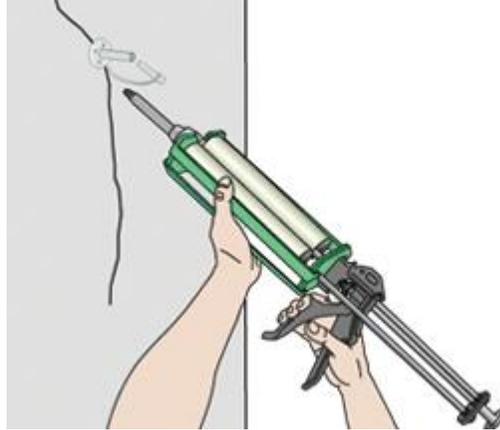




Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ

Epoxy Resins - Crack Injection

Structural cracks are repaired by filling the cracks with a high strength epoxy injection resin that bonds fractured concrete back together. The most appropriate crack injection resin is determined by the width of the crack and its location. Lower viscosity epoxy resins are best for filling narrow cracks—higher viscosity epoxy resins are better for filling wide cracks. Vertical or overhead cracks usually require sealing the surface with an epoxy gel to insure that the resin doesn't run out before it cures. Some cracks in horizontal surfaces can be filled by gravity feeding epoxy into the cracks.



Epoxies are used for structural repair of concrete foundation cracks and to stop water from entering these cracks. The cured epoxy resin will completely fill the concrete crack and return the basement wall to its previous strength. ECP recommends that a professional engineer inspects and diagnoses all concrete cracks before any repairs are performed. Failure to properly repair basement wall cracks can lead to foundation failure and basement flooding.

Polyurethane resins are used many times for actively leaking basement wall cracks. These resins do not provide structural strength but remain flexible and expand to seal large voids.

Advantages of Epoxy Resins

- Permanently Repairs Foundation Cracks
- Restores Structural Strength to Foundation Walls
- Eliminates Air Leaks
- Meets ASTM C881 Standards
- Application Completed from Inside
- Welds Concrete
- Reduces Humidity and Water Vapor Permeation
- Available in Cartridge and Bulk Form

ECP Epoxy is a 100% solids, two-component, multi-viscosity, moisture insensitive epoxy designed for deep penetration to restore the structural integrity of the foundation. Unique wetting properties allow maximum penetration of epoxy into cracks as small as .005”.



Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ



Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ

Technical Data

PFLV

Performance Properties
Test/Test Method Results

Water Absorption ASTM D-2127	<1%
Shrinkage ASTM D-2126	<0%
Color	Amber Clear
Viscosity	400 cps
Density ASTM D-1622	60lbs/ft
Tear Strength ASTM D-624	400 psi
Tensile Strength ASTM D-638	2000 psi
Elongation ASTM D-638	100%

Epoxy

Performance Properties
Test/Test Method Results

Thin Film Set-Time @ 77°	3-5 hr
Full Cure Time	24 hr
Comp. Strength	14480 psi
Tensile Strength	8315 psi
Tensile Elong. ASTM D-638	8.9%
Coefficient of Shrinkage	<.001
Heat Deflection Temp.	>120°
Shore D Hardness	80-75
Water Absorption	.1989%
Mixed Viscosity	LV 150 cps MV 650 cps HV 13000 cps
Color Mixed	Amber
Mix Ratio	2:1

PF1C

Performance Properties
Test/Test Method Results

Water Absorption ASTM D-2127	<1%
Shrinkage ASTM D-2126	<0%
Color	Clear
Viscosity	600 cps
Density ASTM D-1622	65lbs/ft
Tear Strength ASTM D-624	400 psi
Tensile Strength ASTM D-638	2200 psi
Elongation ASTM D-638	400%

HYFO

Performance Properties
Test/Test Method Results

Viscosity	
Shear ASTM D-273	230 cps
Tensile ASTM D-1623	175 psi
Elongation ASTM D-1623	375 psi
Color	410% Milky



Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ



Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ

Crack Injection Steps

Install Injection Ports – Injection ports are the nozzle that accepts and directs the injection compound to the crack. Injection ports are generally spaced 8”-10” apart, based on wall thickness.

- **Apply Crack Paste** – The crack paste seals the surface of the crack to direct the resin deep into the crack.
- **Inject Resin** – Whether using a adjustable low pressure injection machine or hand dispenser, the resin is injected through the port into the crack void. The injection process starts at the lowest point of the crack and is continued to the top of the crack.
- **Seal Ports** – Each port is sealed after it is injected.
- **Remove Ports** – The injection ports can be removed once the resin has had time to cure



Certified Installers/Exclusive Dealers - CA, NV, AZ