

NYQUIGASKET

ACOUSTIC INSULATION

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

NyquiGasket gaskets provide simple, fast and effective sound insulation of doors, windows and building elements. They are made of a special impregnated closed-cell foam with a very high flexibility and a high density. The intelligent material ensures that the shape can expand 5 times in relation to the original height. As a result, the seals fit perfectly to any gap, even on uneven surfaces. The slow expansion process of the gasket facilitates installation in inaccessible places. In addition to excellent sound insulation, NyquiGasket also provides protection against heat loss, moisture, dust and dirt. Special impregnation makes them highly resistant to chemicals and UV radiation.

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PRODUCT PROPERTIES



	CONSTRUCTION	closed-cellular
	MEASUREMENT DEVIATIONS	10-1000 mm
	WATER ABSORPTION	none
	STRETCH	very large
	INSULATION	very high
	THICKNESS	2-20 mm
	FLEXIBILITY	very high
	RESISTANCE TO TEMPERATURE	very gigh

MATERIAL

Closed-cell polyurethane foam impregnated with a suspension of modified, highly resistant acrylic. The product is approved for use in construction. The material is resistant to weathering, including rain. Can fill gaps of different widths. The product can also be used as an expansion joint and waterproofing of building materials made of concrete, PVC, steel, brick, wood, e.g. building insulation, window and door joints, steel structures, movable joints, roof waterproofing. Density 50 kg / m³. Thickness 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20 mm. Width 5-10; 11-19; 20-1000 mm. Relative elongation at break ≥ 120%. Tensile strength ≥ 105kPa. Tensile strength of the tape joint N / 25 mm ≥ 15.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Before installing the NyquiGasket, clean the slot from grease, dust and dirt. The gaskets are covered with a layer of self-adhesive glue. Remove the protective tape before bonding. For joints, the gaskets should be as close together as possible. The edge of the gasket should be approx. 3 mm below the joint level. For vertical joints, the tape should be bonded from the bottom of the joint upwards. To obtain an optimal insulation coefficient, the gasket should deform to at least 50% of the original height.