



BC Epoxy Grout 252

Multi-purpose Epoxy Grouting System

DESCRIPTION:-

BC Epoxy Grout 252, is a high strength, multipurpose, three-component, low exothermic, low dusting, solvent-free, moisture-insensitive, epoxy grouting system designed to seat and support high demand equipment, concrete structures

BASIC USES:

BC Epoxy Grout 252 may only be used by experienced professionals.

- Precision seating of baseplates
- Grouting under equipment, including heavy impact and vibratory machinery, reciprocating engines, compressors, pumps, presses, etc.
- Grouting under crane rails
- Can also use for installation of tiles

Characteristics / Advantages:

- Low dusting, ready-to-mix, pre-proportioned kits.
- Moisture insensitive.
- Corrosion and impact resistant.
- Stress and chemical resistant.
- High compressive, tensile and shear strengths.
- High vibration resistance.
- Low coefficient of thermal expansion; compatible with concrete

Packaging:

Component A: 3 kgs

Component B: 1 kgs

Component C: 34 kgs

Color:

Dark Grey

Shelf Life:

12 months from date of production



TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Compressive Strength	Test values	Test standard
24 h	5,000 psi (34.5 MPa)	
2 days	9,000 psi (62.1 MPa)	(ASTM C-579)
3 days	10,000 psi (69.0 MPa)	73 °F (23 °C)
7 days	11,000 psi (75.8 MPa)	50 % R.H.
28 days	13,300 psi (91.7 MPa)	
Effective Bearing Area	~90 % (High)	(ASTM C-1339)
Flexural Strength@50% R.H	6,400 psi (44.1 MPa)	(ASTM C-580) 73 °F (23 °C)
Modulus of Elasticity in Flexure@50% RH	5.24 x 10 ⁶ psi (36 MPa)	(ASTM C-580) 73 °F (23 °C)
Tensile Strength@50% RH	5,000 psi (34.5 MPa)	(ASTM D-638) 73 °F (23 °C)
Creep@50% RH	600 psi, 140 °F 7.2 x 10 ⁻³	(ASTM C-1181) 73 °F (23 °C)
	(4.1 MPa, 60 °C)	
	400 psi, 140 °F 5.3 x 10 ⁻³	
	(2.7 MPa, 60 °C)	
Thermal Compatibility	No delamination/pass	(ASTM C-884)
Mixing Ratio	Ratio A:B:C by weight	3:01:34
Pot Life	Mix 3:1 (A:B 300 g)	2 h 20 min

- For proper seating, allow grout to rise above the bottom [1/8 in. (3 mm)] of the base plate.
- Do not batch. Mix complete units only.
- Do not subject cured epoxy grout to sudden temperature changes especially during early curing stages.



Mixing:

Thoroughly stir both Component A and Component B, distributing any settled solids and achieving an even consistency throughout each component. Mix the entire contents of components A and B in the component A pail for 3 minutes with a paddle attached to a low speed drill (300 450 rpm). During the mixing operation, scrape down the sides and bottom of the mixing pail with a flat or straight edge trowel at least once, to ensure complete mixing of A and B components. Empty entire contents of mixed A and B components into an appropriate mortar mixer ensuring that walls and bottom of mixing pail are scraped clean and all of mixed epoxy resin is added to mortar mixer. Slowly add the entire content of component C and mix until uniformly blended (approx. 5 minutes). Add all component C unless a reduction is directed by the BCI Representative. Mixed grout should be kept agitated prior to placement.

Application Method / Tools:

Pour the mixed grout into the prepared forms from one or two adjacent sides only, to eliminate air entrapment. Maintain the liquid head to ensure intimate contact to the base plate. Place sufficient epoxy grout in the forms to rise slightly above the underside [1/8 in. (3 mm)] of the base plate. The minimum void depth beneath the base-plate should be 1 in. (25 mm),

Forming:

The consistency of the epoxy grout system requires the use of forms to contain the material around the base plates. In order to prevent leakage or seepage, all forms must be sealed. Apply polyethylene film or wax to all forms to prevent adhesion of the grout. Prepare form work to maintain more than 4 in. (100 mm) liquid head to facilitate placement. A grout box equipped with an inclined trough attached to the form will enhance the grout's flowability and minimize air

Substrate Preparation:

Surface and base plate contact area must be clean and sound. For best results, the substrate should be dry.

Remove dust, laitance, oils, grease, curing compounds, impregnations, waxes, foreign particles, coatings, and disintegrated materials by mechanical means, i.e. chipping with a chisel, sandblasting. All anchor pockets or sleeves must be void of water. Sandblast metal base plates to a commercial white finish (SP-10) for maximum adhesion. Apply grout immediately to prevent re-oxidizing

