



## EPO JOINT SEALANT LTC EPOXY CONTROL JOINT & CRACK SEALER

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

**BASIC USES:** EPO Joint Sealant LTC is a 100% solids, non-shrinking, semi-rigid epoxy compound for the sealing of control joints, construction joints and cracks in concrete floors. This sealant resists the chipping of joint edges caused by steel wheeled or heavy traffic on industrial floors while providing excellent flexibility and impact resistance. The high percentage of elongation of EPO Joint Sealant LTC allows for the proper function of control joint systems and repair of spalled or broken joint edges. EPO Joint Sealant LTC is furnished in a self leveling, pour grade which cures overnight, ready for use in most conditions. It is most suitable for application to dry surfaces, but will cure in damp or moist conditions.

**LIMITATIONS:** Joints or cracks to be sealed should, a) be at least 34° F, b) be clean and dry, c) be structurally sound, and d) adequate ventilation must be provided. EPO Joint Sealant LTC should not be used in joints subject to extreme movement, or as a replacement for flexible, soft joint sealants in true expansion joints.

**APPLICABLE STANDARDS:** When repairing, coating or resurfacing floors and other structural surfaces subject to incidental food contact operating under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Program, notify FSIS inspector prior to installation.

**COLOR:** Concrete Grey

### INSTALLATION:

**PREPARATORY WORK:** Store and mix EPO Joint Sealant LTC above 70° until ready for application. No primer is required prior to installing EPO Joint Sealant LTC. Cracks, saw cuts and construction joints in concrete should be ground out, chipped, swept, washed or sandblasted and air blown as needed to provide as clean and dry a surface as possible.

**METHODS:** EPO Joint Sealant LTC may be hand poured or gunned into joints and cracks as applicable. This sealant will flow and self level and should be installed to full depth of joint (no backer rod is to be used). Joints with cracks entirely through the slab may require that a small amount of sand be put in joint at the point of seepage and material be allowed to harden. Low spots will require additional applications. Slabs with through cracks, which are accessible from the underside, may require underside sealing prior to filling from top. EPO Joint Sealant LTC will reach initial cure in approximately 24 hours @34° F, but should be allowed to cure thoroughly for approximately 72 hours before returning to use under steel or hard wheeled traffic. Concrete should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 30 to 60 days before installing EPO Joint Sealant LTC.

**APPLICATION:** Joints and cracks should be poured completely full, and a slight overpour is recommended for complete edge protection of saw cut edges. Excess material may be removed by wiping with suitable solvent such as acetone before EPO Joint Sealant LTC has hardened. Overpoured joints may also be leveled by allowing joint sealant to reach a green or partially cured rubbery state. At this point, excess material may be easily removed using a sharp putty knife or razor knife. Joint edges may be taped with masking tape prior to application for maximum uniformity and neatness. However, tape should be removed before sealant has hardened. Hardened, excess sealant may be removed by grinding.

**MIXING:** The contents of each component most likely have settled. Before combining them together, each component must be mixed separately. Care should be taken to scrape the sides and bottoms of mixing containers. EPO Joint Sealant LTC should be mixed with a low speed electric drill and mixer or hand mixed thoroughly with mixing paddle for 3 to 5 minutes. EPO Joint Sealant LTC is mixed one part Component A to one part Component B by volume. Do not mix more than may be applied in 1 hour at 75° F. EPO Joint Sealant LTC should be mixed with no additional fillers, except where floors have extreme slopes. Under these conditions, sealant may have a tendency to run. Approximately one volume of silica flour should be added for every volume of mixed sealant, in extreme slope conditions. Silica flour should be stirred or mixed into mixed sealant with a low speed electric drill and mixed until a uniform, lump free mix is obtained.



**EQUIPMENT CLEAN UP:** Clean tools and equipment immediately with acetone

**PRECAUTIONS:** EPO Joint Sealant LTC is not flammable, however, the cleaning solvent is. Keep solvent away from heat or open flame. Avoid pilot lights. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or mist from either epoxy or solvent. Use both with adequate ventilation. Keep solvent and sealant out of reach of children. Store at room temperature. Do not allow product to freeze.

### **CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:**

EPO Joint Sealant resists corrosion due to spillage of most generally used acids, alkalies, salts and organic compounds.

Alkalies:	Caustic, pot ash, ammonia, lime, soda ash and others.
Mineral Acids:	Sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid.
Organic:	Petroleum, coal tar thinners, turpentine and others.
Salts:	Alkalines, acid and neutral
Oxidizing Acids:	Up to 15% nitric, chromic peroxide and bleach.
Water:	Tap, distilled, di-ionized.
Foods & Organic Compounds:	Sugar, mineral oils and greases, vegetable and animal fats. Cheese, Detergent, soap.
Beverages:	Milk, fruit and vegetable juices.

### **GUARANTEE:**

The manufacturer warrants that the material meets the specifications listed, and limits any warranty to the replacement of materials only. Shelf life of separate components is one (1) year from date of purchase, when stored at room temperature (approximately 75° F), in tightly closed containers.

The information contained in the specification is based on data obtained by our own research and is considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use of this data or product. This information is furnished and EPO Joint Sealant sold upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own test to determine the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

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