PRODUCT DATA SHEET: PCC™ — 1121 EC

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

PCC™ 1121 EC is a polyester-based polymer overlay and patching system designed for the rapid repair and rehabilitation of PCC bridge decks and pavements. PCC™ 1121 EC achieves over 4000 psi in compressive strength within 24 hours as well as over 850 psi in tensile strength. Adhesion testing, in accordance with ACI 503, results in failure to PCC concrete substrate.

PCC™ 1121 EC offers some important features

- PCC™ 1121 EC has very high strength mechanical properties
- PCC™ 1121 EC has a low modulus of elasticity with correspondingly less strain to the bond line resulting in superior adhesion
- PCC™ 1121 EC, when mixed and applied properly, withstands traffic loads within 1.5-3 hours at temperatures down to 40 F.
- PCC™ 1121 EC can be placed at thicknesses from 3/4” to 12” in a single lift
- PCC™ 1121 EC seals PCC surfaces and is a barrier to chlorides and other environmental contaminants
- PCC™ 1121 EC technology has been in continuous use for over 25 years

For today’s congested bridges and highways, PCC™ 1121 EC is the right material for high density polymer concrete overlays. This product is extremely useful for protective overlays, patching, and pairing Portland cement concrete, latex modified concrete, or silica fume modified concrete.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Low viscosity for easy mixing
- Rapid curing and strength development
- Superior adhesion to Portland cement concrete, latex modified concrete, silica fume concrete even under damp conditions
- Excellent compressive and tensile properties
- Low compressive modulus resulting in a tough paving material
**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES— PPC™ Binder Resin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight per gallon (resin binder only)</td>
<td>9.0-9.4 lbs./gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>&lt;200cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (Setaflash)</td>
<td>90°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesion (Saturated Surface Dry Bond Test)</td>
<td>&gt;500 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Strength (ASTM D-638, ¼” specimen)</td>
<td>&gt;2500 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Elongation (ASTM D-638, ¼” specimen)</td>
<td>35%, min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meets CARB (California Air Resources Board Regulations for Emissions)</td>
<td>Rule 1162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene content</td>
<td>45-55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES— PPC™-1121 EC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Strength (ASTM C-307)</td>
<td>800 psi typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured Density (ASTM C905)</td>
<td>135 lbs/cu ft (avg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressive Strength (ASTM C-39)</td>
<td>7000 psi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregates for the 1121 system have a minimum Moh hardness of 6.5. The aggregates have a low absorption and are kiln dried. The important characteristic of 1121 aggregate system is its workability and ease of compaction.

**APPLICATION**

**Surface Preparation:** Shot-blasting is the preferred method of preparation for bridge deck overlays. The goal of surface preparation is to remove all deleterious dirt, asphalt and curing compounds from the deck surface as well as expose aggregate. Sandblasting, roto-milling, chipping, or other preparation processes may be used as alternative preparation methods to provide proper surface preparation for a long-lasting polymer overlay and/or patching system. Unsound concrete areas should be located by using a chain-drag or hammer. The unsound areas must be removed until a sound concrete base is established.

**Patching:** After the bridge deck area to be overlayed is cleaned and prepared properly, follow the next steps to remove unsound concrete:

1. Saw cut (dry blade) a minimum ¾” depth shoulder around the edge of the prepared spall area
2. Chip out and remove delaminated surfaces
3. Blow off (sweep away) dust from saw cutting and chipping operations
4. Prime the spall with KBP 204, high molecular weight methacrylate primer
5. Mix PPC™ 1121 EC according to the mix design outlined below
6. Fill the prepared area to rough grade; screed to final grade
7. Texture finished surface with 10 x 30 sandblast sand and/or tine
8. Overlay operations are similar except screeds are set to achieve specified depth and grade profile

**PPC™ 1121 EC System**

**Primer:** Mix 1 gallon KBP 204 with 3 fluid ounces of 6% Cobalt Drier (Dark Blue Material). Stir for 10 seconds. Add 3 fluid ounces of Cumene Hydro Peroxide and stir for another 30 seconds (Note: use a mechanical agitator to stir the components). Using a paint brush or similar applicator,
wet-out the entire surface of the area to be repaired. KBP 204 is very fluid and will wet the surface quickly. The excess will rapidly build-up at the lowest points in the prepared area. Minimize excess primer in the deep valleys of areas to be overlaid or patched. Some build-up is unavoidable. Note: This mix ratios listed above represents a starting point for anticipated temperatures of 70 F during daytime installation conditions. Modifications may be required for working under different temperature conditions or during night time application. For very warm day time temperatures, night time application should be considered. Reducing CHP levels to 1 fl oz per gallon during elevated temperatures should be evaluated. During cold night time application, both Promoter and CHP levels may be increased. Adding Kwik Bond’s Z Cure accelerator may be required.

**Mix Design:** To a standard mortar mixer, add 4 gallons of PPC™ Binder Resin. Begin agitation. Add 7-12 fl.oz. of DDM 9 initiator (MEKP), depending on temperature and conditions to achieve a minimum set time of 20-40 minutes. While agitating, add 100 lbs. of KBEC 39 Coarse Aggregate. Continue Agitation. Add 200 lbs. (4 bags) of KBEC 11 Fine Sand. Mix for an additional one to two minutes and dump into a transfer device. Follow the finishing steps described below. Approximate yield from the mix is 2.5 cubic feet. Read the notes section regarding primer mix design and application. Mix design modifications are required for changes in temperature or night time application. Higher or lower catalyst additions may be required as well as substitution of faster catalysts for night time conditions. Temperature and application timing have a definite effect upon set time of the polyester polymer concrete and the ultimate return to service.

For high volume applications, a positive displacement, plural component pump with appropriate monitoring equipment may be added to a volumetric mixer to obtain outputs of upward of 8-10 cubic yards every 30 minutes.

**Finishing:** Deliver mixed material to work area. For repair of PCC spalls, fill areas to rough grade with the PPC™ 1121 EC mix. Strike-off to final grade. Lightly tamp to drive out residual air and trowel smooth. Use a small amount of Acetone solvent (MEK lacquer thinner, orange cleaner may be used) periodically to clean tools from the sticky resin. Typical work time is 30 minutes. PPC™ 1121 EC is best placed at temperature range of 40-90 F.

For Bridge deck overlay applications, use of tandem mortar mixers and a vibratory strike off screed are typically used for small projects. Wood or pipe screeds are set to achieve the proper thickness and profile. Mixed polymer concrete is transferred to the vibratory screed using wheel barrows, "Georgia" buggies, or bob cat loaders. The polymer concrete is raked manually in front of the screed using concrete rakes to keep an even depth of material in front of the screed. The screed is winched along at a uniform speed to produce a smooth, well-compacted final surface. The final surface should be tined and receive a broadcast sand finish to remove any excess resin glaze from the surface.

For large bridge deck or highway applications, slip form pavers have been used very successfully to pave at higher production speeds of 5-8 feet per minute, 12 feet wide. The minimum recommended thickness for the polyester polymer concrete application is ¾”. However, the 1121 EC mix can be paved from 1/4” (without the coarse aggregate) to as thick as 12”, if necessary, successfully.
Standard Packaging

- PPC™ Binder Resin 4 gallon pail, 55 gallon steel drum, 4400 gallon bulk trailer
- KBEC 11-Fine Sand-50 lb bags, 3000 lb super sacks
- KBEC 39-Coarse Agg-50 lb bags, 3000 lb super sacks
- DDM 9 Catalyst (MEKP)- 1 gallon bottles
- KBP 204 primer- 4 gallon pails, 50 gallon drums
- 6% Cobalt Promoter- available in pre-packaged bottles, 1- gallon cans, and 4 gallon pails
- Cumene Hydro Peroxide-available in 1 gallon jugs, or 4 gallon cases
- Z Cure- available in pre-packaged bottles, 1 gal cans, 5 gal pail

SAFETY

PPC™ 1121 EC paving system consists of polymer materials that have been used safely for over 20 years. However, there are certain safety issues that need to be readily understood. PPC™ Binder Resin is FLAMMABLE! NO SMOKING is allowed! Fire extinguishers must be available as well as plans for emergency situations. Emergency situations are unlikely, but preparation is always SMART!

The KBP 204 primer is a three component system. The 6% Cobalt Drier and the Cumene Hydro Peroxide, used to catalyze the KBP 204 monomer, are INCOMPATIBLE materials. They must NEVER be mixed together by themselves! A FLASH FIRE WILL OCCUR! To safely mix the KBP 204 primer, follow the mixing instructions EXACTLY. Follow the mixing instructions outlined in this product data sheet and safety will be maintained.

Wear protective clothing, eye protection, and chemical resistant gloves. Organic vapor respirators are not normally required. For individuals highly sensitive to chemical vapors, organic vapor respirators are suggested.

For emergency situations, always have available clean water for accidental contact in the eyes, fire extinguishers, and emergency center addresses, phone numbers.

STORAGE

Aggregate, PPC™ Binder Resin, and KBP 204, high molecular weight methacrylate should be stored in a cool, dry location and in their original containers. The shelf life for these materials stored at temperatures 80 F and below is typically 12 months or more. PPC™ Binder Resin and KBP 204 contain reactive polymers. At elevated temperature storage shelf life is significantly reduced. Store all bagged aggregates in a clean, dry location away from moisture. Aggregates must absolutely be protected from any moisture.

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