



Door frame installation without holdfasts and anchor fasteners

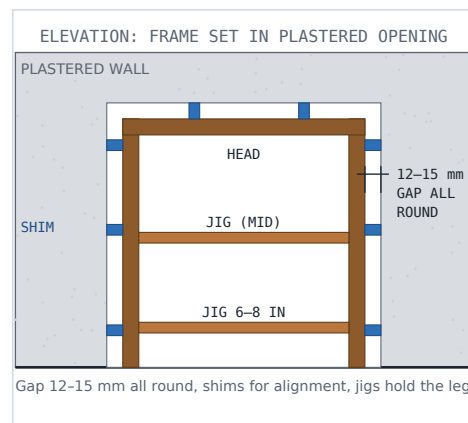
Fix wooden, WPC, steel or aluminium door frames with foam, jigs and packing — crack-free plaster all round.

WHY IT MATTERS

Holdfasts and anchor fasteners need holes or chases cut into the wall. These are then patched with mortar. The patch is a different material from the wall, so it shrinks and cracks along the frame. MS holdfasts also rust and stain the plaster. MULTIFOAM holds the frame on all three or four sides (as per the frame) with one flexible, damp-proof fill that bonds to both the wall and the frame. Its formulation is made with Indian site conditions in mind: wide temperature differences, construction safety, higher yield per can and a long shelf life, so there is less wastage.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 The wall: erect the frame in a well-cured plastered wall, rough or finished (brick, block, stone or RCC). Not POP or gypsum plaster — it bonds weakly to itself and to the wall, so it will bind to the foam on one side but break from within under a heavy jerk.
- 2 The frame: the surfaces to be bonded must not be painted, oiled or Black Japan coated.
- 3 Clean: wipe the plaster around the opening so no loose dust or grease remains. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the wall; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 4 Mount the frame with shims or packing of the gap size — 12–15 mm all round. Check plumb and level with a spirit level, and check the diagonals, before fixing the jigs.
- 5 Fix temporary jigs or wooden supports between the legs: one at the centre of the height and one 6–8 inches above floor level, so the expanding foam does not shake the legs or misalign the frame resting on the slab, tile or marble.
- 6 Prepare the can: shake about 20 times lengthwise, screw the gun onto the valve, discard the first strand, and work with the valve downwards.
- 7 Fill the gap from the bottom up to about 80–85 %. The foam expands and fills the joint completely.
- 8 Let it cure: 5–8 hours depending on humidity. Then remove the jigs and shims and foam the pockets.
- 9 Cut the excess cured foam after 24 hours (any time from the next day).
- 10 Cover the foam without delay — it is not UV-stable. Plaster over it, or use UV-proof elastomeric paint outside and gypsum or POP inside.



BENEFITS

- No chasing, no patching, no cracks along the frame.
- No rust — nothing metal is added to the wall.
- Frame held continuously along its sides, so the load is spread evenly — not carried at 4–6 anchor points.
- Fast: a frame is fixed in minutes and cured the same day.
- High yield (about 52 litres per 750 ml can) and 24-month shelf life — less wastage.
- Frames fixed this way survived Cyclone Vardha (150 km/h) in 2016.

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Load-bearing after	3–5 h
Tensile strength	10 ± 2 N/cm²
Shear strength (24 h)	5 ± 2 N/cm²
Compression strength (24 h)	7 ± 2 N/cm²
Stability in gap	100 cm high / 5 cm wide
Yield per can	52 ± 3 L
Shelf life	24 months

GOOD PRACTICE ON EVERY JOB

Foam into stone masonry, well-cured brick or block walls, RCC or plastered walls — not into gypsum or POP. Surfaces must be firm, clean and free of dust, oil, grease and Black Japan paint. The foam needs moisture to cure: if the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the surfaces before foaming; in humid weather this is not needed. Shake the can about 20 times. Fill from the bottom up to about 80–85 %; the foam expands and fills the joint. For gaps deeper than 50 mm, foam in layers. Cures in 5–8 hours depending on humidity; cut excess after 24 hours. Fresh foam cleans off with PU cleaner, cured foam only mechanically. Cured foam is not UV-stable — cover it with plaster, sealant, paint or trim. Store cans dry, unopened, at +15 °C to +25 °C. The foam does not stick to PE, PP, silicone or Teflon.





Window and facade frame insulation

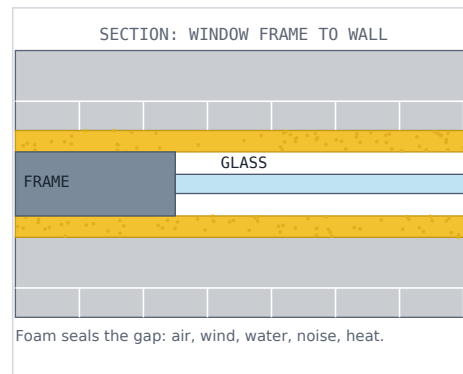
Seal the gap between window or facade frames and the wall for air, wind and water tightness — and a stiffer frame.

WHY IT MATTERS

The gap between a window or curtain-wall frame and the wall is the weakest point of the envelope. Mortar filling is rigid, cracks as the frame moves with heat, and lets in wind, rain and noise. MULTIFOAM fills the gap with an elastic, closed foam that moves with the frame, keeps water out and cuts sound and heat transfer. It also stiffens the frame, so it rattles and flexes less.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 The wall: fix into a well-cured plastered wall (brick, block, stone or RCC). Not POP or gypsum plaster — it bonds weakly to itself and may break from within under a jerk, even though the foam stays bonded to it.
- 2 Mask the frame: cover every surface except the bonding face with masking tape, so foam does not stick to powder-coated or anodised surfaces or the glass. Peel the protective foil only from the back face that will be foamed.
- 3 Set the frame with shims of 10–12 mm all round. Check plumb and level with a spirit level, and check the diagonals, before screwing.
- 4 Clean: use an electric blower to remove loose dust around and over the frame. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the wall; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 5 Screw the frame into the cured plastered wall as per the window or facade system — external frames must be screwed; the foam is the seal and insulation, not the fixing. Bottom-track screw heads are the root cause of leakage: if your consultant designs the screwing on three sides (head and both jambs), the bottom track need not be screwed.
- 6 Prepare the can: shake about 20 times lengthwise, screw the gun onto the valve, discard the first strand, and work with the valve downwards.
- 7 Fill the gap all round from the bottom up to about 80–85 %. Foam in layers if the gap is deeper than 50 mm.
- 8 Let it cure: 5–8 hours depending on humidity.
- 9 Slice off the excess cured foam any time from the next day. Then remove the masking tape and the remaining foil.
- 10 Cover the foam — it is not UV-stable. Inside: architrave, putty or gypsum. Outside: elastomeric paint or architrave.



BENEFITS

- Air, wind and water tight seal around the frame.
- Sound insulation of 61 dB — quieter rooms.
- Thermal conductivity 0.0381 W/m·K — less heat gain.
- Water absorption under 2 % — no damp patches.
- Elastic: moves with aluminium frames from –40 °C to +80 °C.
- In India since 1997. Used by Hiranandani, Rustonjee, K. Raheja Corp and leading facade contractors.

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Sound insulation R(st,w)	61 dB
Thermal conductivity	0.0381 W/m·K
Water absorption	< 2 vol-%
Cured foam service temp.	–40 to +80 °C
Vapour permeability	μ = 19
Fire class	B2

GOOD PRACTICE ON EVERY JOB

Foam into stone masonry, well-cured brick or block walls, RCC or plastered walls — not into gypsum or POP. Surfaces must be firm, clean and free of dust, oil, grease and Black Japan paint. The foam needs moisture to cure: if the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the surfaces before foaming; in humid weather this is not needed. Shake the can about 20 times. Fill from the bottom up to about 80–85 %; the foam expands and fills the joint. For gaps deeper than 50 mm, foam in layers. Cures in 5–8 hours depending on humidity; cut excess after 24 hours. Fresh foam cleans off with PU cleaner, cured foam only mechanically. Cured foam is not UV-stable — cover it with plaster, sealant, paint or trim. Store cans dry, unopened, at +15 °C to +25 °C. The foam does not stick to PE, PP, silicone or Teflon.





Expansion joints back-up filler

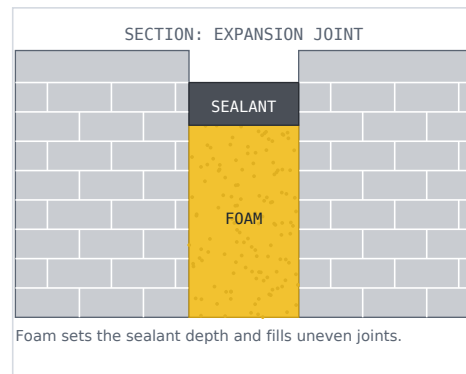
A lightweight, compressible back-up behind the joint sealant — the right sealant depth, less sealant, no gaps.

WHY IT MATTERS

A joint sealant needs a back-up behind it to set its depth and stop it bonding on three sides. Backer rods come in fixed sizes and do not fit uneven or wide joints. If the joint is left open, sealant sinks in, costs more and fails early. MULTIFOAM fills the joint continuously, is cut back to the exact depth needed, and stays compressible so the joint can open and close.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 Clean the joint. Remove loose material, dust and old sealant. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the joint faces; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 2 Fill the joint with foam, leaving room for the sealant. Fill to about 80–85 % of the space; the foam expands.
- 3 Let it cure (5–8 hours depending on humidity). Cut back the next day for a clean edge.
- 4 Cut the foam back to the sealant depth specified for the joint.
- 5 Apply a bond-breaker tape over the foam if the sealant specification requires it.
- 6 Apply the joint sealant as per the sealant manufacturer's instructions.



BENEFITS

- Continuous back-up, even in uneven or wide joints.
- Sets the correct sealant depth — no sagging, less sealant used.
- Compressible: gives with joint movement.
- Damp-proof and rot-proof; does not absorb water into the joint.
- Light and quick — no measuring of rod sizes.
- Used as expansion-joint back-up at the NSE Building BKC, Indiabulls, JPMC-Nirlon and Naman BKC (by Finesse Finishes).

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Compression strength (24 h)	7 ± 2 N/cm²
Stress at 10 % compression	5 ± 2 N/cm²
Density	15 ± 3 kg/m³
Water absorption	< 2 vol-%
Dimensional stability	± 10 %
Tack-free time	8 ± 2 min

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Construction joints and gap filling

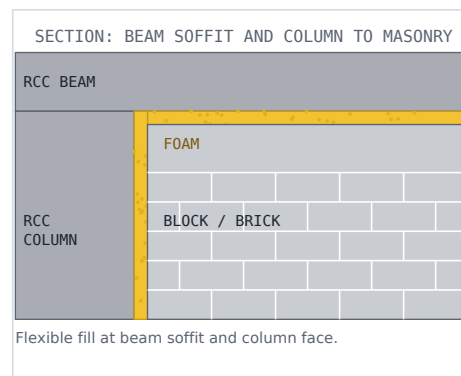
Flexible fill where two materials meet — plus cavities, tie-rod holes and Mivan patti holes.

WHY IT MATTERS

Where block or brick work meets an RCC column, or where the top course of masonry meets the beam soffit, the two materials move differently. A rigid mortar fill cracks and the crack shows through the plaster. Tie-rod holes, Mivan patti holes and cavities are often left half-filled, letting in water and pests. MULTIFOAM fills these gaps fully, bonds to both sides, stays flexible, and can be trimmed and plastered over.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 Clean the joint or hole. Remove dust, loose mortar and any oil or release agent. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the surfaces; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 2 For tie-rod and Mivan patti holes, follow sheet 06. For other through-holes, tape one side so the foam does not run through.
- 3 Shake the can about 20 times. Fill the void to about 80–85 % from the deepest point outward. Foam in layers if deeper than 50 mm.
- 4 Let it cure (5–8 hours depending on humidity).
- 5 Cut the foam flush with the wall face the next day (after 24 hours) for the best finish.
- 6 Plaster, putty or finish over the foam. Cover any foam that would stay exposed to sunlight.



BENEFITS

- Flexible: no cracks where RCC meets masonry.
- Fills uneven and deep voids in one operation.
- Stops water, dust and pests entering through holes.
- Adds heat and sound insulation at the joint.
- Light — no load added to the structure.
- Used for Mivan patti and tie-rod hole filling on Mumbai high-rise projects.

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Expansion	30-100 %
Tensile strength (24 h)	10 ± 2 N/cm²
Water absorption	< 2 vol-%
Density	15 ± 3 kg/m³
Cured after	≈ 1 h
Yield per can	52 ± 3 L

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MEP and HVAC penetrations

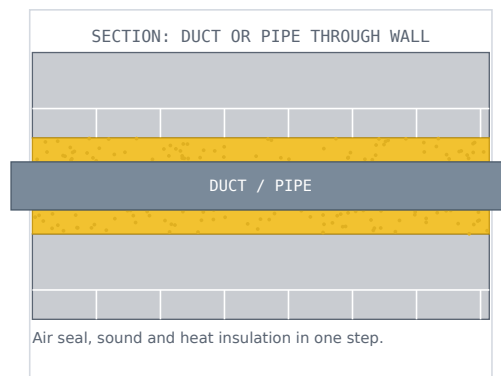
Seal around pipes, conduits, ducts and service openings — air-tight, insulated and quiet.

WHY IT MATTERS

Every pipe, conduit or duct that passes through a wall or slab leaves an opening. Packed with mortar, the fill cracks as services vibrate and expand, and the gap becomes a path for air, noise, dust, moisture and pests. MULTIFOAM fills the irregular space around the service, bonds to metal, PVC and masonry, and stays elastic, so the seal does not break.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 Fix the pipe, conduit or duct in its final position. Complete any lagging or cladding that goes under the seal.
- 2 Clean the opening. Remove dust, oil and loose material. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the wall; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 3 Shake the can about 20 times. Fill the gap around the service to about 80–85 %, working all the way round.
- 4 For openings deeper than 50 mm, foam in layers and wet between layers.
- 5 Let it cure (5–8 hours depending on humidity). Trim flush with the wall the next day for the best finish.
- 6 Finish with plaster, putty or trim. Where a fire-rated seal is required, use an approved fire-stop system — MULTIFOAM is class B2, not a fire-stop product.



BENEFITS

- Air-tight seal — better HVAC efficiency, less dust.
- Sound insulation 61 dB — cuts noise between rooms.
- Thermal conductivity 0.0381 W/m·K — reduces condensation and heat loss.
- Elastic — takes vibration and thermal movement of services.
- Bonds to steel, GI, aluminium, PVC and masonry (not to PE or PP pipes).
- Used by Voltas, Sterling & Wilson (Shapoorji), Fairair, Opal HVAC Engineers and Finesse Finishes.

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Thermal conductivity	0.0381 W/m·K
Sound insulation R(st,w)	61 dB
Service temperature	-40 to +80 °C
Water absorption	< 2 vol-%
Fire class	B2 (not a fire-stop)
Propellant	HFC-free

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Mivan patti holes and tie-rod holes

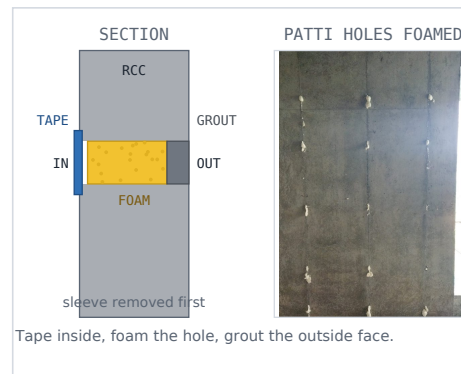
Fill the through-holes left by aluminium formwork — sealed full depth, no shrinkage, no leak path.

WHY IT MATTERS

Aluminium (Mivan) formwork leaves tie-rod and patti holes right through the RCC wall at regular spacing. Mortar plugs shrink, crack and fall out, and each hole becomes a path for water. Plastic sleeves left inside the hole stop any filler from bonding. MULTIFOAM fills the hole to its full depth, bonds to the concrete, stays flexible and does not shrink.

HOW TO APPLY

- 1 Wall: cured RCC wall from aluminium formwork. Holes must be free of loose concrete and dust.
- 2 Sleeve: if a plastic pipe or sleeve is inside the hole, remove it with an oversized grinding tool before filling. Foam does not bond to PE or PP plastic.
- 3 Clean: blow the dust out of the hole. If the weather is very hot, sprinkle water; in humid weather this is not needed.
- 4 Tape the other side of the hole. This stops the foam running through and controls wastage.
- 5 Prepare the can: shake about 20 times lengthwise, screw the gun onto the valve, discard the first strand, and work with the valve downwards.
- 6 Fill: put the nozzle deep into the hole and fill from the inside outward. Fill less in one go, let the foam expand, then refill to level if required.
- 7 Let it cure: 5–8 hours depending on humidity.
- 8 Cut the excess cured foam flush on both faces the next day.
- 9 Finish: the external face must be filled with a suitable grout or another material advised by your consultant — MULTIFOAM PU is not UV-resistant. Inside, cover with putty or plaster.



BENEFITS

- Seals hundreds of holes per floor quickly — one can fills many holes.
- Closes the main water-entry path in aluminium-formwork buildings.
- No shrinkage and no cracking, unlike mortar plugs.
- Bonds to the concrete along the full depth of the hole.
- Flexible: takes thermal movement without breaking the seal.
- Used for Mivan patti and tie-rod hole filling on Mumbai high-rise projects.

KEY DATA FOR THIS USE

Expansion	30-100 %
Water absorption	< 2 vol-%
Tensile strength (24 h)	10 ± 2 N/cm²
Density	15 ± 3 kg/m³
Yield per can	52 ± 3 L
Fire class	B2

GOOD PRACTICE ON EVERY JOB

Foam into stone masonry, well-cured brick or block walls, RCC or plastered walls — not into gypsum or POP. Surfaces must be firm, clean and free of dust, oil, grease and Black Japan paint. The foam needs moisture to cure: if the weather is very hot, sprinkle water on the surfaces before foaming; in humid weather this is not needed. Shake the can about 20 times. Fill from the bottom up to about 80–85 %; the foam expands and fills the joint. For gaps deeper than 50 mm, foam in layers. Cures in 5–8 hours depending on humidity; cut excess after 24 hours. Fresh foam cleans off with PU cleaner, cured foam only mechanically. Cured foam is not UV-stable — cover it with plaster, sealant, paint or trim. Store cans dry, unopened, at +15 °C to +25 °C. The foam does not stick to PE, PP, silicone or Teflon.

