

PROCESSING HINTS #10

Rapid Set Repair Mortar DOT Europe CONCRETE MIX for Concrete Roads

PREAMBLE

These hints inform about the processing of Rapid Set Repair Mortars. They do not replace our currently valid data sheets. Our technical application recommendations are based on our experience. We recommend to adapt the processing to the local conditions and refer to our general terms of sale and delivery.

For further information, please refer to our respective product data sheets, maintenance instructions and tender specifications.

SUB-BASE

Check the cementitious sub-base for load-bearing capacity. Prepare sub-base by mechanical treatment such as milling and/or shot peening, chiseling, etc. The surface must be load-bearing, crack-free, level, rough and open-pore. When repairing damaged concrete slabs, cut out affected areas at right angles (length to width max. 1:1,5. Avoid acute-angled shape). Cut edges as straight as possible. Pre-wet until saturation, avoid puddle formation.

Picture 1: Cutting the affected part of the slab



Picture 2: Pre-wetting the sub-base with water



MIXING

Dose the mixing water in 5-liter measuring cup and pour the water into the mixing container. Don't exceed the maximum water quantity. Then add Rapid Set repair mortar whilst mixer or stirrer is running and mix for at least 3 minutes.

Picture 3: Get mixing device, mixing bucket, tools, mixing water etc. ready



Picture 4: Dose mixing water in 5-liter measuring cup and pour into the mixing container



Picture 5: Add Rapid Set repair mortar



Picture 6: Mix repair mortar for at least 3 minutes



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APPLICATION

Rapid Set repair mortars can be applied by conventional methods. Depending on the set consistency and slab thickness, additional compaction work may be necessary. Finishing should be carried out as early as possible.

Picture 7: Preparation with edging strips



Picture 8: Reprofiling of damaged area in one layer



Rapid Set repair mortars can be smoothed, rubbed or textured. The application should be carried out in one complete layer, i.e. not in layers and as evenly as possible. Joints existing in the sub-base must be taken over. To ensure increased durability, joints can be arranged around the produced slab parts (by placing Styrodur edging strips before the mortar application) and by filling the joints with suitable grout.

Picture 9: Surface treatment with trowel



Picture 10: Smoothed concrete surface



CURING

Depending on weather conditions, treat reprofiled area for at least 1 hour with water or foil (pay attention to foil imprints). In extreme cold or heat, protect the fresh concrete (e.g. using thermal insulation mats).

Picture 11: Curing the finished area for at least 1 hour



Picture 12: Finished area, ready for stress after 1-2 hours

