

**RE: Procedure for grouting with Master Builders Standard Consecutive Liquid LPL (epoxy grout).**

This product is a two-part liquid epoxy mixture. Because the product does not contain H<sub>2</sub>O it is a suitable replacement for concrete based grouts, especially in cold weather conditions. Heat is still required, but the risk of failure due to the grout freezing is greatly lessened.

The following procedure must be adhered to for optimum results.

1 – Ensure that all base plate locations are indeed in their correct place. Check all drawings and re-measure all dimensions, including the diagonals. It is strongly suggested that the base plate locations be referenced to each other rather than to their orientation to the foundations. Test fit the base plates over the anchors to ensure that they will fit properly prior to application of the epoxy. This test fit and a carpenter's level will also indicate how level the plate will be. Trace the outline of the base plate onto the concrete using a metal tool. This will act as a guide later in the procedure.

2 – Heat the concrete at the base plate location to remove all water and ice. Using a wire brush, vigorously clean the entire surface inside the marked outline of the base plate, and an additional inch outside the lines. Using a soft bristle brush (or compressed air), remove all dust and debris from the concrete. When the base plate is installed it must sit as flat as possible on the concrete, (and as level as possible), so ensure that all irregularities on the concrete surface have been removed. A hammer and chisel may be required for this. Again give the surface a quick clean with the wire and bristle brushes.

**The object of this procedure is to create a thorough bond between the concrete and the steel plate. Any dust or moisture will not allow this to happen.**

3 – Lay down a bead of silicone (or caulking of some sort) on the outside of the line scratched into the concrete. This must be done continuously and all the way around to act as a dam for the epoxy. The bead must be high enough to ensure that epoxy will stay under the plate until it sets up.

**4** – Mix enough of the epoxy to cover the surface inside the silicone dam. (A base plate of 14”x12” will take approximately three cups depending upon the surface). If the base plate itself is warm, dry and clean it can be lowered into place now. If not warm, dry and clean, do so before placing it on to the epoxy.

**5** – Tighten down the base plate anchors. If sufficient epoxy has been placed inside the dam, it should flow up the side of the base plate indicating that the underside is completely covered. If this does not happen, remove the plate and apply more epoxy. It is imperative that there are no voids between the plate and concrete.

**6** – In cold conditions, reapply low heat to aid in the curing of the epoxy.

\*\*\* It should be noted here that there are two options available as to when to load (place the weight of the structure on) the base plates:

The first is to allow the epoxy to fully cure before loading the plates. (If metal (not wood) shims were utilized to level the base plate this is the only option.)

The second is to load the plates immediately after the application of the epoxy. This second option requires that once the plate is loaded, the load stays in place until the epoxy has fully cured. Removal of the load will create voids between the plate and concrete.