

CONCRETE CRACK REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1. Drilling

Drill a series of staggered holes along the full length of the leaking crack. Space the holes 4 to 6 inches apart starting at the bottom. For best results, insert the drill at a 45-degree angle toward the crack.

Step 2. Flushing with water

Attach the valve and nozzle supplied with the kit to a garden hose. (A pump sprayer may also be used to supply water.) Starting at the bottom, flush each hole while adjusting the water to a low-pressure stream using just enough water to flush the debris from each hole and to wet the entire crack.

TIP: Water promotes a foaming reaction of Gel~Grout 75™ within the crack.

Step 3. Assembling the cartridge

Shake cartridge well before installing nozzle. Remove outer and inner cap on outlet port. Attach applicator nozzle with threaded retaining nut. Place the cartridge in the dispensing gun.

Step 4. Injecting Gel~Grout 75™

Working from the bottom to the top, insert the nozzle into the first hole and squeeze the cartridge gun three to four times. Depending on the size of the leaking crack, one cartridge should be sufficient to treat approximately 8 feet.

Step 5. Cleaning and finishing

With a flat-bladed tool, remove any excess grout on the exterior of the crack. Patch any holes using a putty knife, with concrete material.

Table 1: Physical Properties of Uncured Materials

	Gel~Grout 75™ Part A	Measurement	Test Method
Color	Light brown		Visual
Specific gravity	1.1		ASTM D891
Viscosity at 77°F (25°C)	800-900	Centipoise	ASTM D1638
Storage stability	12	Months	
pH	Not established		
Toxicity	Non-toxic		
Hazard class	Not regulated		
Solids	100	Percent	
Corrosiveness	Non-corrosive		
Flash point	>220 (>104)	Degrees Fahrenheit (Celsius)	

Table 2: Physical Properties of Cured Materials

	1:1	Measurement	Test Method
Gel time	110	Seconds	
Tensile strength	431.1	psi	ASTM D638
Elongation	462.1	Percent	ASTM D638
Die-C tear	49	pli	ASTM D624
Physical form	Resilient foam		

Note: Table 2 represents physical properties at a range of resin to water ratios. These values were generated while simulating a situation where Gel-Grout 75 was applied under pressure similar to typical field condition applications.

Table 3: Temperature Effects on Viscosity

Temperature		Viscosity
Degrees Fahrenheit	Degrees Celsius	Centipoise
50	10	1,960
68	20	1,020
77	25	850
86	30	750
104	40	390

Processing parameters

The unique applications and places where Gel~Grout 75™ is used exposes the product to a wide range of weather conditions and temperatures. Temperature of the chemical affects viscosity (liquid thickness) of the material. Table 3 illustrates the approximate viscosity levels of Gel~Grout 75™ when exposed to various temperatures during the time of injection.

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