Oskorp ONEBOND Installation instructions

1. Introduction

Thank you for choosing **ONEBOND**, Oskorp's premium all-in-one hybrid adhesive and sealant. This guide provides clear instructions to ensure safe, effective, and long-lasting use of ONEBOND in professional construction applications.

ONEBOND is based on advanced **MS polymer technology**, combining the benefits of superior adhesion, permanent elasticity, and outstanding weather resistance — all in a solvent-free, low-odor formulation.

Key features of ONEBOND include:

- Bonds and seals simultaneously
- Cures reliably on damp or wet substrates
- Compatible with a wide range of building materials
- Free from solvents, isocyanates, silicones, acids, and alkalis
- Permanently elastic, with excellent UV and weather resistance

Applications:
ONEBOND is suitable for general construction sealing and bonding, expansion and connection joints, flooring transitions, window and door installations, weather sealing of building envelopes, and bonding of natural stone and sensitive substrates.

Please read this guide carefully before use to achieve optimal results and comply with best practices.

2. Surface Preparation

Proper surface preparation is essential to ensure the long-term performance of **ONEBOND**. Follow these guidelines carefully:

2.1 Cleaning the Substrate

✅ All surfaces must be:

- Clean

- Dry or damp (ONEBOND can bond to slightly damp substrates, but avoid standing water)
- Free from dust, grease, oil, release agents, old sealants, loose particles, or contaminants

💡 *Tip:* Clean non-porous surfaces (e.g. glass, metal) with isopropyl alcohol or acetone. Avoid petroleum-based cleaners.

2.2 Compatibility Check

✅ ONEBOND adheres well to:

- Metal (aluminum, steel, galvanized steel)
- Glass
- Ceramic
- Coated and painted wood
- PVC, many plastics
- Mineral substrates (concrete, fiber cement, masonry)
- Natural stone (non-staining per ISO 16938-1, but always test first)

⚠ **ONEBOND does *not* adhere well to:**

- Polyethylene (PE)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE / Teflon)
- PMMA (acrylic glass)
- Bituminous or asphalt surfaces

2.3 Primer Use

- **No primer needed** on most non-porous, clean substrates
- **Primer recommended** for highly porous or absorbent materials (e.g. untreated concrete, fiber cement, limestone)
- Always perform an adhesion test when working on unfamiliar surfaces

2.4 Joint Design

For joints and seams:

- Ensure appropriate joint width for expected movement
- Use closed-cell backer rod or PE foam where necessary to control sealant depth

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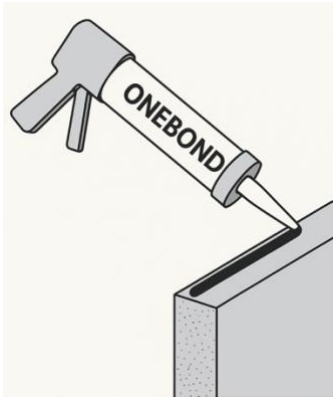
3. Application Instructions



3.1 General Guidance

- **ONEBOND** is ready to use — no mixing required.
- Apply using a standard caulking gun (manual, battery, or pneumatic).
- Cut the nozzle at an angle to match the joint width or desired bead size.

3.2 Applying the Sealant / Adhesive

I. Apply ONEBOND **continuously and evenly**, ensuring full contact with both joint sides or bonding surfaces.

II. For sealing:

- Apply in a single smooth pass, avoiding air entrapment.
- Tool the sealant within the skin formation time (~25 minutes at 73°F / 50% RH) for best adhesion and finish.

III. For bonding:

- Apply in vertical beads (not dots!) spaced 10–20 cm (4–8 inches) apart to allow moisture curing.
- Recommended adhesive layer thickness: 2–3 mm (0.08–0.12 inch).

3.3 Tooling

- Smooth the bead with a suitable tool (e.g. jointing spatula) or gloved finger dipped in soapy water.
- Avoid excessive tooling that could damage adhesion.

3.4 Conditions

- Recommended application temperature: **32°F to 104°F (0°C to +40°C)**
- Curing is faster at higher humidity and temperature; slower in cold or very dry conditions.

3.5 Cleaning

- Clean fresh, uncured ONEBOND with isopropyl alcohol or acetone.
- Remove cured material mechanically (e.g. scraping or cutting).

4. Curing & Finishing

4.1 Curing Process

- **ONEBOND** cures by reaction with ambient humidity.
- Typical cure rate:
  Approx. 0.08 in (2 mm) / 24 hours at 73°F (23°C) / 50% RH

Notes on curing:

- Higher humidity and temperature accelerate curing
- Lower humidity and temperature slow curing (especially below 32°F / 0°C)
- Partial or total confinement (e.g. between impermeable surfaces) will slow the cure

4.2 Paintability

✅ ONEBOND can be painted or coated once a skin has formed.
⚠ Compatibility of paints and coatings should always be checked beforehand by the user.
⚠ Low-solids paints or alkyd-based systems may delay drying or affect adhesion — test before use.

4.3 Finishing Tips

- Remove masking tape (if used) immediately after tooling, before skin forms.
- Avoid disturbing the joint or bond line during the curing period.
- Protect freshly applied material from water contact until fully cured.

4.4 Final Performance

Once fully cured, ONEBOND provides:
✓ Permanent elasticity for dynamic joints
✓ Strong adhesion, including on damp substrates
✓ Resistance to weather, UV, dilute acids, alkalis, and saltwater
✓ Long-term mechanical stability

5. Limitations & Safety

5.1 Limitations

⚠ ONEBOND is not suitable for:

- Bonding to polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), PTFE (Teflon), PMMA (acrylic glass), or soft plastics
- Surfaces contaminated with oil, grease, dust, or release agents
- Bituminous or asphaltic surfaces
- Continuous water immersion or submerged conditions (e.g. aquariums, swimming pools)
- Use on freshly treated or green wood — allow treated wood to cure at least 6 months before application

Extreme conditions (e.g. high movement joints under tensile/shear forces, prolonged water exposure) may require priming for optimal long-term adhesion.

5.2 Safety

ONEBOND is solvent-free, low odor, and free from isocyanates, acids, alkalis, and silicones.

Standard PPE recommended:

- Gloves to prevent skin contact
- Safety glasses if there's risk of splashing during application

⚠ Avoid inhaling dust if sanding or mechanically removing cured material.
⚠ Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for detailed health and safety information.

👉 **Disposal:** Dispose of empty cartridges and cured waste in accordance with local regulations.