



HYPERFLEX INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

- 1) Using a ½ inch (or 12mm) masonry bit, drill at a 45 degree angle to intersect the leak path about halfway through the thickness of the substrate. For example, a 6” thick precast wall should be drilled so the leak path is intersected about 3” back. Drill every 12-18 inches along the length of the leaking area.
 - TIP: For uniform cracks such as cold joints, holes may all be drilled from the same angle. For non-uniform cracks, drill just on one side of the crack and then the other, to ensure the leak path is intersected.
- 2) Flush hole and crack with water to flush out debris. Attach ½” nozzle to Hyperflex grout tube and push firmly into the pre-drilled holes.
- 3) Pump gun to inject Hyperflex. Cease pumping when you get a show of material coming out of the leaking area. Move to the next hole and repeat.
 - TIP: If it appears the Hyperflex is washing out of the crack prior to reacting, “chink” the crack by using burlap or a similar material, pushing it into the crack using a putty knife or a screwdriver. This will keep the Hyperflex back in the crack system and give it time to react.
- 4) After Material is fully reacted, either break or cut the nozzle ends flush to the substrate. Material will react out through the nozzle. This is normal.

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION TIPS:

- If material is reacting very slowly, heat tubes to at least 70 degrees in a bucket of hot water prior to use.
- It is important that water be present for the reaction to take place. Make sure area to be grouted is wet.
- For fast flowing leaks where Hyperflex washes out, it may be necessary to use SealGuard II Dual Component Urethane.