

BR-902 / HORASAN HYDRAULIC INJECTION**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

It is an injection mortar developed for historical masonry structures, containing pozzolanic lime and micronized carbonates. It does not contain cement and soluble salts (alkalis, sulfates, chlorides, and nitrates).

USAGE AREAS

Restoration of lost load-bearing capacities of stone, brick, or mixed walls,
Repair or strengthening of historical masonry structures,
Repair of cracks in masonry domes and vaults,
Creating foundations for existing historical masonry walls,
Filling large voids,
In walls exposed to sulfate environments,
Especially used for repair and strengthening of cracks.

FEATURES

Easy to apply. It can be easily and effectively injected using low-pressure pumps, syringes, or fine needles.
Does not contain cement, additives, and soluble salts (alkalis, sulfates, chlorides, or nitrates), and does not deteriorate over time.
Can be used in sulfate-containing environments.
High bonding strength.
Breathable, with high water vapor permeability.
Provides excellent compatibility with brick, stone, and tuff materials without compromising the wall's permeability to moisture and air.
Provides controlled expansion as a plastic shrinkage inhibitor without causing harmful expansions.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

(23 ± 2°C and 50±5% relative humidity)

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

Surface Temperature for Application: (+5°C) - (+30°C)
Temperature Resistance: (-30°C) - (+70°C)
Appearance: White
Application Time: Min. 30 minutes
Water Vapor Permeability: 15/35 µ
Reaction to Fire: A1
Compressive Strength: (7 days) >7 N/mm²
Flexural Strength: (7 days) >2.5 N/mm²
Bond Strength: >0.15 N/mm²

REFERENCE STANDARDS

Approvals/Standards
TS EN 459-1 NHL 3.5

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Surface Quality: The surfaces of the historical structures to be repaired must be clean, smooth, sound, and free from any dust, oil, dirt, rust, mold release agents, detergents, or similar substances. Weak parts on the surface should be removed.

SURFACE PREPARATION:

Absorbent surfaces should be pre-wetted but should not have standing water. Cracks Smaller than 5 mm: Depending on the crack width, depth, and environmental conditions, holes should be drilled on both sides of the crack plane at suitable intervals (35 - 45 cm) with overlapping. These holes should be drilled to a depth that passes through the crack plane and forms an angle of approximately 45° with the crack plane. Air should be blown into the drilled holes to remove dust and loose particles, and plastic packers should be inserted and tightened into the holes. Cracks Larger than 5 mm: Depending on the crack width, depth, and environmental conditions, pneumatic hoses should be placed in the crack at suitable intervals (70 - 90 cm). Compressed air should be used to remove loose particles from inside the crack. Mixing: The required amount of water (approximately 6-7 liters of water for a 20 kg Kraft bag) should be placed in a clean mixing bucket using a scale, and then BR-902 Hydraulic Injection should be gradually added and mixed for about 4 minutes with a 400-500 rpm mixer.

PACKAGING

20 kg moisture-resistant Kraft bag.

Shelf life is 12 months in unopened packaging in a dry environment.

CONSUMPTION

20 kg Kraft bag = 6-7 liters of water

STORAGE

It should be stored in its original unopened packaging in a dry (maximum 60% relative humidity) and cool (between +5°C and +25°C)

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