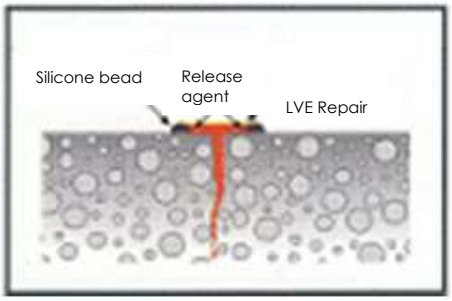
LVE Repair
(Low Viscosity Epoxy Repair)

PREPARATION
Clean and prime the crack using a vacuum to remove dust and a solvent based primer wash. Allow the solvent to evaporate (about 15 minutes). Extrude a silicone bead on each side of the crack to create a retaining dam to contain the low viscosity epoxy. Allow the silicone to set. Release agent should then be applied to prevent surface bond of the intrusion epoxy to the concrete surface. Wax or grease work well.



APPLICATION
The LVE Repair Part A is blended with the supplied Part B and mixed thoroughly. The mixture is then poured into the dam progressing from one side of the crack to the other.

Keep the dam full until the LVE Repair level no longer falls – indicating complete filling of the crack. Allow the LVE Repair to set.

STRIKE-OFF AND CLEANING
Applicators, mixing tools and bowls should be washed out with thinners. The silicone dam and excess LVE Repair should be struck from the floor by paint scraper or sharp chisel, preferably just at final set of the epoxy. Blow flame heating assists this procedure and special paint removers will take off epoxy residues.

SHEAR RESISTANCE
To successfully restore slab integrity, the time and extent of shear resistance is critical. LVE Repair develops more shear resistance than concrete within 5 to 12 hours of intrusion into the crack, dependant on the curing temperature.

LVE Repair may be installed in the manner set out above, or injected under pressure using suitable equipment such as grease gun or specialised injection pump.

Samson Technologies cc
Unit 4, Trevallyn Park East, Hyskraan Close, Kya Sands, Randburg, ZA
Tel: +27 (0)11 462 2666 **Email:** info@samson.co.za **Web:** www.samson.co.za