

Epoxy 200W

Description

Epoxy 200W wet injection provides superior adhesive strength to wet or damp concrete structures. The low viscosity type injection material is easy to be injected to very small cracks. Once hardened, the material shows superior strength without any contraction.

Feature

- Perfect injection is possible to the end of minute cracks of concrete thanks to its low viscosity and minimized surface tension which makes easier the infiltration into the minute cracks or the base members of the structure.
- It is a fast-hardening type of grouting material designed for easy application to wet surface and for no shrinkage after hardening. It has the optimum level of viscosity and fluidity for grouting work by high pressure and low pressure injectors.
- The excellent adhesive strength of epoxy resin ensures that the hardened composition maintains a sufficient adhesive strength for the cement mortar, concrete and reinforcing bar etc. and does not produce de-lamination from the base member of the structure.
- After epoxy resin is injected, the fully hardened composition does not create any chemical action on the reinforcing bars or concrete structure, and offers an outstanding durability by preventing corrosion.
- © Compared to cement mortar or concrete, it has higher mechanical strength in all respects including compressive strength, bending strength and tensile strength etc. and therefore widely used for repair and reinforcement of the concrete structures.

Purpose

• It is intended as grouting material for steel plate reinforcing and crack repairing of all types of concrete structure without vibration.

Application

The treatment of concrete surface can be another way of securing durability and water-tightness for those cracks that have width of below 0.2mm, but it is used for the job sites where surface treatment and filling methods cannot prevent any water leakage from cracks, corrosion of reinforcing bars and carbonization etc. Main applications are as follows.

- Grouting of cracks on dried and wet concrete structure.
- Grouting of gap produced by dried and wet concrete plastering mortar and tile etc.
- Grouting reinforcement of aged, weakened parts of concrete.
- Grouting for repairing of cracks on the dried and wet concrete molding products.
- Reinforcement of anchors of dried and wet slab, column and upper plate.
- Secondary grouting reinforcement after foam resin is injected.
- Lower coating for working on wet floor.







Epoxy 200W Dimension Details							
Classification	Main Component		Hardening Component	Remarks			
Exterior Appearance	No Color		Brown Liquid	-			
Mixing Rate	2		`	Weight Ratio			
Specific Gravity	1.05 ± 0.1		0.99 ± 0.1	23±0.5°C			
Viscosity(mPa.s)	0 ~ 150		50 ~ 100	23±0.5°C			
Mixture Viscosity(mPa.s)		23±0.5°C					
Pot Life(Min)		23±0.5°C					
Tack Free Time(Hours)		23±0.5°C					
Hardening Time(Hours)		-					
Packing Unit	10kg	5kg		-			

Epoxy 200W Property Data						
Test Category		Result Value	Base Value	Test Method		
Viscosity (mPa,s)		240	Under 270	KS F 4923		
Compression Strength (N/mm²)		86.8	Over 50			
Adhesive Strength (N/mm²)		54.2	Over 6			
Seal Breaking Expansion Rate (%)		9.6	Under 10			
Seal Strength (N/mm²)		9.4	Over 15			
Hardening Contraction Rate (%)		0.7	Under 3			
Heating Change	Weight Change Rate (%)	1.3	Under 5			
(110±3°C,168hr)	Volume Change Rate (%)	0.1	Under 5			

- Pot Life the period of time during which you can work without a change in viscosity after resin and hardener are mixed.
- Tack Free the state of hardening in which you can lightly touch the mixed resin with your hand, but the hardened material does not stick.
- Hardening Time the time it takes for the mixed resin to be hardened enough to realize about 80% of final mechanical strength.

Materials





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GROUTING FOR WET

- ① Reinjector is a mid-low pressure injecting device, upgraded to improve the effectiveness of grouting for crack repairing by incorporating the merits of the high pressure grouting of packer and the merits of syringe injector.
- ② Syringe injector is a low-pressure, low-speed grouting device. A syringe injector containing the resin is set on the cracks and the resin is slowly injected with the help of resilience of the rubber band.

As explained above, you can employ various kinds of methods by using numerous grouting devices. The following work guidelines are based on the syringe injector, the representative low-pressure grouting method. You are free to change the materials depending upon the site condition. Please refer to the reinjector method and packer grouting method to learn how to use.

Guideline

Inspection of cracks and surface treatment

Work process should be determined by checking in advance the condition, width, depth of cracks. Remove dust or dirt from the area to be sealed with a wire brush and remove dirt from the surface by using a detergent like soap or thinner if any oily substance still remains.

Determine the area where to place washer

The washer should be placed in an interval of 15cm~20cm depending on the width of cracks. Usually 20cm is the most appropriate distance between the washers. You should put 5~6 washers for the repairing of cracks of one meter length.

Sealing of cracks

You should seal cracks with epoxy sealing material, 1mm thick and 30mm wide, except for areas where to put a washer to prevent the injected epoxy from leaking. If sealing is not properly done on cracks, loss of epoxy resin can occur due to the damage of sealing when injection device is installed. Therefore, you should pay special attention while you work.

Setting washer

You should set washers with epoxy sealing material on the places marked in advance. Stop the work until the sealing material is completely hardened.

Mixing epoxy resin

Please mix Epoxy 200W wet type grouting material in the mixture ratio of 2:1, according to the designated mixing formula. In the beginning, you should mix small amount only because pot life varies greatly depending on the temperature of the materials and site.

Injection of epoxy

Fill the syringe injector with 30cc of epoxy grouting material and connect rubber bands with washers. Place all the syringe injectors on the washers in the same way. When the grouting material of a syringe injector is consumed before tack free, you have to replace the syringe injector promptly with a syringe injector newly charged. When you set the syringe injector on the washers, make sure to work from bottom to top for vertical cracks and to work from left to right, or from right to left, in a unified way for horizontal cracks. Whenever the grouting material in the syringe is gone, please immediately replace it with a newly charged one.

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Finishing work

You should cure the grouting material at least for 24~36 hours after the injection. After confirming that the grouting material is hardened, remove the syringe injector and washer and grind cleanly with a hand grinder the areas which have been sealed with sealing material (DH-400S). If necessary, you may use crack cover material (DH-CF30) before painting. (Please make sure to allow more than one day in summer, and more than two days in winter, for initial hardening)

Cleaning

All the equipments and tools that are used for this operation should be cleaned when the operation is finished. Detergent such as M.E.K, Acetone, Xylene, Toluene and epoxy thinner should be used when cleaning. If the Foam is smeared on your skin during the performance, wash it immediately with flowing water.

Notice

- When you treating medical fluid, make sure you wear protective helmet, goggle clothes and other protective devices.
- If the medical fluid is smeared on your skin, wash it off immediately and clean up with soapy water.
- All the hand tools and equipments that are used for this operation should be cleaned with thinner thoroughly.
- If you are working in sealed room, then make sure to conduct constraint ventilation for clean air.
- If the medical fluid is smeared on your skin and causes skin trouble, then you should go see specialist for prescription.
- If the temperature is below 5°C, then you must artificially raise up the temperature of medical fluid. This way you can get proper Pot Life.
- If the atmosphere temperature is high and the area is humid, Pot Life of medical fluid quickens. On the contrary, Pot Life will slow down in low temperature area.
- Be aware of it before you conduct the operation.

Storage

Recommended temperature for storage is $10^{\sim}25^{\circ}C$ with no moisture. Store it in cool area. Storing period is about 6 months in sealed condition however it can be corrupted according to storing area and conditions. Preferably use it as soon as possible.