



## MAINTENANCE GUIDE

# CONCRETE REPAIR MATERIAL

TX-1

TX-2

TX-3

TX-GEL

TX-PMF

TX-UV

Concrete repair materials are commonly used to restore damaged concrete surfaces, including spalls, cracks, joint edges, and voids. These materials are designed to rebuild structural integrity and provide durable, high-strength repairs. Although concrete repair materials are engineered for performance, periodic inspection and proper maintenance are essential to maximize service life.

### INITIAL CURE PERIOD

HTS concrete repair materials typically set quickly and reach functional strength in 15-45 minutes. Full cure and maximum strength are generally achieved within 24 hours.

#### DURING CURE:

- Avoid heavy traffic, equipment, or point loads.
- Do not expose repairs to water, moisture, or cleaning solutions.
- Avoid mechanical cleaning or abrasion.

### ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Inspect repaired areas periodically for wear, cracking, or separation.
- Remove dirt and debris using a soft-bristle broom or vacuum.
- Clean using a pH-neutral cleaner with a mop or auto-scrubber.
- Clean spills promptly using a neutral pH cleaner diluted in water.
- Avoid harsh solvents, strong acids, and high heat.

### DAMAGE IDENTIFICATION

- *De-bonding:* Separation from the concrete substrate.
- *Indentation:* Compression in high-traffic or heavy-load areas.
- *Edge Breakdown:* Chipping or wear at repair boundaries.

### REPAIR PROCESS

*Minor Cracks (<1/8"):* Small cracks or surface imperfections may be repaired with additional compatible repair material, provided the area is clean, dry, and free of contamination.

#### Major Damage:

- Remove the damaged repair material and any unsound concrete back to solid substrate.
- Clean and vacuum the area thoroughly.
- Reinstall repair material following manufacturer-recommended procedures.
- Allow proper cure time before returning the area to service.

### AVOID

- *Harsh Chemicals:* Ammonia, bleach, vinegar, or highly acidic or alkaline cleaners.
- *Abrasive Tools:* Steel wool, wire-bristle brooms, or aggressive pads.
- *Standing Liquids:* Promptly remove pooled liquid or spills.

### PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

- *Use Walk-Off Mats:* Place mats at entrances to reduce dirt and grit.
- *Furniture Protection:* Use felt pads on chairs, tables, and heavy equipment.
- *Regular Inspection:* Check for wear or damage, especially in high-traffic areas.

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- *Chemical Resistance:* Avoid long-term exposure to strong acids, solvents, and corrosives even if the coating is resistant.
- Avoid exposure to prolonged periods of high heat to prevent softening.
- Wear appropriate PPE when cleaning or repairing.
- Dispose of waste material according to local regulations.

### SAFETY TIPS

- Follow all safety pre-cautions and procedures listed on the product SDS.
- Ensure adequate ventilation during cleaning and maintenance.
- Use floor mats, non-slip treatments, or additional safety measures in areas prone to wet conditions.