Cooler and Freezer Application Guide
Roadware 10 Minute Concrete Mender™

Scope of Work
Spalls
Cracks
Thresholds
Surface Defects and Spalling

Challenges and Limitations

Longer Cure Times
Lower temperatures create longer cure times. At zero degrees F, the cure time can be two hours or more, depending on the repair size. Longer cure time also allows for longer working times. See Cure Time Diagram.

Limited Preparation Options
Freezers and Coolers will require a mostly mechanical approach to concrete prep. Diamond grinders, wire wheels, Shop Vacuums, and concrete dust mitigation may be required.

Enclosed Areas
Repairs made in high-moisture conditions can produce a stronger odor during curing. Before applying Concrete Mender, ensure the repair area, sand, and aggregates are dry. Exercise caution when using Concrete Mender in coolers, freezers, or any enclosed spaces with low ventilation. Additionally, repairs should not be performed near active food preparation areas or in close proximity to odor-sensitive products, materials, or merchandise.

Preparation

Remove loose concrete, dirt, and debris.
Use a heat gun or torch to remove water, ice, frost, and moisture from the repair area immediately before applying Concrete Mender.
Keep Concrete Mender and any added sand or aggregate at 60-80 degrees F until mixing and application. Frozen sand will likely contain ice and release moisture when mixed with Concrete Mender. Make sure any sand used is clean, warm, and dry.

Application

Cracks

Use a 300x300ml cartridge, flood the crack with Concrete Mender. Immediately apply a layer of 40-30 grit silica sand or equivalent. Add additional Concrete Mender and layers of sand up to the top making sure sure the sand is fully saturated. Strike off the top flush with the concrete and allow to cure. Finish as normal.

Spalls

Create a repair base by filling the lower one-inch of the repair area with a mixture of 10 Minute Concrete Mender™ and silica sand (30-40 grit). Use a ratio of 1 part mixed Concrete Mender to 2 parts silica sand. During the application, you can add up to 1/2 part of additional sand to help with troweling and placement. Make sure to leave the lower half of the surface rough and covered with sand to prepare for the next layer.
EXAMPLE
1 Qt side A,
1 Qt Side B,
4 Qts 40-30 grit silica sand, Up to 1 quart of additional sand as needed.
Once the lower layer sets and turns grey, continue adding additional layers to the surface and the desired finish.

The mixed material should always be resin-rich, and the sand should be fully saturated when applied to the repair area.

For extra surface strength, 30 grit aluminum oxide may be broadcast and troweled in place on top as the materials start to gel after placement.

Thresholds

See Threshold Repair Diagram.

Investigate the area to determine the sub-straight and conditions. You may encounter wood timbers, foam insulation, ice, water, and contaminants.

Wood timbers should be surface dry and be in good condition. Stainless steel screws can be partially installed into the wood to act as a mechanical pin between the wood and the repair.

Foam Board Insulation. Concrete Mender is compatible with most blue, pink, and yellow foam board-type insulation.

Expanded Polystyrene Insulation: Concrete Mender will dissolve typical white Styrofoam board insulation on contact. Use a barrier of some kind when this type of insulation is present.

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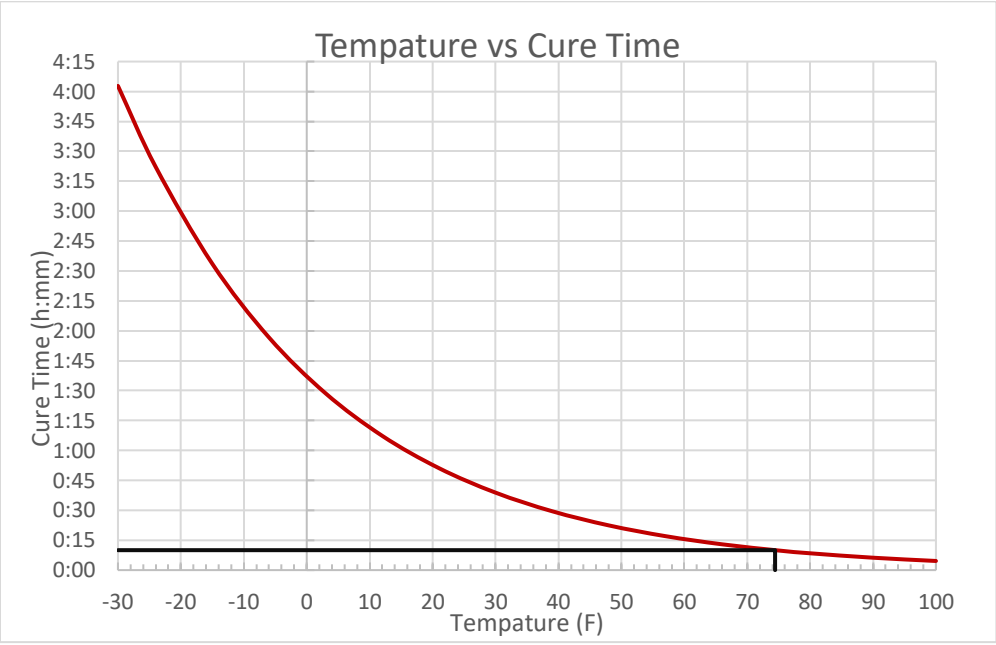
EXAMPLE
1 Qt side A,
1 Qt Side B,
4 Qts 40-30 grit silica sand, Up to 1 quart of additional sand as needed.
Once the base layer sets and turns grey, continue with additional layers up to the surface and desired finish.

The mixed material should always be resin rich and the sand should be fully saturated when applying to the repair area.

For extra surface strength, 30 grit aluminum oxide may be broadcast and troweled in place on top as the materials start to gel after placement.

Relief Joint:
After the Concrete Mender repair cures, cut a 3/8’ deep x ¼” wide relief joint alongside the warm side of the threshold, as shown. Fill with Roadware Flexible Cement II.



Threshold Diagram:

ROADWARE INCORPORATED
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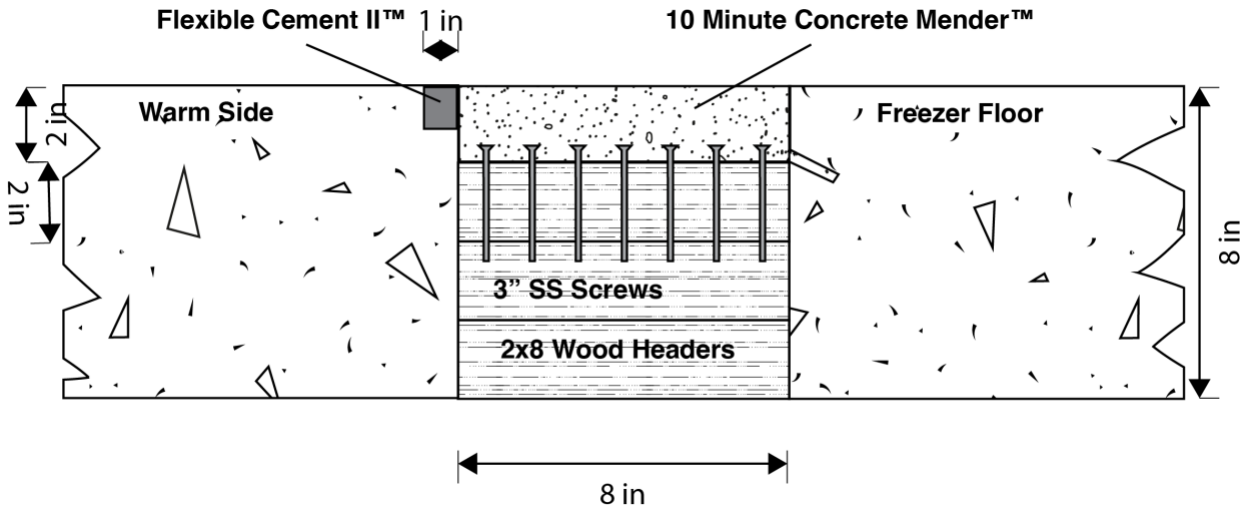
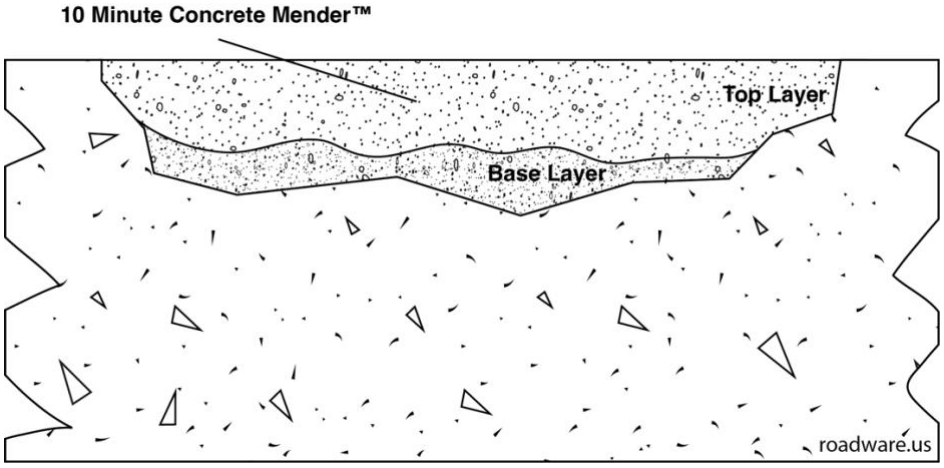
SOUTH ST PAUL, MN 55075
WWW.RODWARE.US (651) 457-6122



Typical spall repair:



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