

JOINT FILLER SEPARATION - Minor to Severe



REPAIR MATERIAL

Semi-Rigid Epoxy or Polyurea Joint Filler

MM-80 LV

Rapid Access

Spal-Pro RS-88

Freezer/Cooler

Spal-Pro RSF

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Preferred:

- Joint clean-out saw w/ dustless shroud
- Braided wire wheel
- Diamond blade
- Vacuum system
- Compressed air
- Razor scraper / torch

Minimal:

- Right angle grinder
- Braided wire wheel
- Shop vac
- Compressed air
- Razor scraper / torch



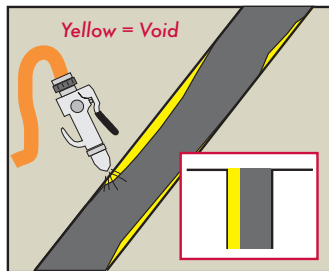
Option 1 - Refilling Voids Without Removal of Existing Filler

Before choosing this option, ensure that existing filler is well bonded structurally to one or both sides of the joint and exhibits signs of being properly installed originally (i.e. flush with floor, proper depth, etc). If filler is not well bonded or original installation appears deficient, remove filler and treat as you would a normal joint repair.

STEP 1

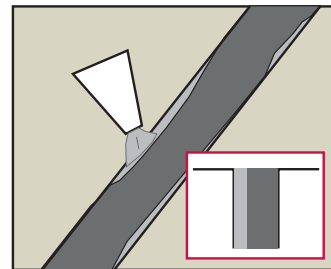
Use knife or narrow tool to loosen debris in voids. Wire brush or wire wheel on a grinder may also be used.

Blow out debris with compressed air and vacuum voids clean.



STEP 2

Overfill voids with appropriate semi-rigid filler. Monitor carefully as voids will likely require refilling as filler settles and trapped air is released. Allow filler to cure, then razor flush.

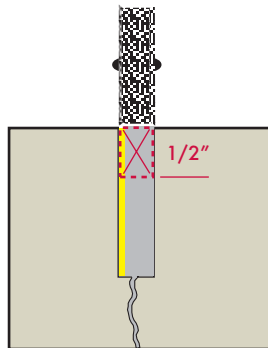


Ex. Finished Area

Option 2 - Partial Removal of Existing Filler

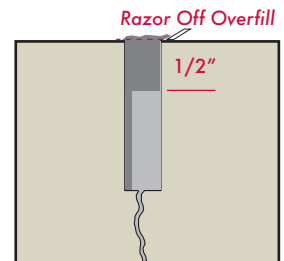
STEP 1

Use joint cleaning saw or right angle grinder equipped with a braided wire wheel to remove existing joint filler to a nominal depth of 1/2" below surface. It's important that all filler residue remaining on joint walls be removed back to clean concrete. A diamond blade may be required to achieve this. Vacuum joint clean.



STEP 2

Overfill joint with appropriate semi-rigid filler. Monitor carefully during initial material cure as filler may run through joint bottom and leave filler profile low when cured. Allow filler to cure, then razor flush with floor surface.



Option 3 - Complete Removal of Existing Filler

If existing joint filler has lost complete adhesive bond on both sides of joint and in examining material there appears to be evidence of inadequate adhesion (i.e. dirt/debris bonded to sides of filler), inadequate filler depth (shallower than joint depth or placed over foam backer rod/debris, etc.) then the filler should be completely removed and replaced in order to provide maximum long-term durability.

If this is the case, filler can be removed using methods described in Option 2 and joint should be treated as a standard joint repair.