MasterSeal® CR 125
Self-leveling polyurethane sealant for chemical and industrial environments

Formerly Sonomer® 1

Description
MasterSeal CR 125 is a ready-to-use self-leveling polyurethane sealant for horizontal joints in chemical and industrial environments. It is weather, chemical, and jet fuel resistant and has exceptional elongation integrity.

Product Highlights
- Weather/UV resistant, providing long-term performance
- Jet fuel resistant to help withstand chemical attacks
- Exceptional elongation tolerates joint movement
- No mixing required
- No priming on most applications, making it easy to apply and speeding up jobsite production

Applications
- Concrete
- Horizontal
- Exterior or interior
- Above grade
- Airport runways
- Highways and bridges
- Industrial floors
- Driveways and loading docks

How to Apply

Joint Preparation
1. The product may be used in sealant joints designed in accordance with SWR Institute’s Sealants - The Professional’s Guide.
2. In optimal conditions, the depth of the sealant should be ½ the width of the joint. The sealant joint depth (measured at the center) should always fall between the maximum depth of ½” and the minimum depth of ¼”. Refer to Table 1.
3. In deep joints, the sealant depth must be controlled by a closed cell backer rod or soft backer rod. Where the joint depth does not permit the use of a backer rod, a bond breaker (polyethylene strip) must be used to prevent three-point bonding.
4. To maintain the recommended sealant depth, install backer rod by compressing and rolling it into the joint channel without stretching it lengthwise. Closed cell backer rod should be about ¼” (3 mm) larger in diameter than the width of the joint to allow for compression. Soft backer rod should be approximately 25% larger in diameter than the joint width. The sealant does not adhere to it, and no separate bond breaker is required. Do not prime or puncture the backer rod.
Technical Data

Composition
MasterSeal CR 125 is an asphalt-modified one-component moisture-curing polyurethane

Compliances
- ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade P, Use T, M, NT, Class 25
- Federal Specification TT-S-00230C, Type I, Class A
- Corps of Engineers CRD-C-541, Type I, Class A

Typical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service temperature range, °F (°C)</td>
<td>-40 to 180 (-40 to 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
<th>TEST METHOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement Capability, %</td>
<td>±25</td>
<td>ASTM C 719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness, Shore A</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>ASTM C 661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% modulus, psi (MPa)</td>
<td>39 (0.24)</td>
<td>ASTM D 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate tensile strength, psi (MPa)</td>
<td>240 (1.7)</td>
<td>ASTM D 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate elongation, %</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>ASTM D 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity, poise</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Brookfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test results are averages obtained under laboratory conditions. Reasonable variations can be expected.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT WIDTH, IN (MM)</th>
<th>SEALANT DEPTH AT MIDPOINT, IN (MM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¼–½ (6–13)</td>
<td>¼ (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½–¾ (13–19)</td>
<td>¼–¾ (6–10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾–1 (19–25)</td>
<td>¾–½ (10–13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–1½ (25–38)</td>
<td>½ (13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield

LINEAR FEET PER GALLON*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT DEPTH, (INCHES)</th>
<th>¼</th>
<th>½</th>
<th>¾</th>
<th>⅞</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1½</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¼</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅞</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METERS PER LITER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT DEPTH, (MM)</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURFACE PREPARATION
Substrates must be structurally sound, fully cured, dry and clean. Substrates should always be free of the following: dirt, loose particles, oil, grease, asphalt, tar, paint, wax, rust, waterproofing or curing and parting compounds, membrane materials and sealant residue.

Remove all loose material from joints by wire brushing. Sandblast surfaces in contact with form-release agents. Fresh concrete must be fully cured. Laitance must be removed by abrading.

For previously sealed joints, remove all old material by mechanical means. If joint surfaces have absorbed oils, remove sufficient concrete to ensure a clean surface.

PRIMING
1. For most applications, priming is not required; joints subject to periodic water immersion, however, must be primed with MasterSeal P 173. On surfaces other than concrete, conduct a test application to verify adhesion.
2. Apply primer in a thin, uniform film. Avoid build-up of excess primer.
3. Avoid applying primer beyond joint faces. To minimize the contamination of adjacent surfaces, apply masking tape before priming and remove before the sealant has begun to thicken and set.
4. Allow approximately 15–30 minutes drying time before applying sealant (primer should be tack-free). Priming and sealing must be done on the same day.

APPLICATION
1. Fill joints by pouring the sealant from a spouted container.
2. Fill joints from the bottom; avoid bridging of the joint, which may form air voids. Sealant will self-level to form a clean joint surface.

CURING TIME
The cure of MasterSeal CR 125 varies with temperature and humidity. The following times assume 75° F (24° C), 50% relative humidity, and a joint ½” width by ¼” depth (13 by 6 mm).
- Skins: overnight or within 24 hours
- Full cure: approximately 1 week
- Immersion service: 21 days

CLEAN UP
Clean equipment with MasterSeal 990 or xylene immediately after use and before sealant has cured. Cured sealant may be removed by cutting with a sharp-edged tool. Remove thin films by abrading.

FOR BEST PERFORMANCE
- Do not allow uncured MasterSeal CR 125 to come into contact with alcohol-based materials or solvents.
- Do not apply polyurethane sealants in the vicinity of uncured silicone sealants or uncured MasterSeal NP 150.
- MasterSeal CR 125 is not intended for continuous water immersion. Contact Technical Service for recommendations.
- Backer rods, joint fillers and bond breakers must be tightly installed to prevent loss of sealant through joint bottoms.
- Joints subject to puncture by high heels or umbrella points require a stiffer or higher density backup material; cork or rigid non-impregnated cane-fiber joint fillers are suitable. Separate materials from the sealant by a non-adhering bond breaker (polyethylene tape).
- High temperatures or humidity may cause uncured material to bubble.
- Sealant may bubble if substrates are not dry or if material is applied too deep.
- Do not use other caulks, sand, or incompressibles as a bottom bed in a joint.
- Do not install when rain is expected before the sealant develops a substantial skin.
- For joint widths over 1½” (38 mm), use MasterSeal SL 2.
- Proper application is the responsibility of the user. Field visits by BASF personnel are for the purpose of making technical recommendations only and not for supervising or providing quality control on the jobsite.
LIMITED WARRANTY NOTICE

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