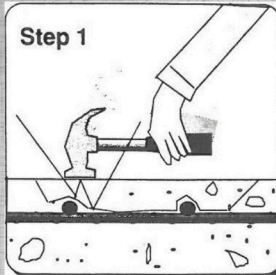


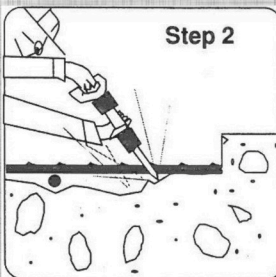
General Surface Preparation Procedure

Success of concrete repair begins with proper surface preparation, correct planning, and attention to detail. As with any repair, ICRI guidelines regarding surface preparation should be followed.



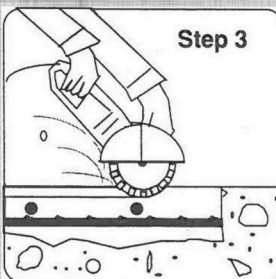
Step 1

Locate area to be repaired. Hammer sounding or chain drag are generally used when locating delamination.



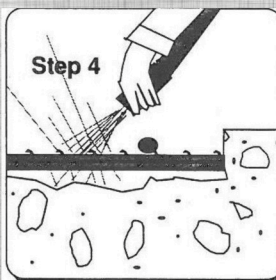
Step 2

Remove deteriorated concrete using acceptable methods. Surfaces of existing concrete expected to receive the repair material must be sound, clean, and free of bond inhibiting materials. An ideal sound surface is one of adequate compressive strength, free of any defects, with aggregate bonded to cement matrix.



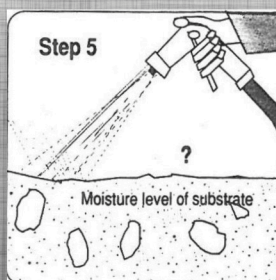
Step 3

Prepare surface repair boundaries to prevent feather edged conditions. This is generally done by saw cutting the perimeter to recess the edge



Step 4

Clean the surface of any exposed reinforcing steel and the existing concrete. Surface cleaning is critical to achieve an adequate bond between the repair and the existing concrete.



Step 5

The moisture level of the existing concrete is critical to achieving a solid bond. An excessively dry substrate may absorb too much water from the repair material. Excessive moisture may clog the pores and prevent absorption of the repair material. SSD "saturated surface dry" or damp concrete is ideal prior to placing repair material.