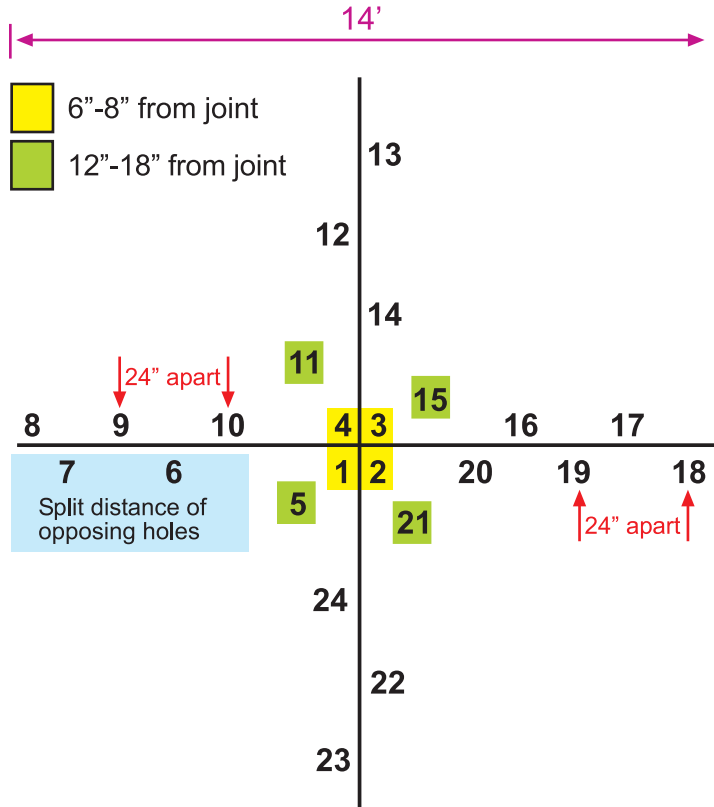




Injection Mapping and Procedures for Concrete Slab Stabilization

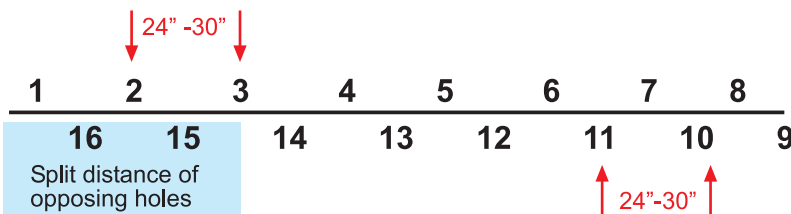


Minor Deflection of Slab

Start at joint intersection if there is an intersecting joint.

Pump EXP at rate of 1/2 gallon/minute pump output.

Pump approximately 15 seconds per hole



For straight joint sections with no cross joint intersections:

Hole spacing should be 24"-30"

Pump EXP at rate of 1/2 gallon/minute pump output.

Pump approximately 15 seconds per hole



Procedures for Stabilizing with Spal-Pro Stabilizer EXP

Note: The following are general guidelines for the use of Spal-Pro Stabilizer EXP and are intended to provide the installer with a sense of the application process. Because no two underslab stabilization situations are identical we strongly recommend discussing your individual project scenario with a Metzger/McGuire technical representative prior to installation to discuss possible variations to the procedures listed here.

Injection holes:

- 1) Hole size: Drill with 1/2" bit
- 2) Hole spacing, approx. 24" – 30" between holes on one side of joint. Pumps with higher output may allow for slightly longer spacings.
- 3) Hole Layout, stagger opposite joint side holes to the mid points
- 4) Lightly vacuum debris from top of hole, but do not hold vacuum directly over hole and try to "suck" debris up from within the hole.
- 5) The overfill of the EXP can leave a "shadow stain" around perimeter of hole. Use bar soap or SPF to "rub" around top of slab around hole about 6" out from hole. This is done only for aesthetics. If the customer doesn't care about the "shadow stain", no need to use the bar soap or SPF.

Pump Injection:

- 1) Prepare pump, make sure that the manifold (where static mixer attaches) is clean and free flowing.
- 2) Load material into pump and affix static mixer to the manifold
- 3) When ready to begin injecting, first dispense some material into waste bucket to confirm good flow.
- 4) Turn pump speed to low (about 25% on the dial) and press tip of Static Mixer into injection hole. Hold pump dispensing wand vertical so the static mixer is being pressed tightly straight down on top of injection hole.
- 5) Press trigger on pump to start the flow into the hole. As soon as material start to enter the hole (approximately 2 seconds), immediately turn pump speed/flow up to near 100%. You may get a little bit of seepage around the static mixer at the top of the hole. If so, turn speed down to about 75%. See note below.
- 6) Once flow begins into the injection hole start counting. Inject approximately 15-30 seconds at 75%-100% flow rate into the hole.
- 7) After 15-30 seconds, turn off pump, lift static mixer and move to the next hole.
- 8) Repeat injection into the next hole.

Monitor Foam Growth:

- 1) After injecting into a hole, you will see the liquid around the top of the hole.
- 2) After injecting the first 3 or so holes, you will see the liquid starting to foam around the previous holes. You will also see liquid and foam starting to rise from within the previously filled holes.
- 3) After about 3 minutes the foam will start to "grow" out of the hole. This should be monitored. Once the growth stops, the resulting "mountain" of foam should be about the size of a softball. If the foam "mountain" is large, ex the size of a soccer ball, that means TOO much liquid was pumped into the hole. Adjust the injection time accordingly for the next 3 holes. If the foam "mountain" is small, smaller than your fist or non-existent, increase injection time until proper sized foam mountains are achieved.

After Injection:

- 1) Once injection is performed, allow the foam "mountains" to harden. Use an 8" razor blade scraper to cut the foam "mountains" off the slab surface.
- 2) To clean out top of injection hole for repair, re-drill (preferably with a larger drill bit than the original hole, say approximately 5/8" diameter) into the top of the injection hole to a depth of about 1/2".
- 3) Install Rapid Refloor into the top of the prepared injection holes.
- 4) Allow Rapid Refloor to cure and then grind flush with an abrasive pad (Norton Rapid Strip pad or similar).

NOTES:

- 1) If the slab is sitting firmly on the base, there may not be a cavity void large enough to take material. In this case, when injection starts material will almost immediately back up in the hole and pump out on top of the slab around the static mixer. If this occurs, move to the next hole and try again.
- 2) Be careful when drilling the initial injection holes. There is re-bar within the slab and you might find that as you drill down, you hit the bar and can not drill further. Move the injection hole over a couple of inches and drill again. Note the location where you hit the rebar. Rebar is likely placed about every 18"-24", so adjust the next hole locations to "try" and not hit rebar again. If holes can not be drilled clean through the slab, re-fill the partial hole with Rapid Refloor.
- 3) An optional "inspection hole" may be drilled into center of control joint area to check for rise through this inspection hole and confirm EXP is reaching center of cavity below joints.
- 4) Material should be kept at ambient temperature of 65F-75F.