

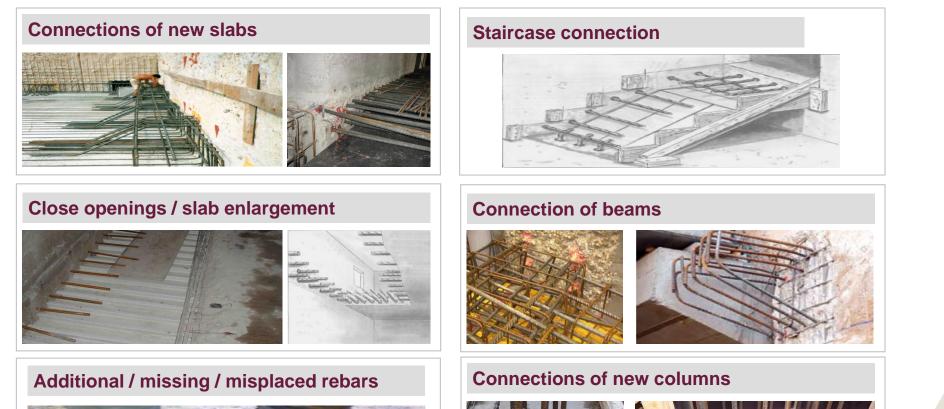
ANCHORING TECHNOLOGY -GROUT VS INJECTION



- Rebar as an anchor applications overview
- Grout application methods, issues and restrictions
- Grout performance in various application conditions
- Performance stability vs temperature variation
- Summary and take away
- Questions



APPLICATION OVERVIEW - STRUCTURAL

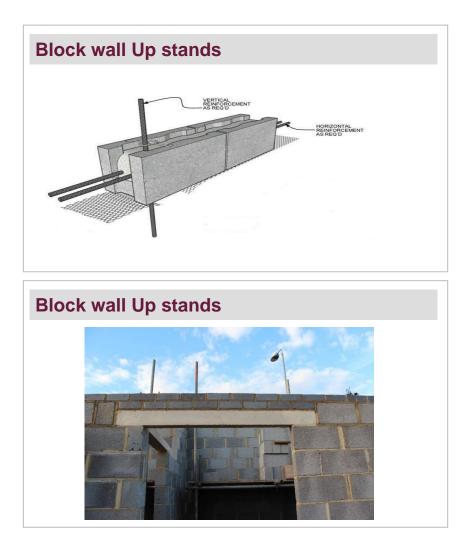








APPLICATION OVERVIEW – NON-STRUCTURAL



Loads are typically smaller and less complex which requires no design.



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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA OF GROUTS

Criteria	Test type	
Maximum bond strength	ETAG F1 _{Ref} floor position	
Influence installation position	ETAG F1 _{Ref} wall position	
Temperature Stability	ETAG A21	
Creep stability (not executed)	ETAG F6	
Productivity, Ease of Use	Handling	211 -
Safety, Labelling	GHS evaluation	
Additional observations	Check	AS A



GROUT PRODUCTS WERE TESTED IN OUR CHEMICAL ANCHORS DEVELOPMENT CENTER IN KAUFRENG

2 component grout – both liquid	Name	2 Component Grout – liquid and powder
 2 component epoxy mortar 2:1 mixing ratio, 1.93kg/l density Available in 1.2kg / 6kg units 	Description	 2 component polyester mortar Unknown mixing ratio Available in 1I and 2.5I packs
- No technical data for anchoring/rebar	Technical Data	 Technical data available Needs for large annular gaps (M12=>20mm hole,
 Application temperature 25°C-45°C Full curing after 7 days Pot life 120min/25°C and 45min/45°C 3min mixing before application 	Features	 Application temperature 10-30°C No curing time indicated Gel time 15min @ 30°C creep at elevated temperatures mentioned Contains styrene



LIQUID COMPONENTS GROUT

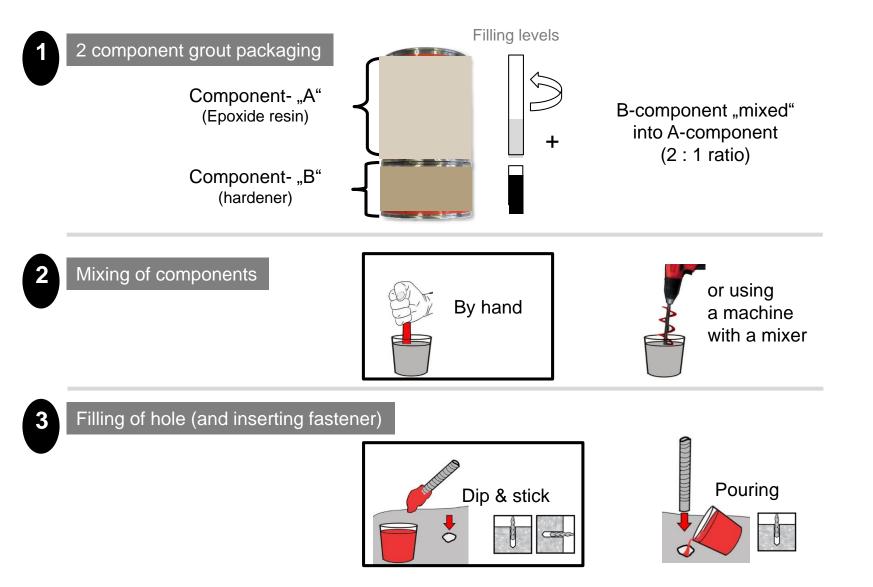
Viscosity: Thixotropic:	"like honey"low \rightarrow dripping from wall
Mixing by hand:	easy to mix proper mixing quality reached
Mixing by machine:	easy to mix but generates air bubbles during process
Borehole filling:	dip & stick opouring
Curing time:	full curing @23°C: 7 days
HSE:	Information not available in English Product still with the old HSE labels Classification: A-comp. B-comp.



POWDER / LIQUID COMPONENTS GROUT

Viscosity: Thixotropic:	"like honey" low → dripping from wall	t de la companya de l	
Mixing by hand:	easy to mix proper mixing quality reac	hed 🗸	
Mixing by machine:	not possible. it's very dusty process	1	
	(one of the components is powder in a plas	tic bag) 🕇	
Borehole filling:	dip & stick pouring		
Curing time:	full curing @23°C: 7 days		
HSE:	Information not available i Product still with the old H Classification: A-comp.	•	B-comp.

APPLICATION OF GROUTS





FILLING OF BOREHOLES

Proper filling is...

- time consuming
- feasible only for experienced users
- even impossible for some applications



air bubbles within holes = reduced performance



Proper filling of boreholes is a major concern for all grouting applications, regarding application safety !

Dip & stick application is especially crucial



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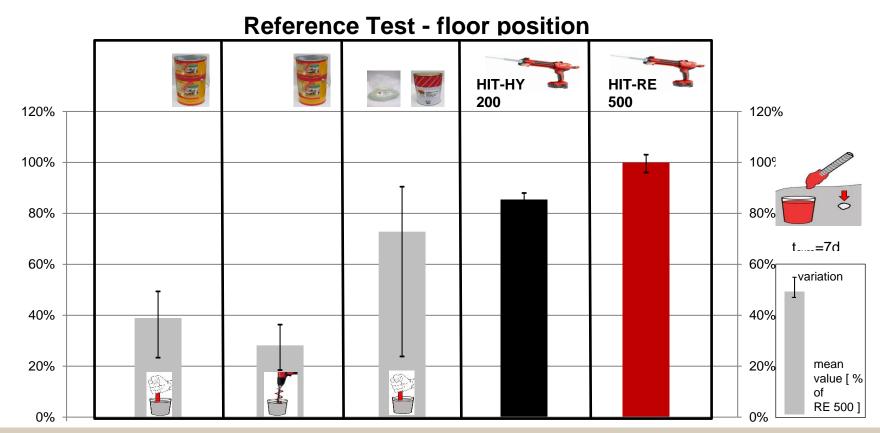
RATING OF APPLICATION SAFETY BASED ON (IN)PROPER BOREHOLE FILLING



Direction of application	Liquid Grouts	Powder/liquid Grout	HIT RE/HY
	+/-	+/-	
	<u></u>	Ę	
	STOP	STOP	



THE PERFORMANCE OF GROUTS IS ALREADY UNDER REFERENCE CONDITIONS AND WAY BELOW HILTI

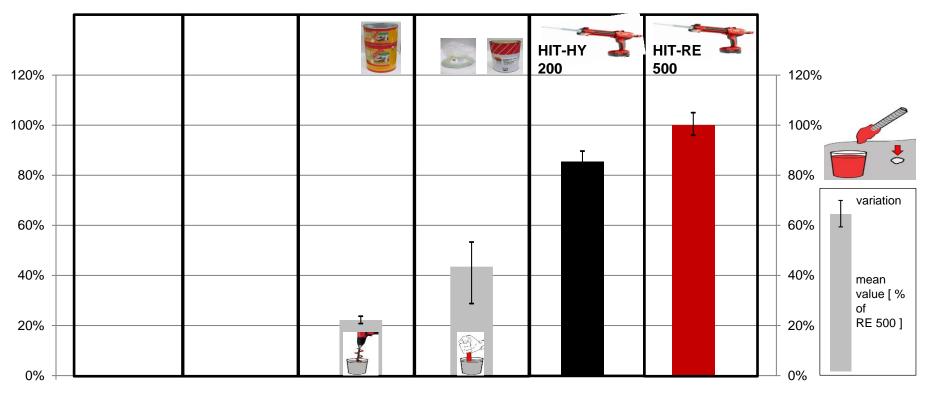


It's very hard to fill the borehole with grouts. With Machine Mixing air bubbles are generated which makes it even more difficult. Only dip and stick, high scatter comes for the air bubbles filling the hole



IN UNCLEANED BORE HOLES, THE PERFORMANCE OF GROUTS DROPS FURTHER

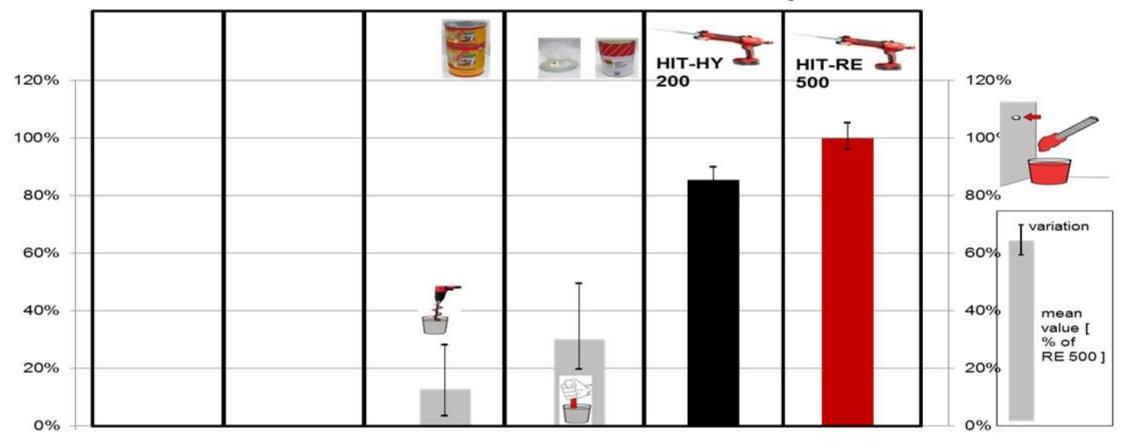
F1b Test - floor position



Under tougher conditions the performance drop is significant in bot cases. SIKA load level is around 20% reduces dramatically the scope of potential applications



IN WALL APPLICATION GROUTS HAVE A SIGNIFICANT LOAD DROP THAT



Reference Test - wall position

Dip & Stick installation process is the main responsible for the load drop

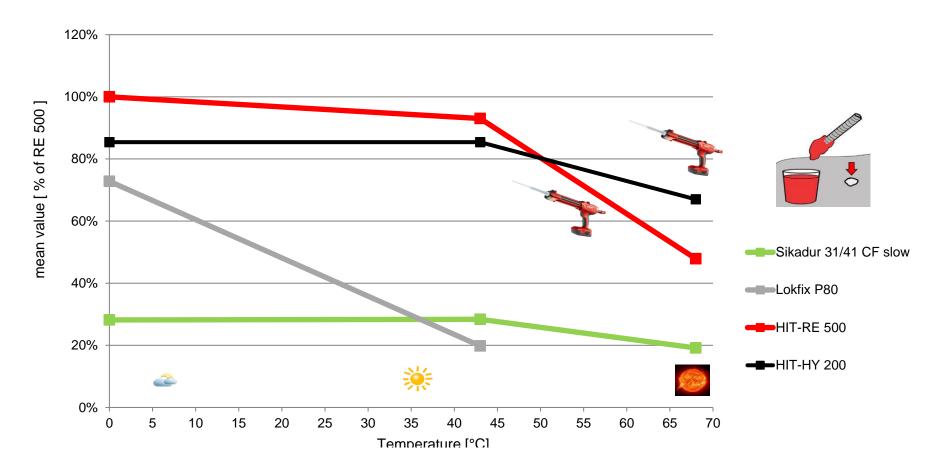


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UNDER HIGH TEMPERATURES GROUTS ARE NOT SAFE ANYMORE WITH LOW LOADS AND HIGH SCATTER

InService Temperature Behaviour



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INJECTION TECHNOLOGY IS SUPERIOR IN ALL ASPECTS

