

# 1705 – EPOXY-RESIN-BASE BONDING SYSTEMS FOR CONCRETE

## SECTION 1705

### EPOXY-RESIN-BASE BONDING SYSTEMS FOR CONCRETE

#### 1705.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers two-component, epoxy-resin bonding systems for application to portland cement concrete, which are able to cure under humid conditions and bond to damp surfaces, and comply with the AASHTO M 235 (ASTM C 881).

a. Seven types of systems are covered by this specification.

(1) Type I - For use in non-load bearing applications for bonding hardened concrete to hardened concrete and other materials, and as a binder in epoxy mortars or epoxy concretes.

(2) Type II - For use in non-load bearing applications for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.

(3) Type III - For use in bonding skid-resistant materials to hardened concrete, and as a binder in epoxy mortars or epoxy concretes used on traffic bearing surfaces (or surfaces subject to thermal or mechanical movements).

(4) Type IV - For use in load bearing applications for bonding hardened concrete to hardened concrete and other materials, and as a binder for epoxy mortars and concrete.

(5) Type V - For use in load bearing applications for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.

(6) Type VI - For bonding and sealing segmental pre-cast elements with internal tendons and span-by-span erection when temporary post tensioning is applied.

(7) Type VII - For use as a non-stress carrying sealer for segmental pre-cast elements when temporary post tensioning is not applied as in span-by-span erection.

b. Three grades of systems are covered by this specification.

(1) Grade 1 - Low viscosity (0-2.0 Pa)

(2) Grade 2 - Medium viscosity (2.0-10 Pa)

(3) Grade 3 - Non-sagging consistency.

c. Classes A, B, and C are defined for Types I through V, and Classes D, E, and F are defined for Types VI and VII, according to the range of temperatures for which they are suitable. The temperature in question is usually that of the surface of the hardened concrete to which the bonding system is to be applied. This temperature may be considerably different from that of the air. Where unusual curing rates are desired, it is possible to use a class of bonding agent at a temperature other than that for which it is normally intended. For example, a Class A system will cure rapidly at room temperature. Any deviation of this sort must be approved by the Engineer before application. Classes are defined as follows:

(1) Class A - For use below 40°F. The lowest allowable temperature is defined by the manufacturer of the product.

(2) Class B - For use between 40 and 60°F.

(3) Class C - For use above 60°F. The highest allowable temperature is defined by the manufacturer of the product.

(4) Class D - For use between 40 and 65°F.

(5) Class E - For use between 60 and 80°F.

(6) Class F - For use between 75 and 90°F.

#### 1705.2 REQUIREMENTS

Provide material that complies with AASHTO M 235 (ASTM C 881), is the type and grade specified in the Contract Documents, and is the class appropriate for the temperature at the time of use, as designated by the manufacturer.

#### 1705.3 TEST METHODS

As specified in AASHTO M 235 (ASTM C 881).

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### 1705.4 PREQUALIFICATION

a. All epoxy resin systems intended for use under this specification must be prequalified on the basis of Type, Grade and Class prior to use. Manufacturers desiring to supply material for KDOT jobs must submit a written request to the Bureau Chief of Construction and Materials, with the following information for each type and brand name:

(1) Name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer. Include the name of the preferred contact person.

(2) Brand name of the material.

(3) Type, Grade and Class of the material.

(4) Information regarding recommended usage and application instructions.

(5) Material Safety Data Sheets.

(6) One copy of a certified test report prepared by a laboratory regularly inspected by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) of the National Institute of Standards Technology or other approved reference laboratory, showing test results complying with AASHTO M 235 (ASTM C 881). Include evidence that the laboratory is inspected regularly.

b. The information and test reports will be reviewed by the Bureau Chief of Construction and Materials. The manufacturer will be advised as to whether or not the product is prequalified.

c. The Bureau of Construction and Materials will maintain a list of prequalified epoxy resin systems. Products will remain prequalified as long as the formulation and manufacturing processes remain unchanged, and field experience indicates that the material functions appropriately. Changes in formulation or manufacturing processes will require new prequalification testing. Failure of the material to function appropriately in the field will be cause for removal of the product from prequalified status. Products removed from prequalified status will be considered for requalification if the manufacturer can provide evidence that the cause of failure has been positively identified, and necessary formulation changes and quality control measures have been implemented to eliminate that cause. Complete prequalification testing may be required for products that have been removed from prequalified status.

### 1705.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

Prequalification as specified in **subsection 1705.4**.

Receipt and approval of a Type C certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.

Observation of performance at the project to verify that the epoxy is effective for the specified purpose.