

Self Levelling High Strength Floor Repairing Compound

SL10 is a pre-mixed dry composite using cement or polymer as the main binder, combined with high-strength aggregates and additives. After mixing with water, it self-levels and hardens into a high-strength, dense repair layer.



Designed for concrete defect repair, floor levelling, and rapid patching, it features high strength, fluidity, and early strength, widely used in repairing pitted/cracked floors in industrial plants, warehouses, parking lots, and levelling interfaces/thin layers between new/old concrete.

Main Features

- Name: High Adhesive Cement Repairing Compound
- Country of Original: China
- Specification: 20KG/Bag
- Square Meter: 4-6 M²

Application

- Factory Areas, Warehouses, Gas Stations, Logistics Parks, Communities, Traffic Lane
- Airport runways, Highways, Country Roads

Color

- **Grey**--Most used for Outdoor , Courtyard and Roof
- **Green**--Factory Areas, Parking Lot, Gas Stations (Normally Mixed with Red Color)
- **Red**--School Playgrounds, Basketball Courts, Gas stations
- **Blue**--Community , Basketball Courts
- **OEM** service is available for special color needs

Advantages

- Quick-drying, initial setting in two hours, suitable for pedestrian traffic.
- High strength, equivalent to 2-3 times the strength of ordinary cement ground.
- No curing required in weather below 25 degrees Celsius.
- Simple construction, ready-to-use material, just add water, no need to add anything else, even without construction experience.
- No need to redo the foundation, the product can be directly repaired on the original cement ground.
- Resistant to acid and alkali corrosion, sun protection, frost resistance, non-toxic, high adhesion.

Construction process

- Tools Required
 1. Mixing bucket
 2. High-pressure water gun
 3. Line reel
 4. Blower
 5. Trowel
 6. Mixing drill
- Clean up loose and detached debris such as gravel and floating dust in the moist repair area, thoroughly rinse with a high-pressure water gun, and soak thoroughly for 1-2 hours.
- Clean the ground of visible water. Use a blower or mop to clean the ground of visible water. The

ground should be kept moist but without visible water.

- Mix the material with water, with each bag of material weighing 50 pounds and requiring 8.5 pounds of water, which is 4.25 kilograms. Add water first, then pour in the material, and use an electric mixing drill to thoroughly mix the material.
- After mixing, pour the material into the repair area and quickly smooth it with a trowel and toothed

spatula. The material has self-leveling properties, so it should be smoothed once and cannot be reworked before complete solidification. The mixed material should be used within 5 minutes, and water should not be sprinkled on the surface of the material until it has completely solidified.

- For road surface maintenance, when the temperature is above 25 degrees Celsius, watering maintenance can be done on the second and third days after completion of construction, as appropriate.

TECHNICAL DATA

Physical state and appearance

Compressive strength (Mpa)	2h ≥ 25
	28d ≥ 50
Flexural Strength (Mpa)	2h ≥ 8
Flow-ability	120-130mm
Tensile Strength	≥ 1 Mpa
Water Range	3.3-3.6L/20kg Power
Foot Traffic	1H
Vehicle Traffic	2H
Application Tool	Steel Float or Trowel

Q&A

1. Why are there so many fuzzy things on my floor after it's done?

The fuzziness on the ground is actually the tensile fibers in the material, which are very light components. Adding too much water will cause the tensile fibers to float up and the sand to sink, resulting in the appearance of fuzzy things floating on the surface. Another reason is that the ground water was not cleaned thoroughly. After pouring on the ground, when the mixed material encounters the ground water, it dilutes the original material, causing fibers to float on the surface.

2. Why are there patches of color on the floor after it's done?

The color patches on the ground are due to the ground water not being cleaned thoroughly. After pouring on the ground, when the mixed material encounters the ground water, it dilutes the original material, causing pigments and fiber threads to float on the surface, resulting in whitening. Another reason is that each batch is mixed separately. Therefore, the water-to-material ratio needs to be consistent for each batch. Inconsistency in water content can lead to imbalanced proportions and changes in pigment distribution, resulting in color inconsistencies.

3. Why does the floor peel or shell after it's done?

Peeling occurs because the ground was not cleaned thoroughly before construction, and residual dust adhered to the ground surface. Later, as the dust loosens, it leads to peeling.

4. Why are there many bubbles on the ground after laying, and many pinholes when it dries?

The reason for bubbling is that the ground was not thoroughly wetted. After pouring on the ground, the cement absorbs moisture from the material, causing bubbles to form. Normally, cement surfaces are dry and continuously absorb moisture. Pre-wetting the ground before construction prevents it from absorbing moisture from the material, thereby preventing bubbling.

5. Why are the colors of each mixed batch different?

Inconsistency in color after completion is due to inconsistent water-to-material ratios. Each batch needs to have a consistent water-to-material ratio to maintain color consistency. Otherwise, some areas may appear darker or lighter due to imbalanced proportions, resulting in changes in pigment distribution. Using a digital scale to weigh or adding water according to proportions avoids such problems.

6. Why are there seams after completing the first and second batches separately?

The seams between the first and second batches occur because the product is fast-drying. If the second batch is not done promptly after the first, the first batch may have dried, causing a visible seam. To avoid seams, work continuously and promptly after mixing each batch. Additionally, stopping at contraction joints during construction prevents seams from forming.

7. Why does the floor become dusty after completion?

During construction, the temperature should be above 0 degrees Celsius. This product requires water for mixing, and temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius cause freezing, leading to incomplete drying and chemical reactions within the material, resulting in dusting and low strength. Construction should avoid temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius.

8. Why are there cracks after completion?

Cracks occur because the original ground cracks were not treated before laying the material. As the material dries quickly, it may not penetrate into the cracks, leading to subsequent cracking and delamination. The correct approach is to groove the cracks before filling them with material.

9. Why isn't the floor as shiny after drying? Cementitious floor materials are water-based and matte after drying. However, they have high strength and hardness. If a glossy finish is desired, apply a layer of clear varnish after the material has dried.

9. Why does it look like sand after drying?

The material contains various components, and sand is a heavy one. Excessive water disrupts the balance of proportions, causing the sand to sink while other materials float to the surface. Following the standard water-to-material ratio prevents this issue.

10. Why doesn't it reach the advertised strength of C50-C60 after drying?

Under standard curing, this material can achieve traffic standards in 2 hours. However, if the temperature is low, the opening time may be extended, and strength will gradually increase over 28 days.

11. Why are there trowel marks after construction?

After adding water according to the standard ratio, the material has good flowability but also quick-drying characteristics. If not used within 5 minutes after mixing, the material becomes viscous and loses its flowability. Frequent smoothing can also cause trowel marks. Smooth the material quickly after pouring to prevent this issue.

For further information consult our Technical Department

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