under conditions outside this range is necessary, contact **Stenkim®**.

4.8. Application Tools

Use of professional-quality equipment is recommended.

4.9. Cleaning

Equipment and any other tools contaminated with sealant must be cleaned before the sealant cures. For that purpose, tools must first be wiped with a cloth or rag and then cleaned with **StenSolver CL** or aromatic solvents such as toluene and xylene.

5. Safety

Applicators and supervisors must read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) carefully and follow the instructions provided. Emptied packages must be disposed of in compliance with relevant regulations and laws. The application must be carried out by skilled workers under the supervision of experts and the applicators must use all personal protective equipment required for the worksite and the task such as goggles, mask and gloves.

6. Storage

The material must be kept in dry indoor storage. The recommended storage temperature is 10-25 °C. Under these conditions, the material will retain its properties in unopened containers for 12 months from the production date.

Low temperatures may cause crystallization of the product; in this case, the product can be used after being warmed to +20 °C and homogenized. After prolonged storage, the product must be stirred thoroughly before use.

7. Disclaimer

This document is provided for general information and is based on **Stenkim®**'s laboratory data and field experience at the time of publication. **Stenkim®** reserves the right to revise this information without prior notice.

Stenkim® warrants that its products conform to the stated specifications on delivery. The buyer is responsible for determining the product's suitability for the intended purpose and for all conditions of transport, storage, application, and use. **Stenkim®** accepts no liability for results obtained under conditions outside its control. **Stenkim®**'s liability under this warranty is limited to replacement of non-conforming product and excludes any consequential or indirect damages.



8. Technical Data

Property	Method	Result
Base Polymer		Two-Component Polyurethane
Solids Content (by weight)		100%
Color		Catalog
Density		1.5 ± 0.1 g/cm ³
Movement Class	In extension	25%
Movement Class	In compression	25%
Elongation at Break		> 700%
Hardness (Shore)	EN ISO 868	A25-35
Elastic Recovery	EN 14188-2	>98%
Pot Life @20 °C		2 hours
Tack-free Time @20 °C	EN 14188-2	12 hours
Ready for Light Foot Traffic @20 °C		24 hours
Time to Open to Heavy Traffic @20 °C		2 days
Cure Time for Chemical Resistance @20 °C		5 days
Shelf Life		1 year
Packaging		12.5 kg sets in cans
Related Standards		ASTM C 920, EN 14188-2, EN ISO 11600, BS 5212

Stenkim® reserves the right to make changes to the values in this table at any time.

